





















W. & D. Downey,

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EXCAVATIONS  
IN  
BOKERLY AND WANSDYKE,  
DORSET AND WILTS.

1888-1891.

BY  
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WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE HUMAN REMAINS

BY  
J. G. GARSON, M.D.

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## CONTENTS.

	Page
TITLE PAGE . . . . .	i
CONTENTS . . . . .	iii
LIST OF PLATES . . . . .	iv
PREFACE . . . . .	ix
DESCRIPTION OF MAP OF ANCIENT DORSET, WILTS, SOMERSET, AND PART OF	
HANTS . . . . .	1
GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATIONS IN BOKERLY AND WANSDYKE .	3
REMARKS ON THE RELIC TABLES OF WOODYATES, BOKERLY, AND WANSDYKE	31
WOODYATES RELIC TABLES; INCLUDING BOKERLY DYKE AND THE	
SETTLEMENT . . . . .	33
TABLE OF FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY IN RELATION TO QUALITY AND FORM	
FOUND AT WOODCUTS, ROTHERLEY, AND WOODYATES . . . . .	53
DESCRIPTION OF PLATES CLXI.-CCXIII., WOODYATES . . . . .	56-223
OBSERVATIONS ON THE HUMAN SKELETONS FOUND AT WOODYATES . . . . .	224
TABLES OF SKULLS AND LIMB-BONES, WOODYATES . . . . .	—
NOTES BY DR. GARSON ON HUMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED AT WOODYATES .	227
MODE OF MEASURING THE PELVIS; BY DR. GARSON . . . . .	231
OBSERVATIONS ON THE ANIMAL REMAINS FOUND AT WOODYATES . . . . .	233
TABLES OF MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS AND LIMB-BONES OF DOMESTICATED	
ANIMALS FOUND AT WOODYATES . . . . .	—
REMARKS ON DRINKING VESSEL, FOUND ON BLACKBUSH DOWN, NEAR	
CRANBORNE . . . . .	240
WANSDYKE RELIC TABLES . . . . .	—
VERLUCIO RELIC TABLE . . . . .	—
DESCRIPTION OF PLATES CCXV.-CCXXIII., WANSDYKE . . . . .	245-276
REMARKS ON A HOARD OF ROMAN SILVER DENarii, DENLAND, NEAR	
HANDLEY . . . . .	279
DESCRIPTION OF PLATES CCXXV. AND CCXXVI., DENLAND. . . . .	282
DESCRIPTION OF PLATES CCXXVII. AND CCXXVIII., HUNSBURY CAMP,	
NEAR NORTHAMPTON . . . . .	286
DESCRIPTION OF PLATES CCXXIX.-CCXXXIII., LLANTWIT MAJOR, CARDIFF	288

## LIST OF PLATES.

---

### PORTRAIT OF GENERAL PITT-RIVERS (*Frontispiece*).

		Page
CLX.	Map of Ancient Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, and part of Hants	1

---

### EXCAVATIONS AT WOODYATES.

CLXI.	Map of Bokerly Dyke between Dorset and Wilts . . . . .	60
CLXII.	Plan of Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia)	70
CLXIII.	Section I., across Bokerly Dyke ; and Sections III. and IV. across Roman Road . . . . .	74
CLXIV.	Section II., across Bokerly Dyke ; S.E. and N.W. halves .	76
CLXV.	Elevations across the cuttings in Sections I. and II., Bokerly Dyke . . . . .	78
CLXVI.	Plan of portion of Bokerly Dyke near Woodyates (Bokerly Junction). . . . .	80
CLXVII.	Plan and Section of Hypocaust, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	82
CLXVIII.	View of Hypocaust, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) ; and Hearth I. . . . .	84
CLXIX.	Plan of Epaulement, Bokerly Dyke (before excavation) .	86
CLXX.	Plan of Epaulement, Bokerly Dyke (after excavation) .	88
CLXXI.	Sections V., VI., VII., and XI., Bokerly Dyke ; and General Section across Bokerly Rear Dyke . . . . .	92
CLXXII.	Sections VIII., IX., and X., Bokerly Dyke . . . . .	94
CLXXIII.	Bronze Objects found in Sections I. and II., Bokerly Dyke, Woodyates . . . . .	98

*List of Plates.*

v

	Page
CLXXIV. Bone and Iron Objects found in Sections I. and II., Bokerly Dyke, Woodyates . . . . .	102
CLXXV. Bronze Objects found in the Rampart and Ditch of Bokerly Dyke at Woodyates . . . . .	104
CLXXVI. Bone and Iron Objects found in the Rampart and Ditch of Bokerly Dyke at Woodyates . . . . .	108
CLXXVII. Fragments of Pottery and other Objects found in Sections I. and II., Bokerly Dyke, Woodyates . . . . .	112
CLXXVIII. Fragments of Pottery found in Sections I. and II., Bokerly Dyke, Woodyates. . . . .	116
CLXXIX. Fragments of Ornamental Pottery, &c., found in the Rampart and Ditch of Bokerly Dyke at Woodyates . . . . .	120
CLXXX. Samian Pottery, &c., found in the Rampart and Ditch of Bokerly Dyke at Woodyates . . . . .	124
CLXXXI. Iron Nails, Hob-Nails, and Cleats, found in Bokerly Dyke and in the Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates . . . . .	130
CLXXXII. Bone and Bronze Objects found in the Romano-British Settlement at Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	134
CLXXXIII. Bronze and Iron Objects found in the Romano-British Settlement at Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	136
CLXXXIV. Bronze and Iron Objects found in the Romano-British Settlement at Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	140
CLXXXV. Spindlewhorls, Pottery, &c., found in the Romano-British Settlement at Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	142
CLXXXVI. Pottery, partly restored, found in the Romano-British Settlement at Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	146
CLXXXVII. Supplementary Plate, containing fragments of Glass, Pottery, and Stone, found in the Romano-British Settlement at Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	150
CLXXXVIII. Table showing the time of reign of the Roman Emperors and the number of their Coins found in the Rampart and Ditch, Bokerly Dyke, Sections I. and II. . . . .	154
CLXXXVIII A. Table showing the time of reign of the Roman Emperors and the total number of their Coins found in Bokerly Dyke and the Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	154

	Page
CLXXXIX. } Illustrations of some of the best Roman Coins found in the	
CXC. } Rampart and Ditch, Bokerly Dyke, Sections I. and II.,	
CXCI. } 1888 . . . . .	154
CXCII. Plans showing the position of Skeletons found in Drains	
and Graves, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates	
(? Vindogladia) . . . . .	206
CXCIII. Plans showing the position of Skeletons found in Drains	
and Graves, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates	
(? Vindogladia) . . . . .	208
CXCIV. Plans showing the position of Skeletons found in the Square,	
Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia)	212
CXCV. Plan and Section across the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke	
(Section VII. on Plan), showing the position of Skeletons	
XVII., XVIII., and XIX., in the <i>silting</i> of the Ditch, and	
of some of the relics adjoining them . . . . .	214
CXCVI. Plan and Section of part of the Mid Drain South, showing the	
position of a Cremated Interment found in a Dug-out	
Coffin at the bottom; and Plan and Section of Hearth	
No. 3, found beneath the Rampart of Bokerly Fore Dyke	220
CXCVII. Skull of Skeleton No. 1, found beneath the old surface line	
under the Rampart, Section II., Bokerly Dyke, Wood-	
yates; with Plan and Section showing the position of	
the Skeleton . . . . .	222
CXCVIII. Skull of Skeleton No. 3, found in the East Drain, Romano-	
British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	—
CXCIX. Skull of Skeleton No. 4, found in the East Drain, Romano-	
British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	—
CC. Skull of Skeleton No. 5, found in the East Drain, Romano-	
British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	—
CCI. Skull of Skeleton No. 6, found at the bottom of Pit 8, Cross	
Drain, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindo-	
gladia) . . . . .	—
CCII. Skull of Skeleton No. 9, found in a Grave in the Mid Drain	
West, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindo-	
gladia) . . . . .	—
CCIII. Skull of Skeleton No. 10, found in a Grave east of the Fore	
Drain, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindo-	
gladia) . . . . .	—



	Page
CCIV. Skull of Skeleton No. 11, found in a Grave in the Mid Drain West, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	—
CCV. Skull of Skeleton No. 12, found in a Grave in the Square, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	—
CCVI. Skull of Skeleton No. 13, found in a Grave in the Square, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	—
CCVII. Skull of Skeleton No. 14, found in a Grave in the Square, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	—
CCVIII. Skull of Skeleton No. 15, found in a Grave in the Square, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	—
CCIX. Skull of Skeleton No. 16, found in a Grave in the Square, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (? Vindogladia) . . . . .	—
CCX. Skull of Skeleton No. 17, found in the <i>silting</i> of the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke . . . . .	—
CCXI. Skull of Skeleton No. 18, found in the <i>silting</i> of the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke . . . . .	—
CCXII. Skull of Skeleton No. 19, found in the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke, Section VII . . . . .	—
CCXIII. Skull of Skeleton No. 20, found in a Grave on the south edge of Bokerly Rear Dyke . . . . .	—
CCXIV. Drinking Vessel of the Bronze Period, found 3 feet beneath the surface on Blackbush Down, near Cranborne, Dorset, 1890 . . . . .	240

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#### WANSDYKE.

CCXV. Map showing the position of the Sections cut in Wansdyke with reference to Devizes, Wilts . . . . .	245
CCXVI. Section I., across Wansdyke, near Shepherd's Shore, Devizes, S.E. side . . . . .	256
CCXVII. Section I., across Wansdyke, near Shepherd's Shore, Devizes, N.W. side; and Section III. . . . .	258
CCXVIII. Plan of the Entrenchment at Brown's Barn . . . . .	260
CCXIX. Section II., across Wansdyke at Brown's Barn . . . . .	262



	Page
CCXX. Section IV., and Views of Entrenchment at Brown's Barn .	264
CCXXI. Iron Knife, Iron Nail, fragments of Nails, Samian and other pottery, from Section I., Wansdyke . . . . .	268
CCXXII. Iron Cleat, Nail, fragments of Pottery, and Clay Pellet, found in Section II., Wansdyke, at Brown's Barn . . . . .	272
CCXXIII. Iron Nails, and fragments of Pottery, found in Section IV. and Trenching, Brown's Barn, Wansdyke . . . . .	276

---

#### OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

CCXXIV. Table showing the time of reign of the Roman Emperors and the number of their Coins, found at Denland, near Handley, Dorset, 1877 . . . . .	279
CCXXV. } Roman Silver Coins, part of a Hoard of 639, found buried in	
CCXXVI. } a Crock at Denland, near Handley, Dorset, 1877. . . . .	284
CCXXVII. Skull of Skeleton No. 1, found in Hunsbury Camp, North- ampton. (Late Celtic Period) . . . . .	} 286
CCXXVIII. Skulls of Skeletons Nos. 2 and 3, found in Hunsbury Camp, Northampton. (Late Celtic Period) . . . . .	}
CCXXIX. Skull of Skeleton No. 14, found in the Roman Villa, Llantwit Major, Cardiff. (Romano-British Period ?) . . . . .	}
CCXXX. Skull of Skeleton No. 17, found in the Roman Villa, Llantwit Major, Cardiff. (Romano-British Period ?) . . . . .	}
CCXXXI. Skull of Skeleton No. 20, found in the Roman Villa, Llantwit Major, Cardiff. (Romano-British Period ?) . . . . .	} 288
CCXXXII. Skull of Skeleton No. 31, found in the Roman Villa, Llantwit Major, Cardiff. (Romano-British Period ?) . . . . .	}
CCXXXIII. Skull of Skeleton No. 38, found in the Roman Villa, Llantwit Major, Cardiff. (Romano-British Period ?) . . . . .	}

## P R E F A C E .

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THIS volume may perhaps be regarded as having greater claim to public interest than its predecessors, on account of the wider range of the matter contained in it. The two previous volumes formed, however, a necessary preparation for this one. The evidence upon which the date of Wansdyke has been to some extent determined, has been derived chiefly from the careful record of discoveries made in the two Romano-British Villages, to which the two first volumes relate. Had it not been for the care with which every object, however apparently unimportant, has been figured and described, some of the relics found in the Sections cut through the Wansdyke could not have been identified with certainty as of the Roman period. Tedious as it may appear to some, to dwell on the discovery of odds and ends, that have, no doubt, been thrown away by their owners as rubbish, and to refer to drawings, often repeated, of the same kind of common objects, yet it is by the study of such trivial details, that Archæology is mainly dependent for determining the dates of earthworks; because the chance of finding objects of rarity in the body of a rampart is very remote. The value of relics, viewed as evidence, may on this account be said to be in an inverse ratio to their intrinsic value. The longer I am engaged in these pursuits, the more I become impressed with this fact, the importance of which has, I think, been too much overlooked by Archæologists. Hereafter it will probably strike future Archæologists as remarkable, that we should have arrived at the state of knowledge we now possess about ancient works of high art, and yet have paid so little attention to such questions as, when iron nails for wood-work were first introduced into Britain, what kind and quality of pottery was in common use at different periods, when red Samian was first introduced from abroad, at what exact period in the world's history flint flakes ceased to be fabricated and used for any purpose, and other matters of that nature. Nails, pottery, and flint flakes, wherever they were employed, became thickly strewn in the soil; they were thrown up with the earth, into every mound whether a rampart or a tumulus, and were filled in, with other *débris* into every pit that was afterwards constructed upon the spot; so that if the forms and quality of these common things, at different

periods, can be determined, they afford reliable, and constantly recurring, evidence of the age of the works, with which they afterwards became associated. Next to coins, fragments of pottery afford the most reliable of all evidence, and, on this account, I have elsewhere spoken of pottery as the human fossil, so widely is it distributed. Even the absence of fragments of pottery, affords negative evidence of great weight in certain cases, as, for instance, in the case of the Pen Pits in Somersetshire, which for many years were regarded as marking the site of a great British Metropolis, and which were considered to be one of the most remarkable vestiges of the Britons in this country; but the almost entire absence of pottery was, to those accustomed to explorations in Roman and British Villages, alone sufficient to prove the impossibility of their having been habitations. Vessels of pottery in prehistoric and Roman times, were subject to breakage, as are now our less fragile and more durable ones; the pieces were not carried away by the dustman, as is now the case, but were scattered and trampled into the soil. In the course of time, the fragments have broken up into smaller bits, of a more or less uniform size, so that by counting the pieces of different qualities, a good idea may be formed of the different kinds of fictile ware in use at the time. Then, as now, the better class of earthenware was used by the better class of people, so that by calculating the percentage of each kind, some notion may be formed of the comparative wealth of the inhabitants of any site that may be explored. I have found this practically, to be of great use in my explorations. In places occupied by the Roman Conquerors of the Island, Samian pottery and other pottery of a hard quality, is found in a much larger proportion than the commoner kinds, used in the Romano-British Villages of the poorer sort, some of which was made in local kilns, and some probably, even cooked in an ordinary turf fire, as was still the practice in the Hebrides, until a comparatively recent date. The grains of stone, quartz, sand, flint, shell, and other substances, mixed up, in considerable quantities, in pottery of the commoner kind, to prevent its cracking in the fire, may be traced to their original beds, and will probably afford, when properly studied, a clue to the district in which the vessels were fabricated, and when the kilns are discovered, the distribution of their products will be a means of tracing the trade routes, that were frequented at the time.\* These lines of distribution may almost be hunted in our fields, so widely was the pottery diffused and so permanently are the little bits preserved in the soil.

A good knowledge of local kilns will therefore add greatly to our knowledge of earthworks; but investigations into the sites of ancient potteries can hardly be said, as yet, to have become so serious a study as the subject demands. As a rule, when kilns have been discovered and described, no attempt has been made to classify the different kinds of pottery found in them. I admit that the identification and classification of fragments of pottery is difficult, but not so much so, as to discourage the attempt. No more useful study could be undertaken by anyone anxious to

\* See note p. 54.



contribute to the ground-work upon which the investigation of British Camps and earthworks will have to be based. Reference to the Map, Plate CLX., will show what an enormous number of these Camps, and ancient sites, are spread over the country, hardly any of which have been properly examined, and yet I believe there is not one, the date of which, within certain limits, might not be fixed by sections cut through the ramparts, in the manner described in this volume. I have now acquired considerable experience in rampart digging, having cut as many as 24 sections through ramparts and ditches in different parts of England, and in no instance, have I failed to find objects of common use, chiefly pottery, which have been sufficient to throw light, if not to prove, the origin of the works, and if my knowledge of pottery had been equal to what it is now, or still more, if it had been equal to what it ought to be, much greater precision would have been introduced into the determination of the periods to which the entrenchments belonged. Viewed in this light, the study of the ceramist becomes a serious one, well worthy of taking its place by the side of that of the numismatist, to which it is to some extent allied; for if the date of the various qualities of pottery, in any district, can be determined by means of coins found in the local kilns, then, as the pottery is so much more widely diffused, the knowledge acquired in this way is made available over a large area.

We shall then hear less, probably, of the date of fortified places, which, though called camps, are in reality permanent fortifications, being judged by their external appearance. There are distinctions, no doubt, which may be drawn between the general outline of camps, as between Roman, British, and Norman, for example, but as a rule, the art of castrametation has been very much the same in all ages, early ages more particularly, and the same necessities in the Art of War, have led to the construction of like defences. I have been greatly deceived at times by the external appearance of earthworks, as, for example, in the case of Cæsar's Camp, near Folkestone, named after Cæsar, in the days of our greatest ignorance of the subject, supposed to be British at a more advanced period of knowledge, and since found to be entirely Norman, by sections cut through the ramparts in several places, in all of which Norman pottery and objects were found, and scarcely anything British. Also in the case of the Dane's Dyke at Flamborough, assumed to be Danish by popular tradition, but proved by a section cut through the rampart, to be much earlier.

Our knowledge of the weapons and implements of prehistoric times, has so much improved of late, owing to the researches of Evans, Greenwell, Franks, Lubbock, and others, in this country, that there is hardly any difficulty in determining at a glance, the period to which any such object should be assigned, but our ignorance of the towns, villages, habitations, &c., in which the people who used these weapons lived, is still very great, and the reason is not far to seek. The weapons, tools, and

implements, are for the most part obtained from graves. A tumulus is easily dug into, and the relics obtained from it are of value, whereas the examination of a town or encampment is a costly undertaking, and the relics have seldom any intrinsic value, consisting mostly of common objects that have been thrown away by the inhabitants. It is for this reason that our knowledge of prehistoric and early people is derived chiefly from their funeral deposits, and for all we know of their mode of life, excepting such information as has been obtained from lake dwellings, and crannoges, they might as well have been born dead. Yet the every-day life of the people is, beyond all comparison, of more interest than their mortuary customs. The desire to enrich our Museums is no doubt a great impulse to research, but even from that point of view, a carefully-made model, to scale, of any earthwork or building, in which a discovery has been made, is a much more interesting object in a collection, than the now familiar series of stone and bronze axes, spears, swords, and urns, with which nearly all our Museums are supplied in such abundance, and with such unvarying uniformity, that they almost pall upon the visitor in search of something new.

I hope that these excavations, and the models of them, that have been deposited in my Museum at Farnham, Dorset, if they serve no better purpose, may at least be a means of shewing how much the value of a Museum may be enhanced by models, and may serve to stimulate research into ancient sites, in preference to mere relic grubbing; not that I wish to be understood to deprecate continued researches into graves and tumuli, from which valuable information may still be obtained.

The two Dykes which form the subject of this volume, cover a great extent of country. The Wansdyke, running from near the Bristol Channel, by Bath, to beyond Savernake Forest, and then turning in the direction of Andover, is equal in length to the great border Entrenchment between Newcastle and Carlisle, viz., about 60 miles. The other Dyke called Bokerly, is about 4 miles in length, and the two together, though not continuous works, defend the whole south-west promontory of England, including Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devonshire, Cornwall, and part of Hants, from an attack from the north, and east. Unlike Silchester, Wroxeter, Sorbiodunum, and other ancient towns, the Wansdyke is a continuous, and not an isolated work, and defends a great extent of territory. The determination of its date consequently, supplies evidence of some great war, in which the whole of the south-western portion of the country was arrayed against the rest of Britain. It refers to some missing page in the history of the country, and is on that account of paramount importance. Although it is not certain that the whole of the Wansdyke was erected at one time, and it is of very different magnitude in different places, the fact of its being in one continuous line is very much in favour of its having been one work of defence. In point of relief, both the Wiltshire Dykes, are equal to, or exceed, that of the Border wall, and the Firth wall, and though



not equal to the Limes Germanicus or Pfahlgraben in extent, they far exceed it in height, and are therefore more likely to have been intended for actual defence, than merely for border boundaries. Like all four, the Wansdyke is strengthened at intervals by forts along its line, and has a very great resemblance to the other entrenchments in its general arrangement; differing from them only in this, that whereas the German and the North British Entrenchments are known to have been erected by the Romans, the origin of the Wiltshire Entrenchments has, until now, been wrapped in mystery. They have occupied the attention of every Antiquary who has written upon this part of Britain, since the time of Aubrey and Stukeley. Numerous conjectures have been put forward to account for them, the most generally received opinion, and that favoured by Stukeley and Dr. Guest, being, that they were pre-Roman, and Belgic. But no attempt has been made to put opinions to the test, by the only means capable of affording actual proof, viz., by rampart digging.

The result of my excavations has been to narrow the field of inquiry very considerably. Within the limits clearly defined in the present volume, the date of both works has been fixed, upon unassailable evidence. Both works, at the places where I excavated them, are Roman or post-Roman. The Belgic theory has been completely overturned, and although the question of a Romano-British, or Saxon origin, is still open for future inquiry, some probabilities only pointing towards the former hypothesis, no reasonable man can ever again assert that either of these Dykes, at the spots where I examined them, are pre-Roman, or that the Bokerly Dyke was erected previously to the time of the Emperor Honorius, that is to say, previously to the time when the Roman legions evacuated Britain.

A large amount of labour and expense has been incurred in arriving at these conclusions, the records of which, it is hoped, are here given in such detail, that no point of evidence will remain doubtful, to those who take the trouble of wading through the tables, drawings, and descriptions, that are given in the volume; whilst those who require only a narrative of the excavations, with the results, will find them in the general account. Descriptions, for convenience of reference, accompany each plate.

If it is conceded, that, for the reasons I have given, coupled with the proof now afforded of the dykes being of Roman or post-Roman origin, the examination of our two great south country entrenchments, is a matter of equal interest to that of the German Pfahlgraben; a brief allusion to the extensive works now being carried on by the Government of that country, will not be out of place. My information is derived chiefly from accounts published in the "*Athenæum*" of the 14th February, 1891, and from the "*Antiquary*" of April, 1891, from which the following is extracted:—"On December 28th, 1890, a preliminary meeting took place in the Library of the University of Heidelberg, between the representatives of the five German Govern-

ments, which had previously agreed to make a united effort for the thorough scientific examination of the whole length of the *Limes Romanus*, or frontier line of the Roman dominion in Germany, and to settle the proportion of the expense of the undertaking to be borne by each several State. To the representatives of Prussia, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and Hesse, and also to the Academies at Berlin, and Munich, were added, a military expert in the person of Major von Leszczynski, of the general staff of the German army, specially deputed by the Emperor to represent the topographical interests concerned in the exploration of this great work of fortification and defence. Besides Professor Theodore Mommsen, the world-renowned epigraphist, and the veteran historian of Rome, who represented Berlin, there were also present at the meeting, Professor von Brunn (Munich), Kreisrichter Conrady (Miltlenberg), Professor Herzog (Tuebingen), the architect Jacobi (Homburg), Friedrich Kofler (Darmstadt), Professor H. Rissen (Bonn), Finanzrath Paulus (Stuttgart), Privy Councillor Wagner (Carlsruhe), Professor Zangemeister (Heidelberg). Major-General Carl Popp, of Munich, was unable, owing to illness, to represent the Bavarian Government; but he laid his views before the meeting in a written document, which was duly read. The unanimous conclusion came to, in this memorable preliminary meeting at Heidelberg, that two chief directors of the work should be appointed—the one an archæologist or architect, the other an officer in the army, under whom a number of district overseers were to be engaged—is a fact of the highest importance. Hitherto the military element in such commissions, has been too much overlooked, and the complaint made only last May, by Hugo Arnold, in an address he delivered before the Anthropological Society at Munich, that the *Limes Rhaeticus*, the easternmost portion of the Great Wall, which runs through Bavaria, had never once been submitted to investigation from the only right point of view, viz., the military and strategic, is not likely to be now made against this confederate or international Commission."

It must be admitted that it is highly creditable to the German Government, which has its Social and Party difficulties to contend with, no less than our own Government, that so much attention should be devoted to a scientific investigation, out of which, no political capital can possibly be derived. It speaks highly for the intellectual status of the German people that their representatives in power, should not hesitate to devote public funds, upon so large a scale, to an inquiry of this nature.

By the side of a Commission so composed, and so endowed, my own humble efforts to investigate our English Pfahlgraben must necessarily appear very small, and if anyone should think of comparing my results, with what may hereafter be expected from the German Commission, I trust it will be borne in mind that my excavations have been entirely private. For, although I hold the appointment of Government Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Britain, the excavations in these

Dykes, commenced in May, 1888, and continued at intervals until May, 1891, have been conducted entirely at my own expense, under my close personal supervision, with the aid of my private staff of four Assistants, to whom I have frequently referred in the previous volumes of this series. This remark is necessary, because it has been supposed by some, owing to my official position, in connection with the Ancient Monuments Act, that my investigations have been to some extent State aided. I do not say this by way of complaint against our Government, for not undertaking explorations of this nature. It is perhaps more in harmony with the recognised custom of our country, to leave such works for private enterprise. As long as we retain the freedom of our Institutions, which God preserve, private life must always remain a power for good in England.

I regret to say that my two senior Assistants have left me during the time that this investigation has been going on. Mr. F. James, who has been with me 10 years, has been appointed Curator of the Maidstone Museum, a post in which, it is to be hoped, he may find ample opportunities for the exercise of the archæological experience, and for the habits of accuracy, that he has acquired whilst in my employment. Mr. W. S. Tomkin, whose excellent and accurate drawings, are familiar to those who are in possession of the two first volumes, and who has also done many of the plates in the present volume, has been with me 9 years. He has obtained a more lucrative occupation in connection with one of our leading publishing firms. The younger members of my Staff, who remain with me, Mr. C. W. Gray, Mr. C. E. Flower, and Mr. H. St. G. Gray, are necessarily, for the present, more or less in the position of apprentices. They have, however, performed useful work in carrying on the excavations, in bringing out the present volume, and in preparing and executing the models which have been placed in my Museum at Farnham, as well as in modelling the sculptured stones, and other Ancient Monuments, which fall within the scope of my function as Government Inspector. I have no reason to think that, if life and health are given me, now that a systematic method of work has been established, any serious diminution of efficiency will result from the vacancies that must from time to time occur in the number of my Assistants. The vacancies will be replaced by others capable of becoming equally as efficient as those who preceded them. Whilst it is of course impossible that I should be able to compete with any Government undertaking of this kind, if it existed, my archæological establishment, if such it may be called, affords the nearest approach, with the means at my disposal, towards what a Government organization for archæological research ought to be. I think it is only right that I should express my acknowledgments to the members of my Staff, past and present, for the assistance that they have rendered, without which it would have been impossible to carry on the excavations so fully, or to record them with so much detail.

I have frequently been asked to publish these volumes, but after due



consideration, I have decided to adhere to my original plan of issuing them privately. There is no demand on the part of the public, for a work of so much detail. Few persons, even amongst those who attend archæological meetings, put themselves to the trouble of checking opinions, by sifting the evidence upon which they are based. They prefer to accept results that have become established through the labours of others, more especially if presented to them under the authority of some fairly well-known name. This is a misfortune, no doubt, but it is better than jumping to hasty conclusions upon insufficient data. The results of these excavations have been widely circulated in the proceedings of Archæological Societies, and in the press. These volumes, containing the evidence upon which the results are based, are intended for workers only, and it appears preferable to retain the privilege of presenting them privately, to those to whom they may perhaps be useful in conducting similar investigations.







Map of  
ANCIENT DORSET,  
WILTS, SOMERSET,  
AND PART OF  
HANTS.

Scale of Miles

REFERENCES.

Modern towns shown thus. SALISBURY  
Places at which Ancient Remains  
occur, also Roman names. BADBURY RINGS  
Potteries... Roman Villas...  
Excavations made by General Pitt-Rivers \*  
Roman Roads  
Dykes

OCEANUS BRITANNICUS



## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLX.

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### ANCIENT MAP OF WILTS, DORSET, SOMERSET, AND PART OF HANTS.

This map is a compilation from various sources, the principal being, Warne's "Ancient Map of Dorset," 1865; Scarth's "Map of Roman Somerset," Proceedings of Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Vol. XXIV., 1878; Shore's "Distribution and Density of the whole British Population of Hampshire," Journal of the Anthropological Institute, Vol. XVIII., 1889; Scarth's "Notes on the Roads, Camps, and mining operations of the Romans, in the Mendip Hills," Journal of the Archæological Association, Vol. XXXI., 1875; Guest's "Early English Settlements in South Britain," Proceedings of the Archæological Institute, Salisbury, 1849; Guest's "Belgic Ditches," Archæological Journal, Vol. VIII., 1851; Foster's "Roman remains in Dorsetshire," Archæological Review, Vol. IV., 1890; Skeat's "Roman remains in Wiltshire," Archæological Review, Vol. I., 1888; Witt's "Ancient Map of Gloucestershire"; Murray's "Handbook of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset"; Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," 1861; the Ordnance Survey Maps; Rhys's "Celtic Britain," 1884; Scarth's "Roman Britain"; Green's "Making of England," 1881; Evans's "British Coins, Supplement," 1890; Elton's "Origins of English History," 1882; and others. I have not inserted all the names given in these maps, and in selecting them, I have endeavoured to avoid those that appeared most doubtful. I should be sorry to be held responsible for all that remains, and clearness, rather than detail, has been aimed at. My chief intention has been to show the relative position of the places referred to in these volumes, with respect to other ancient sites in their vicinity. I have not found it convenient to adopt the plan, recommended by the Society of Antiquaries, of classifying the various localities under the heads of Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and so forth; there are so many places, the date of which is doubtful, that if the different periods had been distinguished by separate signs, a sign for doubtful places would have to be introduced, and it would occupy a large portion of the map. One of the chief results of the present volume has been to upset theories as to the dates of some of the antiquities referred to, and similar investigations will no doubt do the same for many more. I have therefore employed only

two kinds of letters, putting the modern sites in slanting letters, and the ancient ones in upright letters: nor have I, in doing this, made any distinction between ancient names, and the names of modern places at which ancient remains have been found; all these have been marked alike in upright letters. The abbreviations are noted on the map.

My investigations are not, as yet, ripe for giving any general account of the places represented on this map. One point only, may be conveniently alluded to in this place. Dr. Guest in his description of what he terms the "Belgic Ditches," in the paper above referred to (*Arch. Journal*, Vol. VIII., pp. 146-149), appears to think that Bokerly ditch and Combe-bank, formed one continuous line of boundary defence, viz., the earliest boundary of the Belgæ, after their arrival in the country; that the "Old Ditch" on Salisbury Plain was the second line, and Wansdyke the third, and final line of defence of these people. He assumes that, from Bokerly ditch, the boundary might have followed the outline of Cranborne Chase, have crossed the Stour south of Blandford, and then have run to the north westward, along Combe-bank (p. 146). He however admits (p. 149) that he "has not examined the course of Bokerly Ditch west of the Roman Road, and only cursorily, the line of country which intervenes between the two earthworks." Had he done so, or had he, as it appears to me, even sufficiently consulted the map, he would, I feel convinced, have abandoned such a theory on topographical grounds alone. Combe-bank, it will be seen, is directly in rear, and runs nearly parallel to Bokerly ditch, at a distance of about 16 miles behind it. Such a line of defence as Dr. Guest supposes, would have run nearly in the form of a letter Z reversed, a most improbable course for a defensive boundary to take, even if there were any intermediate links of earthworks, which there are not. That Combe-bank should have been a fragment of a first line of boundary, and Bokerly ditch a fragment of a second line, would not be beyond the pale of possibility, if there was any evidence for it; but that the two should ever have formed one continuous line, appears to me to be of all things, the most improbable.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATIONS IN BOKERLY AND  
WANSDYKE CONDUCTED BY GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, FROM  
1888 TO 1891 INCLUSIVE.\*

In the 1st and 2nd Volumes of this series, I have described the excavations that I have made in the neighbourhood of Rushmore, Wilts, during the last ten years, the chief part of which relates to the two Romano-British villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley, just outside the Park. They were proved, by the coins found in them, to be of the Roman age, though probably occupied chiefly by Britons, one or two British coins having been found, with the Roman ones, in both villages. Both villages were alike in their general arrangement, and their chief feature consisted of pits, 3 feet 6 inches to 10 feet in diameter, and 3 feet 6 inches to 9 feet deep, filled up to the top with earth and refuse, so that no trace of them could be seen on the surface. Of these, as many as ninety-five were found in Woodcuts, and ninety-two in Rotherley. The area occupied by the pits was drained by deep trenches, 3 feet to 8 feet deep, also filled up to the top with earth and refuse, and laid out in such a manner as to carry the water down the hill; the different drains branching out of each other like the tributaries of a stream or river, the main streams of which, in both villages, ran along the two sides of a road, leading from the villages towards lower ground, and showing that one of the chief concerns of the inhabitants, in those days, was to carry off the heavy rain, of the prevalence of which, certain passages in the ancient writings appear to hint, and geological and other researches confirm the impression, that there must have been a much larger supply of water in early times than now. A well 188 feet deep was also re-excavated, and the Roman bucket found at the bottom, but no water, showing that the water-line must have laid somewhat higher in the hill in former days, than is the case at present.

Woodcuts, or rather a portion of it, was surrounded by an entrenchment of slight relief, the ditch of which drained into the road drain, above-mentioned; and at Rotherley, a portion of the village was separated from the rest by a circular surrounding ditch, similar to others which have been several times noticed in British villages

\* The substance of this General Account has been published in the "Wiltshire Archæological Magazine" of 1891 and 1892, and in the "Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society" of 1890. Also in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* of August 2, 1890; the *Wiltshire County Mirror* of July 31, 1891; the *Devizes Gazette* of July 30, 1891; and the *Salisbury Times* of August 1, 1891.



decorated tablet of Kimmeridge Shale appeared to be of the kind used for writing upon, with the stylus, by means of a coating of wax spread over it. Some of their houses were painted on the inside, and warmed with flues in the Roman style. They were, perhaps, covered with the Roman tegulæ and imbrices, and others were certainly roofed with tiles of Purbeck Shale. They wore well-formed bronze finger rings, set with stones or enamelled, and their fingers were of small size. They used bangles of bronze and Kimmeridge Shale, and one brooch discovered, was of the finest mosaic, such as I found upon inquiry, could not be easily surpassed even in Italy at the present time. Also gilt and enamelled brooches, some of which were in the forms of animals. They used bronze and white metal spoons, and the number of highly ornate bronze and white metal fibulæ, showed that such tastefully decorated fastenings for their dresses, must have been in common use. Nor are we left in doubt as to the exact way in which these fibulæ were worn, for one skeleton was found with two of them, a bronze one on the right shoulder, and an iron one on the right hip. As we know that in the time of Agricola, the Britons adopted the Roman costume, we may feel sure that these were employed after the fashion of the men, to fasten the *amictus*, or a plaid, over the right shoulder, and probably a skirt or tunic round the loins. They ate oysters, which, considering the distance from the coast, implies a certain degree of luxury, though it is possible that the shells may have been used as utensils for some purposes. One of the most interesting discoveries connected with these people, was the small stature of both males and females, but this is a subject that I shall refer to again, when speaking of my discoveries at Woodyates. The probability is, that both villages were inhabited by different classes, and not improbably, they may have been the homes of Roman colonists, surrounded by their families, and a bevy of slaves. The possibly Roman characteristics, recognized by anthropologists, in one round-headed skeleton, may, perhaps, be regarded as favouring this view, but the long heads of the majority, seem to indicate with great probability that the bulk of the inhabitants were of British origin; more than that it would be unsafe to say. The coins prove that the villages were occupied up to the Constantine period, and Woodcuts certainly, up to the time of Magnentius—A.D. 350–353.

These results, the details of which are given in tables, drawings, and diagrams, in the two first volumes, furnish us with a fair idea of the condition of the inhabitants of the villages; and the number of different forms of art, and objects of industry, discovered in them, enables us to identify clearly any other settlements of the same period, that may be discovered or examined hereafter. Of these, there were probably a considerable number in the same neighbourhood. Within a radius of six or seven miles from Rushmore, I have counted twelve or thirteen places in which Roman remains have been found, some of them apparently villages of equal size to those above-mentioned, and, judging by my experience at Woodyates, there were pro-

bably several more, which may have been entirely destroyed by cultivation. In fact, this district, which is now very sparsely inhabited, was in Roman times a very populous one. This may have been partly owing to the fact that, at a time when so much of the country was in forest, the people were obliged to live in the open downlands, that are now comparatively deserted. But this is hardly sufficient to account for such a great concentration of Romano-British people in this district, towards the close of the Roman occupation. We must look to the effects of wars and invasions, as a cause for the density of the population at that time.

These considerations make it important that we should endeavour to ascertain what connection existed between these villages, and the great military earthworks of the neighbourhood, such a number of which are shown on the ancient map of the district. Plate CLX.

I have frequently heard observations made upon this subject, which appear to me, from a military point of view, to be erroneous. The isolated camps, with which the map is studded, which—though called camps—were in reality permanent fortifications, are sometimes spoken of, as having been thrown up for the defence of a particular district. But, apart from the fact that they are pretty evenly distributed over the country, occupying the most elevated positions, as they happen to occur, and not in lines drawn along the frontier of any particular part, there is reason to doubt whether such detached fortresses could, in those days, have served the purpose of defending a district. In modern times, we erect fortresses on the frontiers of great States, for their defence, because the great armies of our day are encumbered with large supplies of food and ammunition, that have to be drawn from the rear, and for which it is necessary to keep open lines of communication with the base of their operations, and the frontier fortresses of an invaded State serve for the defence of that State, because it is impossible for an invading army to pass between them, without exposing its lines of communication. Such fortresses also served as fortified magazines for an invading army. But in barbarous times, such *impedimenta* did not exist in connection with invading forces; their objects were, for the most part, predatory, and their wants were few; they could penetrate between the fortified places, and subsist by plunder in the country surrounding them, and the defenders of the fortresses, if they kept on the defensive, and remained shut up in them, would only have to look on. Wherever, therefore, we find such isolated encampments on the tops of hills, in prehistoric times, we may be sure that they were simply places of refuge for some local tribe, inhabiting their vicinity, to which they resorted when attacked by a neighbouring tribe. They imply a low state of civilization, before the inhabitants of any large district had attained to such organization as was necessary for combined defence.

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When the people advanced to a higher state of civilization, and several tribes combined for the defence of a district, it was not by detached forts, but by con-

tinuous entrenchments, that they accomplished that object. They threw up continuous lines of ditch and bank, the latter probably surmounted by a stockade, running for miles along the open country, from an inaccessible position on one flank, to some other natural defence on the other flank : and although it may be true—as has often been said, in support of the opinion that these long entrenchments could not be defensive works—that they would be difficult, or impossible, to defend at all points, yet we know as a fact, that this was the system adopted, and that the Romans used it, not only in the north of Britain, as a defence against the Picts and Scots, but also in the more extended defence of their German frontier, by means of the Pfahlgraben, joining the Rhine and Danube. When these continuous barriers were erected, the hill-forts within the area defended by them, were no longer of any use. They might have been occupied afterwards, as we know they *were* occupied in Roman times, but they were no longer erected, except on a small scale, on the lines of march of the Roman armies, or as places of support for the continuous lines of entrenchment. The inhabitants of the district, secured in the peaceable occupation of their villages, by these frontier defences, had no longer any occasion to fortify their homes. Now the villages that I have described, although some of them might have been surrounded by slight banks and stockades, as a precaution against wolves, or against casual marauders, were to all intents and purposes, open villages. They were the habitations of people who felt secure in their positions, and I think that, for the reasons I have given, it is reasonable, on *a priori* grounds, to expect that such villages would be found to be associated, in point of time, with the continuous entrenchments. Dr. Guest, in his well-known paper on what he terms “the Belgic Ditches,” appears to me to be perfectly right in assuming that these continuous entrenchments, must necessarily have been the work of a people in a higher condition of civilization, to secure their territory against the depredations of an inferior people, in a lower condition of life. But, whether he is right in adopting Stukeley’s opinion, that these superior people were Belgæ, is a question which I am not prepared either to accept or deny, without better evidence. It is open to doubt whether the Belgæ invaded the country in a body, or in driblets, and whether they were so far in advance of the aborigines, as to have adopted a totally different method of warfare. From what little we do know about them, they appear to have been rather in the hill-fort stage of organization, like the Atrebates, Dobuni, Durotriges, and other tribes, by which they were surrounded.

These were my views at the time that I approached the question of the origin of Bokerly Dyke, though I did not care to publish my opinions, because I think it is always undesirable to give expression to theories, which one may afterwards feel one’s self committed to, as the investigation goes on. I am now in a position to speak of these views as proved up to a certain point, and I am assured of being on the right track for further discoveries, if I live to accomplish them.



Bokerly Dyke, the present boundary-line between Dorset and Wilts, is an entrenchment of high relief, nearly four miles in length, running in a north-west and south-east direction, across the old Roman road, which runs from Sarum to Badbury. It has a ditch on the north-east side of the rampart, proving that it was from this point the enemy was expected. The fact of its being a defensive work, can, I think, hardly be doubted by anyone who will take the trouble to examine it from end to end.\* It everywhere occupies strong ground, if viewed from the standpoint of an enemy advancing to attack it from the north-east. It runs somewhat crookedly along the ground, and I am inclined to favour the idea, suggested, I think, by Dr. Smart, that this crookedness arose from the constructors availing themselves of hollows, as they occurred in the ground, to dig their ditch, throwing up the earth upon higher ground, and that, by conforming to the inequalities of the surface in this way, they obtained the relief they desired, with less expenditure of labour; but the general direction was determined by considerations of defence, that can clearly be recognised. It ran across the Gwent, or open down-land, between two great forests, which existed at that time, and the remains of which still, or until quite lately, did exist, on both flanks. On the south-east, the dyke terminates upon strong ground in Martin Wood, which may be considered to be the survival of the Forest of Holt, and to have been formerly continuous with the New Forest. On the left, it terminated in a part of the country which, within the memory of persons still living, was a part of Cranborne Chase Wood. It may be said, perhaps, that forests would hardly be sufficient to secure the flanks of an extended line of entrenchment, and that it might easily be turned if it rested on no more inaccessible protection than a wood. But there is reason to believe that, in this moist climate, the primæval forests may have consisted of almost inaccessible networks of trees, and where this was not the case, it is more than probable that the lines of entrenchment may have been continued through them, by an abattis of felled trees. Cæsar speaks of the Britons employing felled trees in their defences, and applying this piece of information to the elucidation of our old lines of entrenchment, I think that, in cases in which short lines of ditch and bank are often found to terminate *en l'air*, in a way that, as Mr. Barnes has truly observed, would serve no defensive purpose, but which would resemble an attempt to stop a flock of sheep by means of a single hurdle, placed in the centre of a road; if we suppose the intervals between the flanks of these short entrenchments, to have been occupied by inaccessible forests, that have now disappeared, we shall then understand how they might, at the time they were constructed, have served as effective barriers against an invading force. It is also to be observed that even large dykes have been so completely effaced by cultivation, as to show no trace upon the surface.

But to return to Bokerly. (Plate CLXI.) It may be convenient, for the sake of clearness, to separate the whole line into four principal divisions. The part which I

\* See Appendix A.

shall call the right flank, extended from its termination in Martin Wood to the summit of Blagdon Hill, and was everywhere drawn along the brow of a steep hill having a deep valley in its front. Blagdon Hill is the highest part of the line, and might, perhaps, be called the key of the position. The hill runs forward to the eastward at right angles to the Dyke. The Dyke crosses it in the middle of the ridge. Viewed from the Salisbury Road, the point at which the Dyke crosses the hill—called Pick's Corner by the natives—can be seen in the centre of the ridge, in a position that does not, from this point of view, appear well chosen, and it is not evident for what reason this spot was selected, but on examining the hill, it is at once seen that its course was determined by the lay of the land beyond the hill, which is not seen from the Salisbury Road. At Blagdon Hill, another Dyke, of small relief, joins or cuts across it, coming from the east along the ridge of Blagdon Hill from the direction of Whichbury Camp. I shall not speak of this small dyke now, as it would require excavation to ascertain its significance.

Leaving Blagdon Hill, Bokerly Dyke runs down the northern slope of it, and a small bank, described in the Ordnance Map as a British trackway, runs behind it in a general line, parallel to it. This also, it may be well to pass over for the present. The Dyke in this part, which I term the right-centre, is thrown forward at a very obtuse angle. The reason for this does not appear to have been noticed by previous writers. It was not, certainly, thrown forward in order to secure strong ground, for the apex of the angle is in the bottom of a valley. But just in rear of the entrenchment, at its most advanced point, in the bottom of the hill, the verdure of the grass and crops, marked by a black oval patch in the map, seems to denote comparatively rich soil, and it appears probable that a spring, or wells, formerly existed in this place, the water from which, if a spring, must have run down hill beyond the Dyke to the eastward. It was, I apprehend, in order to secure this spot that the Dyke was thrown forward. The northern, or left face, of this advanced portion of the Dyke, terminated in a re-entering angle, which I fix upon as the centre of the position. From this spot, the Dyke runs in a north-west direction, with a high bank and deep ditch, to Bokerly Gap, which is a part of the Dyke about 120 yards in length, in which the rampart has been, I believe, at some time, removed for top-dressing the soil, but of this I have no certain evidence. Continuing in the same line beyond the Gap, we come to an Epaulement, which has attracted the notice of archæologists. It is a spur, or short branch, of the Dyke, which turns abruptly westward, with a ditch to the north, and runs across a short natural *terre-plein* of the hill, for about 180 feet, and terminates in a shallow Combe, in the rear of the main Dyke. It has been conjectured that this Epaulement was the original termination of the Dyke at its north end, at a time when the Cranborne Chase Wood extended thus far from the northward, and this is rendered probable from the fact that, even within the memory of persons now living, this spot was occupied by a wood or copse.



I shall have to return to this Epaulement hereafter. Leaving the Epaulement, Bokerly Dyke runs on, continuously to the north-west, until the part termed the Shoulder Angle on my map is reached. Here it turns westward for about 200 yards, until it touches the modern Salisbury Road. The old Roman road here cuts the Dyke at nearly the same spot, and makes here its first and only turn of any importance between Sarum and Badbury. This spot, for reasons that I shall afterwards explain, I call Bokerly Junction. Here the left-centre of the Dyke terminates, and turning at a sharp angle towards the north, the left wing of the Dyke, now reduced in size, runs forward, occupying the most elevated part of the hill, until it reaches Hill Copse. This is nearly the only remaining Copse of the Chase Wood, the rest having been completely destroyed in this district. Passing Hill Copse, the Dyke winds round to the westward, running down hill, beyond West Woodyates. It does not cross the Grim's Dyke, as has been stated, but turns and runs parallel to it. It is last seen, much reduced in size, in front of West Woodyates, and making for the entrenchment in Mistlebury Wood, but it cannot be traced up to it. The Dyke does not extend to the chalk Escarpment on the north, as has been stated by some writers, but runs nearly parallel to it, at a distance of a mile from it, the ground rising gradually towards the Escarpment, from the Dyke. The interval was occupied formerly by Cranborne Chase Wood, up to within 100 yards, or so, of the Escarpment, along which, for some miles, there appears always to have been, and is now, a ridge of open down-land, termed the Ridgeway, running east and west along the top of the hill. Across this Ridgeway, on referring to the Ordnance Map, or to my map, Plate CLX., banks may be seen in three different places, behind each other, having ditches on the east side, and separated by intervals of a mile or so, the most westerly being that which cuts across the hill, to the west of Win Green. These short entrenchments, facing as they do always to the east, appear to me to have been thrown up to check an advance along the Ridgeway, of an enemy coming from the east, and, if so, may have been a part of the general system of defence of this district, in connection with Bokerly Dyke, though not actually communicating with it. These entrenchments had their left flanks on what I call the chalk Escarpment, though it is in reality nothing but a steep hill, and their right, in former days, upon the Chase Wood.

Still further to the north-west, a line of bank and ditch, with the ditch still on the east side, runs across White Sheet Hill for about a mile, in the direction of Wardour. Both flanks of this detached work terminate at the bottom of the hill, upon ground which may very probably have originally been forest, most of the low-lying valleys having, in all probability, been forest in those days. The White Sheet Hill is a high tract of down-land running east and west, and must always have been open and accessible to an invading army coming from the east. If these detached works, that I have last mentioned, ever formed part of a general system for the

defence of the country, in association with Bokerly, the line must have extended for nine miles, from Martin Wood on the right, to the termination of the Dyke at White Sheet Hill on the left, the gaps between the several lines, having been occupied by forest. I base this conjecture chiefly on the fact that the ditches of all of them, are on the east side, and that they were, consequently, thrown up with a view to an attack from that quarter. If they were isolated and independent entrenchments, why should they all face in the same direction?

I have read with attention all the writings that were accessible to me upon the obscure periods of history to which these entrenchments may have belonged. Some are by scholars of great ability, who would not have failed to bring to light evidence relating to them, if it was to be found in the ancient chronicles and the works of the ancient authors. But these writings serve chiefly to convince the reader that nothing definite is to be expected from such sources. It is not known where the Belgæ landed, or where Vespasian landed and fought, or where Cerdices Ora was, or where Mons Badonicus was. I observe that two recent writers have proposed to shuffle the whole of the ancient names of places, and shift them from their traditional localities. I have read with interest, but without conviction, the imaginary campaign of Vespasian, by one writer, in the West of England, and its final achievement in the hands of another writer, in the great British Metropolis at the Pen Pits, which turn out, on investigation, to be an ancient stone quarry; and whilst I am fully alive to the importance of studying all the passages in ancient writings, which have any bearing on the subject, by competent scholars, I must confess that the evidence that can be derived from them appears to be of the weakest possible description. I am impressed rather with the value of an observation, made by Mr. Green in the first page of his "Making of England":—"I need scarcely say," he says, "that I do not attempt to write a history of Roman Britain. Such a history, indeed, can hardly be attempted with any profit, until the scattered records of researches amongst the roads, villas, tombs, &c., of this period, have been, in some way, brought together and made accessible," or, I may add, until the researches have been made, which can hardly be said, as yet, to have been done to the extent that is requisite. This must be my excuse for passing over, with such slight comment, the observations of previous writers on the origin and uses of Bokerly Dyke. I wished to approach the subject with an unbiassed mind, and, convinced by the experience of a number of years, that the question could be proved by excavations, I determined, on the first opportunity, to make the attempt.

But in an entrenchment of such length, it is quite uncertain whether any relics can be found in a rampart, unless the line happens to pass over ground that had been occupied by a village or settlement, previously to the construction of the entrenchment, and no such settlement presented itself to the eye of the observer, on any part of the line. I remained for some time in doubt, therefore, where to begin, when, one day,



towards the middle of 1888, Mr. Lawes, the organist of Tollard Church, who is the conductor of my private band, and who had acquired an interest in such matters, by his visits to my Museum at Farnham, Dorset, happening to pass along the Dyke to the south of the Salisbury Road, near Woodyates, found the occupier of the farm—Mr. Trowbridge—engaged in cutting into the Dyke to obtain soil for top-dressing his fields, and in so doing, five copper coins turned up, together with a Romano-British fibula, which Mr. Lawes brought to me. They were Roman coins, extending from Trajan to Constans, and had evidently come out of the Dyke. I had already discovered a small fragment of Samian pottery on the top of the rampart, near the same spot. So I applied at once to Sir Edward Hulse, the owner of the property, who readily gave me permission to dig a section through the rampart at this spot. Section 1, Plates CLXII. and CLXIII., 30 feet wide, was the result of this excavation. Thirty-two coins, extending from Gallienus to Constans, were found in the top and rear portion of the bank and in the *silting* of the ditch. Although these were, with little doubt, of the period of the entrenchment, it is my custom, in cutting sections through ramparts, to distinguish objects found in those positions into which they might, by any possibility, have been introduced, after the construction of the work; from those found in the body of the rampart, which must certainly have been placed there during the time, or before, it was thrown up, and which could not by any possibility have got into it afterwards. In this latter position, one coin of Claudius Gothicus was found 3·1 feet beneath the crest. Some fragments of British and Romano-British pottery, and a piece of red Samian ware, were also found in the same position, and on the old surface line, beneath the rampart. It may save time to state here, that in all sections of ramparts, in a chalk soil, the old surface line, representing the old turf before the rampart was thrown over it, can be seen in a distinct line of dark mould beneath the rampart. Beneath the *silting*, which had accumulated over the ditch, in the course of ages, to the extent of 6 feet, or thereabouts, two ditches were found, one behind the other, with a ridge of undisturbed chalk between them. This gave rise to some speculation, and other instances, as, for example, at the Roman camp at the Saalburg, near Homburg, where two ditches occur outside the rampart, were called in evidence to explain the occurrence. But all such conjectures were futile. The excavations which I shall describe hereafter, subsequently revealed the true cause of this peculiar construction, and serve to show how careful it is necessary to be, even after excavations have been made, before conclusions are put forward. In the counterscarp of the outer ditch, the remains of pits were found, which appeared to be connected with habitations of some kind, but no trace of which could be seen on the surface, and it was evident that the coins and other relics were in the soil about these pits at the time the rampart was made, and that their presence in the rampart arose from their having been thrown up with the soil, by the constructors, without any notice having been taken of them.

This discovery was amply sufficient to prove that the rampart at this spot was constructed after the time of Claudius Gothicus, A.D. 268–270, and, in all probability, after the time of Constans, A.D. 337–350. But, in order to make matters more sure, I dug another section of the same width, viz., 30 feet, on the other side of the Salisbury Road and Roman Road, at a distance of 150 yards from the first section, the position of which is also marked as Section 2, on Plates CLXI. and CLXII., and described in Plate CLXIV. This turned out even more prolific of coins than the first; five hundred and eighty-four having been found in the rampart and *silting* of the ditch, extending from Gallienus to Honorius, A.D. 395–423, and proving that it must have been made at the time, or subsequently to, the departure of the Romans from the British Isles in A.D. 407. This was no longer a matter for conjecture—it was a proved fact. This section, like Section 1, was filled with Roman and Romano-British pottery, and relics of various kinds. Only one ditch was discovered in this section, and this naturally created some surprise, because, if two ditches were thought necessary in one part of the line, they would be equally necessary in another part, on the principle that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link; but this, as we shall see, was explained afterwards.

An interesting discovery was made in this section. At the north-west corner of it, just on the edge of the escarp, a skeleton was found extended, as shown in Plate CXC VII. The old surface line was seen lying over it, and showed that it must have been interred and covered over with soil, before the rampart was thrown over it. The legs extended over the crest of the escarp, and one of the tibiae, which had been cut off by the constructors of the ditch, was found in the rampart behind it, having evidently been chucked up by the Roman workmen. This gave additional evidence of the previous existence of a Settlement on the ground, as it showed that interments had been made in the Settlement, in the same manner as at Woodcuts and Rotherley.

It was evident that a Settlement must have existed on the ground before the Dyke was thrown up. The greater part of the coins and relics were found in the lowest part of the rampart, in dark mould, just over the old surface line, and it appeared quite certain that this mould must have come from the upper part of the ditch when the diggers threw up that part first, before they reached the chalk beneath, all of which was found overlying the mould in the rampart, and containing comparatively few coins.

But there was no trace of any Settlement or inequalities on the surface of the ground near the Dyke, or for some distance from it. Feeling convinced, however, that some such Settlement must have existed, I commenced trenching the ground on the outside of the ditch to see if any trace of habitations could be found, and soon came upon some pits and a drain 4 feet to 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep, on an average, running nearly parallel to the Dyke. Plate CLXII. This, from its position in front of the entrenchment, I called the Fore Drain. I then followed this drain, and found



that it ran close up to the Roman Road, and then curved round and turned away from it to the north, in which direction it extended in a straight line for about 530 yards, and then terminated. Roman coins and pottery were found in the drain, and in the surface soil on the sides of it, and of the pits. This ditch drained from north to south, and then from east to west, as far as the ditch of the Dyke. To the north of this, and nearly at right angles with it, a somewhat larger ditch—9 feet to 10 feet wide and 4 feet deep—which, from its being the outermost ditch discovered, I called the Boundary Drain, ran west to east, close to the end of the Fore Drain, but not touching it, and under the Roman Road and Salisbury Road, terminating in front of the *Shoulder Angle* of the Dyke. The West Drain, about the same size as the last, marked the extent of my diggings on that side. About midway between the Boundary Drain and the Dyke, another, which I call the Mid Drain, ran in a zig-zag course, cutting the Fore Drain about its centre, and having two short drains running out of it to the south, one of which ended in a pit, probably a dry well. This terminated in the Cross Drain, which ran parallel to the Roman Road, and was so called because it ran across the angle of the Fore Drain, and across the Dyke. Near the Mid Drain, to the west end of it, a T-shaped hypocaust, represented in Plate CLXVII, and Fig. 2, Plate CLXVIII, built with flints and mortar, similar to those found at Woodcuts, was discovered, and close to it, an extended skeleton lay buried, with the head to the east, in a grave 4 feet deep. It was surrounded by several large iron nails, which had probably served to fasten a coffin or shell, and a large Roman coin, which was afterwards identified as Faustina, was found on the breast, just under the chin. In the north-west corner of the Settlement, within the Boundary Drain, a square enclosure was discovered, the faces being 112 feet by 120 feet, surrounded by a ditch 8 feet wide and 2 feet 4 inches deep. Within the enclosure were five graves, containing extended skeletons, in graves about 4 feet 6 inches deep. One of them—No. 15—was buried 6.1 feet deep, and had a bone comb resting on the left breast, Figs. 2 and 3, Plate CLXXXII., and a small earthenware pitcher with a handle at the feet, with several large nails around it. These graves were all cut nearly in the same direction, and might possibly, in this case, have been dug with a view to orientation, being within a few degrees of the east-and-west line, but they were nearly parallel to the sides of the enclosure, which may have given them their direction. The use of this square enclosure was not ascertained; the number of graves was scarcely sufficient to warrant its being set down as a cemetery. The east face of this Square was the only part in the whole Settlement which showed any trace on the surface before excavation. The East Drain ran from the Salisbury Road in a north-west direction, and on approaching the Roman Road, turned, and ran parallel to it, crossing the Boundary Drain, and running on beyond it, down hill. It contained three skeletons, on the bottom of the drain, buried (extended like those of Woodcuts and Rotherley) in the direction of the drain, with the heads, in this case, to the north.

Fig. 1, Plate CXCII. This, and the Cross Drain, and the North Road Drain on the west side, suggest, from their parallelism to the road, that they must have been made subsequently to it, because the road approaches the Settlement without a turn, having run in a straight line from Sorbiodunum, and as it did not adapt itself to the drains, the drains must have taken their course from it. Between the Roman Road and the first bend of the Mid Drain, the ground, being cut up in small enclosures by the ditches, appeared to be a probable place for the site of habitations. It was, therefore, trenched all over, with the result of discovering several pits, and a hearth with marks of fire on it. Also a skeleton in a grave 2 feet 9 inches deep. To the east of the road, near this spot, a cluster of pits was found. Another skeleton was found in a recess in the Cross Drain; it was in a crouched position, and a bronze fibula was found on the pelvis, Fig. 2, Plate CXCII. Probably the fibula was used for the same purpose as the one found on the hip of a skeleton at Rotherley. Lower down, the skeleton of a horse was found, buried in a grave, cut across the drain. This shows that, although they ate the horse, it was in this instance, as also at Rotherley, sometimes buried entire. Further to the south, another hearth was found, Fig. 1, Plate CLXVIII., with marks of fire, and on each side of the drain, there were traces of habitations, as if the watercourse had drained through the houses.

Nine bronze fibulæ were found in the Settlement and in the sections of the Dyke. They were of the same form as in the other villages, but one was more distinctly Roman in character than any of the others. Iron cleats, similar to those of the other villages, were also found in several places, and two were found with hobnails at the feet of a skeleton. Figs. 22-27, Plate CLXXXI. The coins, of which three hundred and eighty-one were found in the Settlement, tallied with those found in the sections of the Dyke, and extended from Trajan to Gratian. (Plate CLXXXVIII. A.) Of this total number, only two hundred and thirty-one could be identified, being in very bad condition, on account of having laid near the surface, and being much exposed to moisture. They were occasionally found in batches, and it is probable that the Roman workmen must have come upon a large batch of them in digging the ditch in front of where Section 2 was cut, and that the coins were thrown up into the rampart with the soil, without any notice having been taken of them. No British coins were found in this Settlement. The animal remains throughout the Settlement were the same, and the animals of the same size, as at Woodcuts and Rotherley, see Table, p. 234. The identified bones of ox amounted to 36·88 per cent. of the total number of fragments; sheep, 33·12 per cent.; and horse, 25·75 per cent. No grain was found. In one respect, a difference was observed in their culinary practices. In Woodcuts and Rotherley, an enormous number of burnt flints were found, which had been used in a red-hot state for boiling food in troughs. In this Settlement not a single burnt flint was discovered, which argues an entire difference in their mode of cooking. An interesting discovery was made in the Mid Drain, at the bottom



of which, at 2 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches beneath the surface, a coffin, composed of a dug-out half trunk of a tree, was found with a cremated interment in it. Fig. 2, Plate CXCVI. A similar interment was discovered by me in a tumulus supposed to be of the Bronze Age, about four miles to the west, which is described in the second volume of my "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Fig. 4, Plate LXXXVII., showing that this mode of burial must have survived amongst the Britons until Roman times, and that, in both periods, cremation and inhumation were practised simultaneously.

The quality of the pottery, and the forms of the earthen vessels, tallied with those found in the villages, with some notable differences. The proportion of vessels with loops for suspension and holes in the bottom—supposed by me to be for draining honey, was considerably less in Woodyates. The proportion of loops to the total number of fragments of pottery in the Settlement—viz., twenty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty-nine,\* being 0.03 per cent. in Woodyates, as against 0.29 per cent. in Woodcuts, and 0.79 in Rotherley, showing, either that there was less use for this class of vessel in Woodyates, or that, being more distant from its place of fabrication, it was less easily procured.† The proportion of fragments with basin-shaped rims with high ridges, of which Fig. 16, Plate CLXXIX., is a specimen, was larger than in Rotherley, but not so numerous as in Woodcuts, see Table, p. 53. The class of bowl, with a bead rim, of which Figs. 7 and 8, Plate CVIII., Vol. II., are specimens, which was very common in the pits at Woodcuts, and also, though in a less degree, at Rotherley, and which were generally found associated with an inferior quality of ware, was nearly absent in Woodyates, the proportion being no more than 0.03 per cent., as against 2.16 per cent. at Woodcuts, and 1.50 at Rotherley. The number of large handles for pitchers, of which Figs. 2 and 6, Plate CXII., Vol. II., are specimens, and small handles for saucers, of which Figs. 5 and 6, Plate CXI., Vol. II., are specimens, was exactly in the same proportion as at Woodcuts, viz., 0.32 per cent. A class of pottery, of soft cream-coloured texture in the interior of the substance, and painted on the outside, of which Figs. 11 and 13, Plate CLXXIX., are specimens, was abundant at Woodyates, but rarely found in the other villages, the proportion being, in Woodyates, as much as 3.8 per cent., and in Woodcuts only 0.1 per cent., whilst in Rotherley one fragment only was found. This must be regarded as a superior class of pottery, and somewhat allied to the New Forest Ware in form.‡ New Forest Ware, hard and well-baked, of which Figs. 11 and 12, Plate CLXXXV., Vol. III., are specimens, was, in Woodyates, 4.0 per cent., against 0.78 per cent. in Woodcuts, and 0.09 per cent. in Rotherley. Samian pottery, of the best quality, was

\* The total number of fragments in Woodcuts was twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-one; and in Rotherley, eighteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

† See Appendix B.

‡ This quality of pottery is found in the Roman kilns at Crockle, in the New Forest. See Map, Plate CLX.



less abundant, being 0·9 in Woodyates, as against 2·1 in Woodcuts, and 2·3 in Rotherley. British imitation of Samian, amounted to 0·6 per cent, in Woodyates, but was scarcely a recognizable quality in Woodcuts and Rotherley. Upon the whole, notwithstanding the small proportion of the best class of Samian, the ordinary pottery was of a superior quality in Woodyates to the other villages.

The greater part of the fragments of pottery and iron nails were found to the westward of the Settlement, in, about, and to the rear, of the Fore Dyke, leading to the inference that this was the part chiefly inhabited, and that the ditches to the north and east must in all probability have been the boundary drains of fields rather than of inhabited areas; and this circumstance, together with the information derived from the workmen, as to the former discoveries of Roman relics in the fields, on the surface, leads me to believe that the part hitherto excavated, probably consists of the outskirts of the Settlement, and that the main body of it, will eventually be found to run on to the south, in the direction of the present village of Woodyates.

Fifteen skeletons were found in the Settlement, of which the bones were sufficiently perfect to enable a computation of their stature to be made, viz., twelve males and three females. Of these, two were buried in a crouched position, and the rest extended. Plates CXCII. to CXCV. A diagram is shown at p. 224, by means of which their relative stature, as compared with those found in the other ancient places in the neighbourhood, can be seen at a glance. The calculation of the stature from the bones is done according to Dr. Topinard's method. Various methods of comparison may be adopted. The average height of any number of skeletons may be found by adding together the estimated stature of the several skeletons, and dividing by the number of skeletons. In the case of a small number of skeletons, such as this, this is an imperfect means of comparison, because individuals of exceptional stature vitiate the result. The better way is to place the whole of the estimated heights in a diagram according to their sizes, side by side, from left to right, and take the central individual, if an odd number, or the mean between the two central individuals, if an even number, as the medium stature of the whole. A comparison may also be made by comparing the males and females taken together, of one place, with the males and females taken together, of another place, or by comparing the males of one place, with the males of another place, and the females with the females. Adopting the latter, as the most reliable method, and using the *medium* stature, rather than the *average*, as a test of height, I find the following results. The medium stature of the males at Woodyates was 5 feet 4·2 inches; that of Woodcuts, 5 feet 4·7 inches; Rotherley, 5 feet 1·5 inches; whilst that of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Winkelbury was 5 feet 6·9 inches. Of the females, the medium stature at Woodyates was 4 feet 9·6 inches; at Woodcuts, 5 feet 0·0 inches; at Rotherley, 4 feet 9·9 inches; at Winkelbury, 5 feet 2·3 inches. Thus it will be seen that the stature of the Wood-

yates skeletons is much the same as that of the Romano-British village of Woodcuts, and slightly higher than Rotherley; but by whatever method of computation the comparison was made, it was found that the stature of the Anglo-Saxon skeletons in the cemetery at Winkelbury, was from 3 inches to 4 inches taller than any of the Romano-British settlements; whilst the only two Bronze Age male skeletons that I have discovered in this neighbourhood stood higher than all, viz., 5 feet 8 inches. This is only in accordance with what has been found elsewhere.

On p. 225 is shown a comparison of the head-form of the skeletons from these several places, by which it was seen that the number of round heads was:—in Wood-yates, two; in Woodcuts and Rotherley, each one; and in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery there was no round-headed skeleton, whilst Rotherley produced three hyperdolichocephalic, or very long heads, out of the thirteen found there. As round-headedness may, perhaps, be taken to imply a mixture of Roman blood, this result might be expected, as it is more likely the aborigines should have mixed their blood with the Romans in places situated on the main thoroughfare than in the remoter settlements.\* But the value of these conjectures must be taken for what it is worth, considering the comparatively small number of skeletons, viz., fifty-nine, from which the head-form could be ascertained. This much may, however, be said with certainty, that the population of these parts, in Roman times, was of much smaller stature than now, smaller than it afterwards became when the Teutonic element was introduced, but that varieties of type had already appeared, which are characteristic of it to the present time. I am fortunate in having obtained the opinion of Dr. Garson, who has carefully examined these skeletons and has tested all my measurements of them. His remarks are contained in a very valuable paper which he has contributed to this volume.

The drains of the Settlement were obviously made for the purpose of carrying off the heavy rainfall, as at Woodcuts and Rotherley, but for what reason they were afterwards filled up again to the top, so that skeletons could be buried in them, I am unable to understand. The whole character of the Settlement, and its contents, was the same as in the other villages, and as the Dyke is now proved to be more recent than the Settlement, its date with respect to those villages is also determined. This is the point towards which I have been working during the whole of this investigation.

Before leaving this Settlement another point must be noted. The Itinerary of Antoninus gives the distance between Sorbiodunum and Vindogladia, on this line, at XII. M.P. Sir Richard Hoare, recognizing the remains of a Romano-British village on Gussage Down, as the only likely place for a Roman station in this neighbourhood, places Vindogladia at that spot. In order to make it tally with the Itinerary it was necessary to alter the distance from XII. to XVI. Roman miles. But if the ancient writers are to be relied upon at all, their statements must be taken as they are given,

\* See Dr. Garson's remarks on this subject, p. 230.



and not changed. Now the Settlement at Woodyates is as nearly as possible XII. Roman miles from Sorbiodunum, assuming a Roman mile to be, as generally computed, 446 feet, or nearly 150 yards, less than the English mile, and I have little doubt that had Sir Richard Hoare known of the Settlement that I have now discovered at Woodyates, he would without hesitation have located it at this spot. At this spot the Roman Road makes its only turn of any importance between Sorbiodunum and Badbury Rings, showing that it must have been the most important point upon the line, more so than Gussage Down, at which place the road makes no turn, although it passes not far from the remains of the Roman settlement there.

Etymological evidence may also be adduced in favour of this place being Vindogladia. I advocate no new theory of my own upon this question. But referring to Stukeley, Warne, and others who have followed him, I find that the word Vindogladia is assumed to be derived from the two Celtic words, *vint*=white, and *gladh*=a ditch or rampart. Here, then, we have a distinct reference to Bokerly Dyke, which, viewed from the surrounding heights, must have been, at the time of its construction, a conspicuous white chalk rampart, running for miles over the green sward. It may, perhaps, be asked, how came a word with such a derivation to be included in the Itinerary of Antoninus? which is believed to have been compiled about the year 320, when the Dyke is now proved to have been thrown up no earlier than the reign of Honorius, A.D. 395-423, and possibly by the Romanised Britons as a defence against the Saxons. The reply to this is, that the Itinerary was a Roman road-book, and is generally believed to have been altered from time to time, during subsequent reigns, and I think I am justified in saying that it is not known how long it may have ultimately remained in use.

But further discoveries had yet to be made. The Cross Drain, which runs parallel to the Roman Road, Plate CLXII. and Plate CLXXI., Section 6, and which is, on that account, assumed to be more recent than it, was found to cut across the ditch of the Dyke at a higher level than the bottom of it, and must, therefore, have been constructed before the ditch of the Dyke, unless it was constructed after the latter had silted up, which is improbable. On following the Cross Drain further south, it was found to run into a deep hole, no trace of which was seen on the surface. This, being cleared out, was found to be the section of another ditch, in rear of, and of about the same size, as the one in front of it, and it now appeared very probable, that this must have been a second and older Dyke, in rear of the first (Section 5; Plate CLXXI.). I therefore had sections cut east and west, and by this means traced the Rear Dyke to its junction with what I now call the Fore Dyke, just beneath the Salisbury Road. It was now found that the ditch of the Rear Dyke crossed that of the Fore Dyke at this spot, at a slightly higher level, and went on to form the outer ditch of Section 1 (see Plate CLXVI.). The Fore Dyke was the most recent, as it crossed the Rear Dyke at a lower level, and went on to form the inner ditch in



Section 1. This accounted for the double ditch, which had so puzzled us, when it was first discovered. It was evident the Rear Dyke, for some reason, had been filled in from the point of junction, and the Fore Dyke made at the same time, and that when this occurred the makers of the Fore Dyke ran their ditch on, in rear of the other, along the whole face of the left-centre dyke. This may have been owing to the old escarp of the first ditch having become rotten, and unsuitable for a defence, and to its being found necessary to form another fresh escarp, of solid chalk, by cutting another ditch in rear. The probability is, that the outer ditch was filled up at this time, so that there never was more than one ditch open at the same time. The whole of the defence, in fact, must have been renewed at the time the Fore Dyke was made.

This discovery increased the importance of Section 1, as that section was cut at a spot which was to the east of the place where the Fore and Rear Dykes branched off, and in order to make the contents of this part of the entrenchment more certain, the rampart portion of Section 1 was extended, and a coin of Maximinus II. (A.D. 308-313) was found on the old surface line, and numerous fragments of both British and Romano-British pottery, in the same section (Plate CLXIII.) This removed all possibility of doubt, if any had existed, of this part being of Roman origin. In the Rear Dyke, which had been filled up, Roman coins, extending from Septimius Severus to Gratian, Roman pottery, and relics of the same character as those found in the rest of the Settlement and in the Fore Dyke, were discovered.

About 870 yards to the west of this spot, there is a short detached fragment of a dyke, marked in the map, Plate CLXI., in rear of the Fore Dyke, which had puzzled Sir Richard Hoare. It is marked "ditch" in the Ordnance 6-inch map, and abuts upon the west of the road from Woodyates to Cobley Farm. It now appears evident that this is a continuation of the Rear Dyke, and that if the ground was excavated, it would be found to be connected with the fragment discovered at the Bokerly Junction, which is the name I gave to that spot for reasons that do not now require explanation. The Rear Dyke is seen again in rear of the Fore Dyke running through the orchard to the north of West Woodyates Farm (Plate CLXI.).

A section was now cut in prolongation of the Roman Road, through the rampart of the Fore Dyke, and the flint pitching of the Roman Road was found under the bank, Plates CLXVI. and Section 5, Plate CLXXI. This, on being traced southwards, was found to lie over the *filling* of the ditch of the Rear Dyke, proving that the Roman Road was used after the Rear Dyke was filled in. It does not follow that the Roman Road was *made* after the Rear Dyke was filled in, as it may have been dug across, and the road afterwards laid again over the *filling* of the ditch.

As it was now evident that one great alteration had been made in the defences at Bokerly Junction, one Dyke destroyed, and another erected outside, and in front of it, and the defences all along the line apparently renewed, it became of still greater

interest to examine more closely the Epaulement, spoken of in the first part of my paper, and ascertain whether this may not have been the point of junction, or departure, of a still earlier dyke, branching off to the westward from this spot, or a shoulder, covering the termination of the entrenchment at some previous time. Plate CLXI. A section was therefore cut, to the south-east of the Epaulement, at which spot two ditches were again found, as in Section 1. Plates CLXIX. and CLXX., Section 10, and Plate CLXXII., Section 10. But in the rampart no coins were found, and the pottery was of an earlier and coarser kind than in the other sections. No distinctly Roman pottery was found in the body of the rampart, and only a few doubtful fragments near the surface. A long strip was then cut along the *gap*, where the upper part of the rampart had been removed, and where the old surface line, consequently, could be got at quicker, but with the same results. Plate CLXXII., Section 8. Nothing distinctly Roman was found.

We then attacked the Epaulement itself. Plates CLXIX. and CLXX. The rampart of the Dyke had, at some time, been thrown over the ditch of the Epaulement continuously in the line of the Main Rampart; but this must have been done subsequently to the time when it served as the northern termination of the entrenchment, if it ever did so serve. The part of the rampart which runs across the ditch of the Epaulement I call the "Traverse." Was the old ditch to be found beneath the Traverse? If so, it would prove that it once formed the termination of the Dyke before it was extended further to the north. I cut a section B. C. D. along the length of the Traverse into the rampart at the shoulder of the Epaulement, and found the solid chalk sides of the old ditch beneath the Traverse. Plate CLXXI., Section 11. The section showed that the ditch had silted up to a great extent by denudation from the rampart, before the Traverse was thrown over it. In the Traverse, nine fragments of Samian pottery were found, and at 2·4 feet from the summit of it, a well-preserved coin of Magnentius. This proves that the Traverse was erected in Roman times, but on digging further into the old rampart beneath, and at the end of the Traverse, where it abuts upon the Epaulement, no Samian or other Roman remains were found. The difference in the contents of these two deposits is made more striking by their juxtaposition. Similar differences in parts of the entrenchment that were remote from one another would prove only a difference in the previous occupation of the ground, but in this case it is evident that, at the time when the Traverse was thrown up for the purpose of continuing the entrenchment to the westward, the soil did contain Roman remains, whilst, at the time when the older portion of the dyke was thrown up, the same ground did not contain Roman remains.

Two hundred and sixty feet of rampart, in all, was dug on the south-east of the Epaulement without finding anything Roman except some dubious pieces of pottery, quite near the surface. The bulk of the pottery was of a kind that might be attributed to the British as well as the Roman Age. This goes a long way towards



proving that the Dyke to the south-east of the Epaulement was earlier, and that the extension of it to the north-west, was made in Roman or post-Roman times, but it is not conclusive. This spot is more distant from the Settlement than Sections 1 and 2. Whatever kind of pottery exists in the soil, will be thrown up into the rampart, and at whatever period a rampart may be made, it will disclose only such kinds of pottery as the soil contained, or such as might have been accidentally dropped into it during its construction. The absence of Roman pottery is, consequently, no proof that a rampart is earlier than the Roman times, though it may leave the question of date open.

Trenches were dug in the Combe at the end of the Epaulement, *q. r. s. t. u.*, Plate CLXX., to ascertain whether it had ever extended further, and been destroyed by cultivation, but the end of the ditch was found at a distance of 272 feet from the spot where it leaves the main Dyke, showing that it never extended over the hill, but must have been merely a short turn of the rampart, to cover and protect the exposed flank, at this time probably also protected by a dense growth of trees and underwood.

The question of the age of the right flank, right-centre, and a considerable part of the left-centre of Bokerly Dyke, as far as the Epaulement, must be left for future investigation, before it can be determined with the same certainty that we can now speak of the left flank. I have only to say, however, that as the whole character of the extensions, coincides with that of the main portion of the entrenchment, except in being of slightly less relief, there is a probability of the latter being found to have been constructed by the same people, though perhaps at an earlier date. More than this cannot at the present time be affirmed with confidence. It would be desirable to excavate on Blagdon Hill, especially at Pick's Corner, the point where the branch line (also called on the Ordnance Map "Bokerly Dyke") joins it, or perhaps only cuts across it. One point, before leaving the Dyke, I may notice, viz., that the irregularity of its line, which has been commented upon by previous writers, may, perhaps, be owing to the intermittent renewal of the old escarp by the construction of a second ditch, at the time that the Fore Dyke was made. It was seen that the double ditch was not found everywhere. In some places, the old escarp may have been found steep and firm enough, and then the second ditch would not be dug, in others it was found necessary to dig back to secure a hard wall of chalk for the defence, and, by this means, irregularities may have been produced which were not in the original construction.

The excavations at Woodyates lasted about five months in all, and were renewed at intervals, commencing May 22nd, 1888, to June 26th, 1888; November 11th, 1889, to December 19th, 1889; January 20th, 1890, to February 27th, 1890; and April 15th, 1890, to May 22nd, 1890. From 10 to 19 men were employed in the excavations, consisting chiefly of men of the neighbourhood, who happened to



be out of employ, and who consequently could not be expected to prove themselves amongst the most efficient of their class. No more useful organization could be established for archæological purposes, than that of a permanent Corps of efficient workmen. So much depends on the intelligence and experience of the men, in observing the seams of soil, the *silting*, and other deposits, in distinguishing made earth, from undisturbed ground, and in recognizing at a glance, whilst turning over the soil, objects that are of value as evidence of date, many of which are overlooked by workmen who are engaged in these operations for the first time, that too much attention cannot be given to the proper training of excavators. It appears to me not impossible that, as the number of practical archæologists increases, such an organization might be introduced by passing from one to another, workmen who have been engaged in diggings of this nature, and who might be stationed at the place of exploration for the time being. Such an organization would increase the expense of the explorations, but it would amply repay the additional expenditure. Draughtsmen and surveyors might also be included in the Corps. But to make such an Institution practicable, the number of scientific explorers would have to be increased. One advantage of such an organization, would be, that Country Gentlemen and Owners of property who, whilst having the means at their disposal, have not the necessary experience for the purpose, might perhaps be induced, with the assistance of experienced subordinates, to undertake and conduct satisfactorily, operations, for which they might not otherwise consider themselves competent.

Amongst the Archæologists who visited the excavations from time to time, some of whom saw the coins and other objects turned up in the soil, were the following :— J. Romilly Allen, Secretary, Cambrian Arch. Society ; Rev. W. R. Andrews, F.G.S. ; Rev. Sir Talbot H. B. Baker ; W. Heward Bell, F.G.S. ; James Brown (Salisbury) ; Rev. Tupper Carey ; George E. Fox, F.S.A. ; N. Storey Maskelyne, M.P., F.R.S., F.G.S. ; H. J. Moule, Curator of the Dorchester Museum ; George Payne, F.S.A. ; J. C. Mansel Pleydell, F.G.S., President of the Dorset Field Club ; F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., F.G.S. ; The Bishop of Salisbury (J. Wordsworth) ; Dr. T. Wake Smart ; Rev. J. H. Ward, and others.

The diggings were also visited by the members of the Dorset Field Club, and the Wiltshire Archæological Society.

The investigations in Bokerly Dyke were not far advanced when, on the 2nd June, 1888, I received a letter from the Rev. A. C. Smith, author of the well-known work on “ British and Roman Antiquities of North Wilts,” urging me to undertake the excavation of Wansdyke. Although, he said, it is by no means necessary that the Wansdyke should be of the same date as Bokerly, there was a probability in favour of it, and the question could only be determined by cutting similar sections to those I had made in the other Dyke. I, of course, pressed upon Mr. Smith, the desirability of carrying out himself the investigation of a subject, which he had every

claim to consider his own, but he explained that his health at the time quite unfitted him for the task, and I therefore decided to undertake it. But for this, I should not have ventured to trespass upon what I distinctly regarded as the province of the able and energetic Secretary of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

The permission of the Crown having been granted, through the interest of Sir Nigel Kingscote, K.C.B., to dig upon the Crown property, and the consent of the tenants, Mr. Coombes and Mr. T. Brown, having also been obtained, I commenced operations on April 2nd, 1889, working until April 17th, and, after an interval of a year and a quarter, renewed them on July 28th, 1890, at the time of the meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society at Devizes. From 5 to 17 men of the neighbourhood were employed, they having been enlisted through the kind assistance of Mr. Smith, Mr. Heward Bell, Rev. C. W. Hony, Rector of Bishop's Cannings, and Mr. B. H. Cunnington, of Devizes, all of whom visited the excavations from time to time. Mr. Bell took especial interest in the explorations, and was present during the greater part of the time that the excavations were going on. My assistants, Mr. James, Mr. Tomkin, and Mr. C. Gray were stationed in lodgings at Calstone, which was within a short walk of Section 1, and I took up my quarters at the "Bear," at Devizes, driving up to the hill every morning, so as to arrive at the time the men commenced work, and returning every evening after the work was over.

The method of examining the Wansdyke was similar to that employed at Bokerly.

The well-known Wiltshire and Somersetshire entrenchment, Plates CLX. and CCXV., runs, or did probably run, at one time, from the fenny country in the neighbourhood of the Severn at Portishead, by Bath, passing to the north of Devizes into Savernake Forest, and on to Chisbury Camp, where it turns and runs southward in the direction of Andover. It has been well described by Sir Richard Hoare in his "Ancient Wiltshire," Vol. II., p. 16; by the Rev. A. C. Smith in his "Antiquities of Wiltshire"; and also by Aubrey, Stukeley and Collinson. Sir Richard Hoare traced a branch of it, along the Berkshire Hills for nearly five miles to the eastward of Chisbury Camp to near Inkpen, and he seems to have formed the idea that it originally extended to Silchester, around, and in the neighbourhood of which place, dykes similar to Wansdyke occur; but he was unable to find any trace of it on the ground between Inkpen and Silchester. It is of very different relief in different places, as shown by the sections of it that are given in the references to Plate CCXV. In parts, it is little more than a road, and in others, especially in Morgan's Hill and Shepherd's Shore, near Devizes, which was the locality selected for my excavation, it is equal in size to the highest part of Bokerly. The ditch is always to the north, showing that it was thrown up against a northern enemy. It may be roughly estimated at about sixty miles in length.\* This is the length of the wall of Hadrian

\* Mr. Collinson puts it at 80 miles, but this is, I think, too much.



between Newcastle and Carlisle, which work Wansdyke greatly resembles in the general principles of its construction. It is strengthened by four camps along its line, viz., Maesknowl, Stantonbury, Bathampton and Chisbury, which correspond in position and use, to those on the Northumberland wall, though, unlike them, built only of earth, and irregular in their outline. The question whether these camps are earlier, later, or of the same period, as the dyke, can only be determined by sections cut at the points of junction of the camps and dyke, as I have done at the Epaulement of Bokerly.

My first section, 30 feet wide, was cut to the west of Old Shepherd's Shore in 1889 (Plates CCXV. and Sections, Plates CCXVI. and CCXVII), which resulted in the discovery of an iron knife and an iron nail, 5·36 feet beneath the surface of the Rampart. The knife (Plate CCXXI., Fig. 6) is of a form that might well be Roman, although it would be difficult to identify it as such with any degree of certainty. The nail (Plate CCXXI., Fig. 1) has a round flat head, and is 2·8 inches in length. The question of the origin of iron nails has never received the attention it deserves, but I believe that such nails as the one found here, were not in use for fastening timber before the Roman conquest. No Samian pottery was discovered in the main rampart, but in the small outer rampart or bank, which runs all along the Wansdyke in this part, several small fragments were discovered on the old surface line, proving that this part of the dyke, at any rate, was of Roman origin. Other kinds of pottery were found in this, and the sections subsequently cut, which, though carefully recorded in the relic table, and many of them figured in this work, need not be described here. The evidence derived from this excavation could hardly be regarded as conclusive, and I therefore, in July, 1890, cut another section to the eastward of Shepherd's Shore, which had a more satisfactory result.

The part selected for this second section was a spot called, by me, Brown's Barn, Plates CCXV., CCXVIII., and Section, Plate CCXIX. At this spot there is an ancient entrenchment, perhaps of earlier Roman date, which to all appearance, had been cut through in the formation of the Wansdyke, as mentioned by Sir Richard Hoare, Vol. II., p. 29. It therefore bears the same relation to the Wansdyke, that the Settlement at Woodyates does to Bokerly Dyke, and, as a consequence, promised to give up similar evidence in regard to date. I first cut a section parallel to the ditch of the dyke in the outer bank (Section 3, Plates CCXVIII. and CCXVII.) This proved the relative ages of the two works, by disclosing a section of the rampart and ditch of the entrenchment, beneath the bank of the Dyke, which had been covered over by it in the formation of the Dyke. I next cut a section through the Dyke itself (Plate CCXVIII., and Section 2, Plate CCXIX.), similar to Section 1, which resulted in my finding fragments of red Samian pottery on the old surface line and in the body of the main rampart, 6·2 feet, 3·2 feet, and 6·3 feet respectively, beneath the upper surface of the rampart. But perhaps the most interesting dis-



covery in this section, was that of an iron cleat (Plate CCXXII., Fig. 1), found on the old surface line, 7·9 feet beneath the crest at + Plate CCXIX. Precisely similar cleats were found in Sections 1 and 2 of Bokerly Dyke (Plate CLXXIV., Figs. 26 to 31). Their use had been previously ascertained, by finding them, at Rotherley, at the feet of an extended skeleton, accompanied by iron hob-nails, and showing that they formed part of the leather fastenings or sole guards of sandals. (Vol. II., Plate CXXV., Fig. 1, p. 190, and Plate CLXXXI. of this volume, where they are described.) We have therefore clear evidence that sandals, having these fastenings attached to them, were in common use previously to the construction of both Bokerly and Wansdyke, and it is only reasonable therefore, to suppose that the periods of these two works could not be very remote from one another.

With regard to the origin and evidence afforded by fragments of Samian pottery, that important subject might very well suffice for a separate treatise. There can be no doubt that red pottery of a somewhat similar character to that usually known in this country by the name of Samian, but of a duller red, was constructed at Samos in very early times, and Pliny says that it was widely exported both by sea and land.\* The possibility, therefore, of a fragment of it being found in this country amongst pre-Roman remains cannot be denied, but, practically, I believe it has never been discovered in association with late Celtic sites. At Mount Caburn, near Lewes, a late Celtic camp, which I explored some time ago, an account of which is given in the "*Archæologia*," Vol. XLVI., p. 423, not a fragment of it was found, though it turned up frequently, amongst Roman remains close by. In the late Celtic cemetery at Aylesford ("*Archæologia*," Vol. LII, Part 2, p. 315) recently explored, no fragment of this pottery appears to have been found, and the same applies to the late Celtic camp at Hunsbury, near Northampton.† I am informed by Mr. Murray, that the British Museum does not possess a single specimen of this ware from Samos, and it appears to be exceedingly scarce everywhere. The subject has been discussed lately, on the Continent, by Messrs. Fillon,‡ Schuermans,§ and Gabriel de Mortillet,|| all of whom appear to agree that the red ware, with the makers' names to it, such as is commonly found in England, was not introduced, and fabricated, in France until the time of the Empire. The Samian with ornamentation in relief, according to Schuermans, was not made until the time of Trajan, A.D. 98–117. Up to the end of the third century A.D. this pottery was made of a bright red colour, and was covered with a fine glaze, but in the fourth century it degenerated, and was constructed of a duller red colour. M. de Mortillet terms

\* See Appendix B.

† "Hunsbury or Danes' Camp," by Sir H. Dryden, Northampton Architectural Society.

‡ "*L'Art de terre chez les Poitevins*," B. Fillon.

§ "*Sigles Figulines Époque Romaine*," by M. H. Schuermans, 1867.

|| "*Les Potiers Allobroges*," 1870, by Gabriel de Mortillet.

the superior ware of the earlier period, "Lugdunienne," from its connection with the town of Lyons, and the later "Champdolienne" from its being frequently found in the French cemeteries with interments by inhumation, called "Champs-Dolants." Pottery of both periods have been found in the villages and entrenchments of Wilts and Dorset. The fragments in Wansdyke were of a quality superior to the imitation Samian, if not of the best quality.

These Sections have proved that the Wansdyke was Roman or post-Roman, and that the Entrenchment was on the ground before it. I decided to trench over the surface of the interior of the Entrenchment, and see if any relics could be discovered which would prove the date of it. I was prevented by illness from carrying on the excavation of this work in 1890, but I renewed it in May, 1891. Another section was cut across the rampart and ditch of the Entrenchment (Plan, Plate CCXVIII., and Section Plate CCXX., Fig. 3). Scarcely anything was found in the rampart, which showed that the spot could not have been much occupied before the Entrenchment was thrown up. The ground was also trenched over in several places in the interior. Fragments of Samian pottery, similar to that found in the sections of Wansdyke, were found in all of them. The Roman associations of the Entrenchment are abundantly proved, but no coins were found, and the excavations were then abandoned. For some unexplained reason the people who occupied this Entrenchment did not scatter their coins about like those of the Settlement of Vindogladia.

Under these circumstances, we are unable to fix the date of Wansdyke with the same certainty as that of Bokerly, although its Roman or post-Roman origin has been satisfactorily determined.

It only remains, in conclusion, to say a few words about the historical periods to which these works may, with any degree of likelihood, be attributed. The supposition that they were Belgic may now, I think, be dismissed, as contrary to the evidence derived from the excavations. Dr. Guest was so deservedly esteemed as a classical scholar, and he has done so much by his researches into the ancient authors, that his topography has been accepted with too much readiness.

The Bokerly entrenchment, dating beyond doubt, as late as the departure of the Romans from Britain, cannot have been erected much earlier than the year A.D. 520, when the West Saxons, under Cerdic and Cynric, after having taken Sorbiodunum, advanced westwards to the capture of Mons Badonicus, supposed, but not proved, by Dr. Guest to be Badbury. Speaking of this district and period, Mr. Green, in his "Making of England,"\* says:—"How roughly the march of the West Saxons was checked at this point, by the dense forests, we see by the fact that these woodlands remained in British hands for more than a hundred years, and the significant name of Mere preserves for us the memory of the border-bound which the Gewissas were

\* "The Making of England," by J. R. Green, p. 93.



forced to draw along the western steep of their new conquest." There are many spots in the neighbourhood which originally terminated in "mere." My own house, Rushmore, was originally spelt Rushmere, and Bridmore, close by, formerly written Bridmere or Britmere, was no doubt the boundary of the Britons, in the same way that Britford, near Salisbury, is recognized as the ford of the Britons. If anyone will read all that part of Mr. Green's history, keeping in view the existence of this defensive work of Bokerly, I think he will see how important a part it might have played in influencing the course taken by the Saxons at this time.

As regards Wansdyke, the evidence leaves open a wider field for conjecture. The first period to which it can reasonably be assigned is that which followed the expedition of Aulus Plautius in A.D. 43. Tacitus ("Annals," xii., 31), in describing the action of the successor of Plautius, Ostorius Scapula, says, "*detrahare arma suspectis cunctaque castris Antonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat*," the latter portion of which, the Bishop of Salisbury, whose valuable address on the Roman Conquest of Southern Britain, was read at the meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society in 1889, translates thus: "he makes preparations to keep in check the whole of the country on this side of the rivers Anton and Severn, by the construction of camps." The direction given to this line of camps has been much discussed by classical scholars, but the existence of the river Anton or Teste, running from Andover into the Solent, appears to have been overlooked, and the word Anton has, by some, been arbitrarily converted into Avon. Although now quite a small river, it is probable that the estuary of the Solent may have extended for some distance up it, at the time of the Roman conquest, even perhaps as far as Andover itself, and it may thus have served as a formidable barrier for the flank of the line of camps to rest upon. It is possible, also, that the camps on the Wansdyke, viz., Maesknowl, Stantonbury, Bathampton, and Chisbury, or some of them, may have been erected at that time independently, and may have been joined by the continuous entrenchment of the Wansdyke subsequently. The only objection that I can see to the supposition, that the line of camps referred to in this passage, lay in the direction of Wansdyke, is that the Roman frontier at that time was far in advance of this position. Camulodunum had been taken by the Emperor Claudius himself, and Gloucester was in the hands of the Romans. We must also not altogether overlook the possibility of such an entrenchment having been thrown up during the troubles of the year 208, when the Caledonians penetrated far into South Britain, necessitating the presence of the Emperor Severus himself, to put a stop to their inroads. We must consider also the possibility of the Wansdyke having been constructed by the Romanised Britons, after the departure of the Romans, as a defence against the Picts and Scots, when the Britons were driven into the south-west corner of the country; whilst Bokerly, at a somewhat different time, may have served to protect them against the Saxons. The two works are not continuous, the Wansdyke overlapping the left flank of the



Bokerly entrenchment by many miles, but they may nevertheless represent successive efforts of the Britons during the same troubled period. The Britons must doubtless have learnt the Roman methods of castrametation and defence, and the resemblance of the Wansdyke, in the general principle of its construction to the walls of Hadrian and Antoninus should not be overlooked. Lastly, we must bear in mind, that there is nothing in our evidence to disprove the supposition that both these works may have been thrown up by the Saxons. During the seventh and eighth centuries the wars between the West Saxons and the Mercians were continued up to the time of Offa. The great work drawn along the frontier of Wales, to keep the people of that country in check, is attributed to Offa, and it is not impossible that the Wansdyke may, in like manner, have been thrown up by the West Saxons as a defence against *him*. The frontier between Wessex and Mercia appears constantly to have been shifting, but the line of the Wansdyke represents, more or less, the ordinary boundary that existed between the two tribes. It is true that nothing Saxon has as yet been discovered to support this hypothesis. But our evidence, from the nature of it, fixes only the earliest, and not the latest, period at which these works may have been constructed. Two circumstances appear to me to militate against its being regarded as Saxon. Assuming the origin of the name Wansdyke to be Woden's Dyke, it is unlikely that, if it was constructed by the Saxons, they should have attributed it to Woden; and secondly, it would appear probable that if so large work had been constructed by the Saxons, some mention of it would have been made in the Saxon Chronicles. I have no doubt that further excavations will serve to throw more light upon the subject. Meanwhile, I hope I have been able to show how much really valuable information may be brought to light by the examination of these and similar entrenchments. This kind of investigation has hitherto been much neglected in England, whilst money has been lavished in the search for antiquities abroad. Antiquaries, no doubt, generally expect to be repaid for their expenditure by enriching their collections with objects of greater value than are to be found in dykes and ditches. But in my judgment, a fragment of pottery, if it throws light on the history of our own country and people, is of more interest to the scientific collector of evidence in England, than even a work of art and merit that is associated only with races that we are remotely connected with.

## RELIC TABLES.

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*Classification of Pottery.*—In classifying the pottery from Rotherley, Vol. II., p. 67, I mentioned that considerable difficulty was found in separating the two qualities of common brown pottery into “superior” and “inferior,” as had been done in the relic tables of Woodcuts.\* The “inferior” pottery at Woodcuts was of a softer kind, with tool marks on the outsides of the vessels. It generally consisted of vessels with a bead rim, or vessels with loops for the insertion of strings rather than handles. The “superior” quality was harder, and though not finer, apparently better baked, and consisted, for the most part, of basin-shaped vessels of the different kinds described in the relic tables. At Rotherley the same forms were found, but the distinction of quality was less apparent, although the same classification was retained. In the pottery found at Woodyates, the difficulty of distinguishing between these two qualities of pottery was so much increased that it has been thought desirable to make a different classification. Under the head of “coarse brown pottery usually regarded as Romano-British,” is included, all the “inferior” quality of the Villages, of which very little was found, together with the basin-shaped kinds of brown pottery. The New Forest Ware has been eliminated from this class, and, being much more abundant here, has been placed in a column by itself, where it is divided into two kinds of hard, and soft, both qualities being now ascertained to be from the kilns in the New Forest. A new description of hard grey has been added and divided into thick, and thin. The red pottery (not Samian) is the same as in the Villages. The Samian has been divided into two qualities, the Samian proper, and the Imitation Samian; so that for a comparison between the Samian of the Settlement at Woodyates, and the Samian of the Villages, both qualities of Samian at Woodyates must be added together.

In the relic tables of all the Sections east of the Epaulement a different classification is made. The pottery from the Settlement does not appear to have spread so far as to have got into the rampart here, and in its place somewhat different kinds are found, but the Samian and the New Forest Ware, whenever these kinds are mentioned, are the same in all.

\* See note, p. 54.

In Wansdyke, again, a totally different classification has been found necessary. The Samian remains the same, and when New Forest Ware is spoken of, it is the same as in the other places, though little, if any, of it has been found, except upon the surface in the Roman station of Verlucio. The other qualities of C. R. B. and G. are new, and peculiar to the Wansdyke, and although they are the same in both sections, and in the Entrenchment at Brown's Barn, they differ entirely from the common kinds of pottery of Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates. It appears probable that all these common kinds were made in local kilns, and until the kilns are discovered their sources must remain unknown. To what extent the classification of it, here made with great care, will be found useful hereafter, it is impossible to say. I myself anticipate important results from it, but for the present it must be admitted that its value is potential. The "coarse quality badly-baked with large grains of quartz or flint in it, usually recognised as British," marked 1 in the Woodyates and X in all the other tables, remains the same in all. It appears desirable still to speak of it as British, because it is of the kind commonly found everywhere in pre-Roman sites, but it has also been found at Silchester, and there is reason to think that it continued to be fabricated in Roman times. These classifications are only tentative, and are no doubt destined to change as our knowledge of prehistoric pottery becomes greater.



WOODYATES RELIC TABLES, SHOWING THE RELICS, HUMAN, ANIMAL, MINERAL, AND  
VEGETABLE, FOUND IN EACH LOCALITY, 1888-1890.

SURFACE TRENCHING BETWEEN THE FORE DRAIN WEST, THE DITCH OF THE FORE DYKE, AND THE  
ROMAN ROAD.

*Date.*—November, 1889. *Description.*—The triangular area included between the Fore Drain West, the ditch of the Fore Dyke and the Roman Road. This was the first area of the Settlement excavated after the Dyke had been cut, to ascertain whether any Settlement existed on the ground before the Dyke was formed. It includes four pits, the relics from which are not included in this table. The ground was everywhere trenched down to the undisturbed chalk.

POTTERY.

Fragments of Pottery.	1.	2.*	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.
			Hard quality ; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.					
			Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream- coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
No. of Fragments	0	860	80	50	49	46	3	3	13	9
	0	77.3	7.2	4.5	4.4	4.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8

The fragments of pottery recorded as *coarse brown* included 23 pieces of flat basin-shaped rim, with upright ridge; 2 with groove only, and 6 with flat rim; 2 fragments of saucers; 1 piece of bead rim; 1 piece of flat rim with two parallel grooves; fragment of handle with 1 groove, and a piece of colander perforated with 4 holes. The *New Forest cream-coloured* ware included a portion of rim with flange similar to Fig. 3, Plate CLXXXVI., and fragment of mortarium. The *hard New Forest* fragments included the neck and handle of a small vessel, shown in Fig. 9, Plate CLXXXVI., and part of the mouth and neck of a larger vase. The *ornamental* pottery included 2 pieces of rim with twisted rope-shaped pattern.

\* See note, p. 54.

OTHER OBJECTS.—*Bronze*.—Bronze tweezers, Fig. 8, Plate CLXXXXII.

*Roman Coins*.—49, extending from Tetricus I. to Magnentius.

*Iron Objects*.—Iron knife (blade only), Fig. 10, Plate CLXXXIV.; 137 iron nails and pieces, including 4 spike-nails; 10 other fragments of iron; 1 iron cleat of the usual form; 1 iron hook or hanger; iron bolt or pin.

*Various Objects*.—Shale spindlewhorl; 30 pieces of sandstone; piece of basalt celt; 1 small fragment of whetstone.

HUMAN REMAINS.—A few remains of a human skeleton (No. 2) were found. They are represented in Fig. 3, Plate CXCVII.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Teeth, 6; fragment of pelvis; os calcis.

*Ox*.—Teeth, 8; astragalus, 2.

*Sheep*.—Teeth, 8.

*Oyster-shells*.—125.

SURFACE TRENCHING BETWEEN THE FORE AND THE REAR DYKES.

*Date*.—November, 1889. *Description*.—This ground was trenched over down to the undisturbed chalk before the Rear Dyke was found, in order to ascertain whether the Settlement extended to the south and west of the Dyke. Several small drains were found, but no structure of any importance.

POTTERY.

	1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.
			Hard quality; grey colour.	Thin.	Soft cream- coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and cor- responding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.					Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of Fragments	0	305	12	10	12	15	0	0	1	0
Percentage ..	0	85.9	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.2	0	0	0.3	0

The fragments recorded as *coarse brown* included 12 pieces of flat basin-shaped rims with upright ridge, similar to Fig. 16, Plate CLXXXIX.; 2 pieces of colander, one perforated with 8 holes, and one piece of handle having a single groove. The *New Forest cream-coloured* fragments of pottery included three pieces of small mortaria, one having a rim with flange somewhat similar to Fig. 10, Plate CLXXXV.

OTHER OBJECTS.—*Bronze*.—Bronze band or bangle, well patinated; fragment of hinge-pin of fibula; portion of bronze bar 3½ inches long, with section 0.3 inch square; piece of thin flat bronze.

*Roman Coins*.—4, extending from Quintillus to Constantine Period.

*Various Objects*.—20 iron nails and fragments.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Teeth, 8; fragment of radius.  
*Ox*.—Teeth, 11; fragment of lower jaw; portion of radius.  
*Pig*.—Fragment of lower jaw.  
*Sheep*.—Teeth, 28; fragment of lower jaw, 3; lower end of tibia.  
*Dog*.—Portions of humerus and radius.  
A few fragments and split bones unidentified.  
*Oyster-shells*.—116.

# FORE DRAIN.

*Date*.—November, 1889. *Description*.—This ran from the counterscarp of the ditch of the Fore Dyke, near Section II., in a straight line eastward till it reached the Roman Road. This part, marked "Fore Drain West," was the first drain discovered in the Settlement. It passed the Cross Drain at the same level. On reaching the Roman Road, it curved round and ran in a straight line northward until within 15 feet of the Boundary Drain, where it stopped abruptly, crossing the Cross Drain again at a lower level than it, and showing that it must either have been made after it, or else it must have been filled in before the Cross Drain was made. The General Section of the Fore Drain East was about 7 feet wide and 3 to 5 feet deep. That of the Fore Drain West 3 feet wide and 2 feet 6 inches in depth. Both drains were filled with black mould and chalk rubble. The greater part of the relics were found in the Fore Drain West.

# POTTERY.

	1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.	7.	8.	
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.	Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.	
			Thick.	Thin.						Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.
No. of Fragments	0	1122	70	169	69	55	18	14	23	10
Percentage ..	0	72.4	4.5	10.9	4.5	3.5	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.6

The fragments of pottery of *coarse brown* quality included 3 bottoms of pots; 4 handles with 1 groove; 1 piece of handle with 2 grooves; 26 fragments of flat basin-shaped rims, of which 21 had an upright ridge, 3 had a groove on the upper surface, and 2 were flat; 4 portions of saucers, 1 piece having the handle attached; 1 fragment with small bead rim; 1 eyelet or loop for suspension and portions of 2 others; object of cream-coloured ware, probably part of a candlestick, similar to Fig. 9, Plate CLXXXVII.; a small complete saucer, Fig. 12, Plate CLXXXVI.; fragment of mortarum, and 1 cylindrical piece of pottery, 1 inch diameter. Included amongst the *thick hard grey* quality were 4 pieces perforated with 1 hole. The pieces of *Red Samian* included 1 piece of bottom of pot with maker's name, which, however, was illegible, and 1 piece having a festoon pattern. Included amongst the *ornamental* fragments were 3 pieces of rim with twisted rope pattern; 1 piece ornamented as in Fig. 7, Plate CLXXXVII., and 3 fragments (? Castor Ware), 1 of which is shown in Fig. 4, Plate CLXXXVII.



OTHER OBJECTS.—*Bronze*.—Portion of bronze fibula; fragment of bronze, probably horse trapping, Fig. 11, Plate CLXXXII. ; bronze nail with broad head, Fig. 13, Plate CLXXXII. ; bronze object, perhaps belonging to horse trappings.

*Roman Coins*.—26, all third brass, extending from Gallienus to Constantius II.

*Iron Objects*.—Iron axe (?), Fig. 9, Plate CLXXXIV. ; iron hook or hanger; 61 nails, including 1 spike-nail and 1 T-shaped nail; 11 fragments of iron, various; 20 fragments of iron slag.

*Various Objects*.—Portion of a tablet of Kimmeridge Shale, Fig. 16, Plate CLXXXV. ; 3 pieces of terra-cotta tiles; 61 pieces of rough sandstone; 2 pieces of whetstone.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Teeth, 28; upper end of scapula; coffin bone, 3; phalanx; lower end of radius; astragalus; lower end of metacarpus; metatarsus.

*Ox*.—Teeth, 45; portion of metatarsus, 3; portion of lower jaw with teeth; astragalus; lower end of tibia, 4; horn core; lower end of humerus.

*Pig*.—Portion of jaw with teeth.

*Sheep*.—Teeth, 80; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 5; upper end of tibia; lower end of tibia, 3; upper and lower ends of metatarsus; portion of metacarpus.

*Dog*.—Portion of jaw with teeth; portion of tibia.

A quantity of broken bones unidentified.

The oyster-shells from this drain were accidentally mixed with those of another part, and though in considerable number, could not be counted.

CROSS DRAIN.

*Date*.—15th to 30th November, 1889. *Description*.—This ran out of the North Road Drain at a very acute angle, a little to the south of the Boundary Drain, and continued in a perfectly straight line until within a few feet of where the Rear Dyke was discovered. It was termed the Cross Drain because it cut across the ditch of the Fore Dyke at a considerably higher level than it, the bottom being 6·7 feet higher than that of the Fore Dyke, showing that it must have been made before it, unless made after it had been filled in. On the sides of the Drain, Hearth No. 1 and the foundations apparently of several small structures, were found. Its average section was about 4 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches to 5 feet in depth. Filled completely up to the top with mould and rubble, like the others.

POTTERY.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.
Fragments of Pottery.	Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.	Hard quality ; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.		Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
		Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
0	645	58	18	6	50	5	3	1	13
Percentage ..	80·7	7·3	2·3	0·7	6·3	0·6	0·4	0·1	1·6

The coarse brown fragments of pottery included 13 pieces of flat basio-shaped rims with upright ridge and 6 pieces having a groove only; 2 handles with single groove and 1 with 3 grooves; 1 portion of rim of mortarium. The hard New Forest fragments included the mouth and lip of a vessel Fig. 11, Plate CLXXXVI. The ornamental pieces of pottery included 10 pieces of rim with a twisted rope-shaped pattern, and 1 piece shown in Fig. 7, Plate CLXXXV; 1 fragment, hand-made, perhaps British, Fig. 6, Plate CLXXXVII, and 1 fragment ornamented with painted white hatching.

OTHER OBJECTS.—Bronze.—Bronze hinge-pin fibula, Fig. 18, Plate CLXXXII, found on the left hip of Skeleton No. 6; bronze pin of fibula; bow of bronze fibula, Fig. 19, Plate CLXXXII; bronze ring.  
Roman Coins.—28, extending from Hadrian to Valens.  
Iron Objects.—Fragment of iron band with hole; iron hanger or hook; 3 iron styli; 3 iron "dogs" or clamps, 2 of which are shown in Figs. 20 and 21, Plate CLXXXIII; 2 iron nails; 1 iron cleat.  
Portion of roofing tile.

HUMAN REMAINS.—A skeleton No. 6 (male), was found buried in a grave at the side of this drain, and in the direction of it. Fig. 2, Plate CXCVII, shows the position of the skeleton, and further particulars are given in the description of it. The skull is figured on Plate CCI.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—Horse.—Skelton of horse, about 13 hands high; teeth, 14; fragment of scapula, 2; os calcis, 2; phalanx, 4; upper end of ulna; portion of pelvis; astragalus, 2; fragment of radius; lower end of femur, 2; portion of tibia.  
Ox.—Teeth, 63; astragalus, 6; digit, 3; fragment of lower jaw, 2; fragment of radius, 2; lower end of humerus; upper end of ulna; os calcis; portion of metatarsus.

Pig.—Fragment of lower jaw, 3; fragment of ulna.  
Sheep.—Teeth, 50; piece of lower jaw, 2; lower end of tibia; fragment of metatarsus.  
Deer.—Piece of horn of red deer, 3; fragment of horn of large deer.  
Dog.—Fragment of jaw; lower end of tibia.  
4 snail-shells.  
Oyster-shells.—74.

### NORTH ROAD DRAIN.

Date.—22nd November, 1889.—Description.—This ran parallel to the north-western side of the Roman Road from about half-way between the Fore Dyke and the Boundary Drain, uniting with the Cross Drain and cutting the Boundary Drain at a higher level than it, the difference of height between the bottoms of the ditches being 0·6 foot. It probably extended some distance further down the hill to the north, but the excavation after it was discontinued after it had passed the Boundary Drain. A drain ran from it into the Mid Drain East. The average section was 7 feet wide at top, and the depth 3 feet 6 inches to 5 feet. Filled with mould and chalk rubble up to the top.

### POTTERY.

1.	2.	3.		4.			5.	6.	7.	8.
Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse, brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodens and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.			Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
		Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted and consisting chiefly of small vessels.					
0	997	68	249	59	63	4	12	4	9	
0	68·1	4·6	17·0	4·0	4·3	0·3	0·8	0·3	0·6	
No. of Fragments										
Percentage	..									

The fragments of pottery recorded as *coarse brown* included 34 pieces of flat basin-shaped rim with upright ridge, and 2 pieces with groove only; 7 pieces of saucer-shaped vessels; 1 handle and 5 pieces of handle with single groove; 1 bottom of pot, and the bottom and portion of the side of another. The *New Forest cream-coloured* fragments included 2 pieces of very thin fluted ware, redder in colour than the other pieces of this quality, and the mouth and portion of neck of a small vase. The *ornamental* pieces of pottery included 1 fragment of rim with twisted rope-shaped pattern, and 6 pieces of *hard New Forest* ware with white hatched and painted ornamentation.

**OTHER OBJECTS.**—*Bronze*.—Portion of bronze bangle; bronze pin, Fig. 10, Plate CLXXXII.; bronze object, probably part of the ring or handle of a key, Fig. 14, Plate CLXXXII.; small fragment of bronze spiral wire, Fig. 12, Plate CLXXXII., probably the spring of a fibula; bronze circular brooch, 1.15 inch in diameter, originally enamelled, Fig. 17, Plate CLXXXII.

*Roman Coins*.—76, extending from Antoninus Pius to Constantine.  
*Various Objects*.—2 small, irregularly-formed glass beads, Figs. 20 and 21, Plate CLXXXVII.; 12 iron nails and 4 fragments of iron; 2 iron cleats; 1 fragment of whetstone; 8 pieces of terra-cotta tile, and 23 pieces of rough sandstone; 3 bones of human fetus.

**ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.**—*Horse*.—Skull and lower jaw with teeth; phalanx, 2; radius; portion of radius; metatarsus.

*Ox*.—Teeth, 29; portion of lower jaw with teeth; digit; lower end of tibia, 2.

*Pig*.—Tooth; fragment of lower jaw; os calcis.

*Sheep*.—Teeth, 72; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 8; lower end of tibia; portion of radius, 2.

*Deer*.—Portion of horn.

Numerous fragments of bones unidentified.

*Oyster-shells*.—95.

TRENCHING AND DRAINS SOUTH OF, AND ADJOINING, SECTION III. ACROSS THE ROMAN ROAD.

*Date*.—December, 1889. *Description*.—This was an irregular area to the south-east of the Roman Road, near Section 3. It includes a portion of the Road Drain on the south-east side, which was discovered here, but was not excavated further.

POTTERY.

	1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodyates and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.		Red pottery, red all through; not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
			Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
No. of Fragments	0	160	3	2	4	14	0	0	1	0
Percentage ..	0	86.9	1.6	1.1	2.2	7.6	0	0	0.6	0



The coarse brown fragments of pottery included 1 piece of colander perforated with 11 holes, 3 portions of flat basin-shaped rims with upright ridge and 1 fragment of flat rim.

OTHER OBJECTS.—*Roman Coins*.—4, extending from Carusius to Constant.  
*Iron Objects*.—3 iron nails; 1 iron ox-goad; 2 fragments of iron pyrites.  
*Various Objects*.—2 fragments of sandstone; 3 bones of human fetus.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Tooth.  
*Ox*.—Tooth; fragment of metatarsus.  
*Sheep*.—Teeth, 2; fragment of lower jaw.

MID DRAIN EAST, AND MID DRAIN SOUTH.

*Date*.—Deceml<sup>r</sup> or 2nd to 9th, 1889. *Description*.—This is the drain running from the Cross Drain on the east, to the angle where it joins the Mid Drain South, and the Mid Drain South as far as Pit 9, which is not included. Its average width was 6 feet; depth 4 to 5 feet; pointed bottom. It crossed the Fore Drain East at a higher level, the bottom being 0·7 foot higher than that of the Fore Drain East. It must therefore have been made subsequently to the Fore Drain, unless made after the latter had been filled in. The filling throughout consisted of brown mould and chalk rubble.

POTTERY.

	1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.		Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
			Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
No. of Fragments	0	955	30	88	37	63	3	0	15	11
Percentage ..	0	79·5	2·5	7·3	3·2	5·2	0·2	0	1·2	0·9

The coarse brown fragments of pottery included 27 pieces of basin-shaped rim with upright ridge, 6 fragments with groove only, and 2 quite flat; 2 handles and 4 pieces of handles having 1 groove, 1 fragment with 3 grooves; piece of rim of mortarium with lip, of light-coloured ware, and 2 fragments of rim of similar pottery; 5 fragments of the hard grey thick pottery were perforated with one hole. The fragments of thin hard grey quality included a piece of rim, Fig. 15, Plate CLXXXVII., of a large globular bowl. The fragments recorded as red pottery included 2 pieces of rim having a projecting flange, somewhat similar to Fig. 3, Plate CLXXXVI. The Red Samian ware included a piece of the bottom of a pot with remains of maker's name, which could not be read. Included amongst the pieces recorded as ornamental, were 3 pieces of rim having a twisted rope-shaped pattern, 3 with a circular pattern similar to Fig. 7, Plate CLXXXVII.; 1 fragment of hard New Forest ware with white slip ornament and a piece similar to Fig. 12, Plate CLXXXIX.

OTHER OBJECTS.—*Roman Coins*.—7, extending from Valerian to Constantius II.  
*Various Objects*.—Iron door-key of Celtic form, Fig. 17, Plate CLXXXIV.; 4 iron nails, and 2 fragments of iron slag: 1 fragment of red brick, 1·7 inch thick, and 30 pieces of rough sandstone.  
A cremated interment was found in a dug-out wooden coffin, which rested on the soil about 2 inches above the bottom of the drain. A plan and section is given on Plate CXCVI., Fig. 2, and further particulars appear in the description of it.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Teeth, 35; portion of lower jaw with teeth; upper end of scapula; lower end of tibia; portion of femur, 4; lower end of humerus, 9; fragment of pelvis, 3; upper end of ulna; os calcis, 2; phalanx, 6; astragalus, 4; dentata; fragment of metatarsus; coronary; pedal, 2; metacarpus; fragment of metacarpus.

*Ox*.—Teeth, 53; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 7; astragalus, 5; fragment of radius, 3; lower end of humerus, 2; lower end of femur; metacarpus; fragment of tibia.

*Pig*.—Fragment of lower jaw with teeth, 3; upper end of ulna, 3; os calcis, 4; dentata; lower end of tibia.

*Sheep*.—Teeth, 66; fragment of lower jaw with teeth, 10; metatarsus.

*Dog*.—Lower jaw with teeth, 6; lower end of femur.

*Howl*.—Humerus.

A large quantity of broken bones and fragments not identified.

TRENCHING, TRIANGULAR ENCLOSURE.

Date.—December, 1889. Description.—This was the triangular space bounded by the Cross Drain on the east, the Mid Drain East on the north, and the Fore Drain East on the west, and the space within the dotted lines on the map, to the west of the Fore Drain East, and between it and the Mid Drain South. It was trenched over everywhere down to the undisturbed chalk.

POTTERY.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.	Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.
			Thick.	Thin.				
No. of Fragments	0	243	92	7	12	7	0	0
Percentage	0	67·3	25·5	1·9	3·3	1·9	0	0

The coarse brown fragments of pottery included 3 pieces of flat basin-shaped rim with upright ridge, 2 with groove only on the upper surface and 1 piece quite flat; portion of bottom of pot. The pieces of thick hard grey pottery included 2 fragments, each perforated with a hole, 2 pieces fastened together by a leaden rivet, Fig. 17,

Plate CLXXXV., and 1 fragment of thick ware, perforated with hole and scored with curved lines. The *New Forest cream-coloured* fragments included a piece of rim of mortarium with lip. The *Red Samian* included a piece of reddish-brown ware ornamented with raised circles, shown in Fig. 15, Plate CLXXXV.

**OTHER OBJECTS.**—*Bronze*.—Portion of bronze bangle, Fig. 2, Plate CLXXXIII.; fragment of bronze wire; bronze fibula, Fig. 19, Plate CLXXXII.; fragment of buckle attachment, Fig. 2, Plate CLXXXIV.; bronze “*cochleare*” or egg spoon, Fig. 11, Plate CLXXXIII.

*Roman Coins*.—103, extending from Severus Alexander to Gratian.

*Iron Objects*.—Fragment of iron knife; portion of iron staple; 2 iron cleats; iron ox-goad; 4 iron nails; 4 fragments of iron pyrites.

*Various Objects*.—Spindlewhorl of shale; a cut disc of pottery, Fig. 6, Plate CLXXXV.; fragment of pottery with rivet attached, Fig. 17, Plate CLXXXV.; 8 pieces of quern stones; 23 pieces of rough sandstone; fragment of brick.

**HUMAN REMAINS.**—A skeleton No. 10 (young male) was found buried in a rectangular grave within this area. It was lying in an extended position with the head on the south-east. Its position is shown in Fig. 4, Plate CXCI., where full particulars are given, and the skull is figured on Plate OCIII. The measurements appear in the description of the same plate.

**ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.**—*Horse*.—Teeth, 35; lower part of humerus; portion of tibia, 4; portion of femur; astragalus, 5; coronary, 2; phalanx, 2; hoof; fragment of metatarsus, 3.

*Ox*.—Teeth, 55; horn core, 3; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 2; fragment of radius, 4; digit; os calcis; astragalus; fragment of metatarsus, 13; portion of tibia, 5; lower end of humerus; upper end of tibia; upper end of ulna.

*Pig*.—Fragments of lower jaw with teeth, 4.

*Sheep*.—Teeth, 27; fragment of lower jaw with teeth; fragment of metacarpus.

*Oyster-shells*.—32.

SMALL DRAIN NEAR GRAVE 10.

*Date*.—December 11th, 1889. *Description*.—This is the small drain running southward out of the Mid Drain East, about 50 feet in length, and between Hearth No. 2 and Skeleton No. 10. Section about 4 feet wide and 1 foot 6 inches deep. Filled with rubble in the usual manner.

POTTERY.

	1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.		Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
			Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted, and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
No. of Fragments	0	613	19	94	9	19	0	1	2	1
Percentage ..	0	80·9	2·5	12·4	1·2	2·5	0	0·1	0·3	0·1



The fragments of *coarse brown* quality included 3 pieces of flat basin-shaped rim with upright ridge, 7 pieces with groove only, on upper surface, and 1 piece flat; 3 small handles of pots, and 1 bottom of pot perforated with 4 holes. The *hard thick pottery (grey colour)* included 1 piece perforated with a hole. A piece of a mortarium was included amongst the *New Forest cream-coloured* fragments. The *ornamental* fragment consisted of a piece of rim having a twisted rope-shaped pattern.

OTHER OBJECTS.—*Bronze*.—Bronze brooch, originally enamelled, Fig. 15, Plate CLXXXII.  
*Various Objects*.—Iron nail; 36 pieces of rough sandstone; piece of terra-cotta tile.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Tooth; splint bone; portion of pelvis; lower end of metatarsus; phalanx, 2.  
*Ox*.—Teeth, 14; portion of jaw with teeth, 3; astragalus, 2; portion of tibia.  
*Sheep*.—Teeth, 10.  
*Oyster-shells*.—20.  
1 snail-shell.

MID DRAIN WEST.

*Date*.—December, 1889. *Description*.—This includes the drain running from the Mid Drain South to the West Drain, and that part of the West Drain which runs southwards from its point of junction with the Mid Drain West, to its termination on the south. There was a double drain throughout the whole length of this work. The smaller drain, No. 1, was 2·7 feet deep and about 3·6 feet wide. It ran alongside, and to the north of No. 2, which was 4 feet deep and 7 feet wide. No. 1 appears to have been the oldest, as it is cut into, and crossed by No. 2 at the point of junction with the West Drain, and both then run side by side as far as their termination on the south of the West Drain. There was no trace of this drain on the surface before excavation, having been completely filled to the top chiefly with black and brown mould. The large quantity of pottery found in this drain, chiefly in the west end, shows that it must have been in connection with habitations of some kind.

POTTERY.

	1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodents and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.		Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
			Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted, and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
No. of Fragments	0	2666	154	112	82	142	2	41	21	20
Percentage	0	82·3	4·7	3·5	2·5	4·4	0·1	1·3	0·6	0·6

The fragments recorded as of *coarse brown* quality included 97 pieces of basin-shaped rim with upright ridge, 3 with groove, and 4 pieces quite flat; 26 handles and portions of handles; 48 pieces of saucer-shaped vessels; 4 pieces of rim of open-mouthed vessels, similar to Fig. 5, Plate CLXXXVI.; 1 fragment of colander perforated with 14 holes; 2 fragments of small bead rim, similar to Figs. 2, 3, and 4, Plate CVIII., Vol. II.; 2 stands or bottoms of pots; mouth and part of the neck of a vessel of grey pottery, Fig. 11, Plate CLXXXVII. The *hard grey (thick)* pottery included 7 pieces perforated with one hole each. The *New Forest cream-coloured* ware included 1 bottom of pot. One piece of *Red Samian* ware was ornamented with oblique incised lines. The *ornamental* fragments included 12 pieces of rim with twisted rope pattern; piece of rim of mortarium, Fig. 10, Plate CLXXXV.; 3 fragments of *hard New Forest* ware, two of which are shown in Figs. 11 and 13, Plate CLXXXV.; complete rim with two handles attached of a brown coloured pot, Fig. 6, Plate CLXXXVI.; neck and handle of a pitcher or vase, Fig. 8, Plate CLXXXVI.; 2 portions of *cream-coloured* ware objects, probably candlesticks, one of which is shown in Fig. 9, Plate CLXXXVII.; 1 fragment ornamented in a similar manner to Fig. 7, Plate CLXXXVII., and 1 piece similar to Fig. 8, Plate CLXXXIX.

OTHER OBJECTS.—*Bronze*.—Bronze bangle, Fig. 1, Plate CLXXXVIII.; bronze wire, Fig. 6, Plate CLXXXVIII.; 4 fragments of bronze bangles; bronze pin of bulb.

*Roman Coins*.—18, extending from Lucilla to Constantinus II.

*Iron Objects*.—Iron key with ring, Fig. 5, Plate CLXXXIV.; iron stylus; 9 iron nails; fragment of band iron perforated with hole.

*Various Objects*.—2 bone pins, 1 of which is shown in Fig. 1, Plate CLXXXII.; 3 fragments of glass; 89 fragments of sandstone; large water-worn pebble; 3 pieces of human skull; fragment of sandstone quern, and 2 nodules of iron pyrites.

HUMAN REMAINS.—A skeleton, No. 9 (adult male), was found lying in an extended position in a grave 9 inches below the bottom of the drain, with the head on the north-west. Its position is shown in Fig. 5, Plate CXCHII., where its attitude is described. The skull is figured in Plate CCHII., and the measurements are given in the description of the same plate. Another skeleton, No. 11, that of an adult male, was found in a grave, at the side of the drain, on a level with the bottom, and close to the Hypocaust (see Plate CLXVII.). Its position is shown in Fig. 6, Plate CXCHII., where its attitude is described. The skull is given in Plate CCIV., and the measurements are shown in the description accompanying that plate.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Teeth, 67; skull and lower jaw; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 3; fragment of scapula, 9; portion of pelvis, 21; os calcis, 3; astragalus, 7; phalanx, 9; upper end of metacarpus, 3; metatarsus; portion of tibia, 6; fragment of femur, 8; fragment of humerus, 8; fragment of radius, 3; coronary, 3; cervical vertebra, 10; fragment of ulna, 3.

*Ox*.—Teeth, 128; lower jaw, 7; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 30; fragment of tibia, 11; fragment of radius, 9; horn core, 2; portion of humerus, 10; upper end of scapula, 3; fragment of pelvis, 2; lower end of femur, 2; portion of metacarpus, 7; portion of metatarsus, 8; upper end of tibia; lower end of tibia; os calcis, 4; upper end of ulna, 2; astragalus, 5; digit, 3.

*Fig.*—Tooth; portion of lower jaw, 3; fragment of tibia.

*Sheep*.—Teeth, 51; fragment of lower jaw with teeth, 25; metacarpus; portion of metatarsus, 2; metatarsus; fragment of metatarsus, 3.

*Dog*.—Lower jaw with teeth, 5; portion of femur.

*Badger*.—Humerus.

A sackful of broken bones and fragments not identified.

*Oyster-shells*.—597.

## SURFACE TRENCHING IN THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE MID DRAIN WEST AND THE PROLONGATION OF THE WEST DRAIN.

*Date*.—December, 1889. *Description*.—This was an area 30 feet long and 10 feet wide in the angle between the Mid Drain West and the prolongation of the West Drain. It was cut in consequence of the quantity of pottery discovered in the drain about this part, to see if any pits could be discovered, but none were found. The ground was trenched down to the undisturbed chalk.

POTTERY.

	1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.	Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
			Thick.	Thin.					
Fragments of Pottery.									
No. of Fragments	0	169	10	15	10	0	0	2	1
Percentage ..	0	77.9	4.6	6.9	4.6	0	0	0.9	0.5

The fragments recorded as *coarse brown* included 6 pieces of basin-shaped rim with upright ridge, 2 with a groove on the upper surface, and 1 fragment plain and flat; 1 piece of saucer; 1 portion of handle with 1 groove, and a piece of rim of white ware. The *ornamental* piece consisted of a fragment of buff-coloured ware painted red, shown in Fig. 12, Plate CLXXXVII.

OTHER OBJECTS.—6 iron nails; 5 fragments of rough sandstone.

HYPOCAUST.

Date.—January, 1890. Description.—This was discovered whilst digging the Mid Drain West, and is fully described in Plates CLXVII. and CLXVIII. The interior was filled with loose flints and mould, in which the undermentioned relics were discovered.



POTTERY.

	1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse, brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.		Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
			Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted, and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
No. of Fragments	0	172	6	25	1	12	2	3	0	0
Percentage ..	0	77.8	2.7	11.3	0.5	5.4	0.9	1.4	0	0

The fragments of pottery recorded as *coarse brown* included 6 pieces of flat basin-shaped rim with upright ridge; 1 bottom of pot and 1 piece of saucer-shaped vessel. One piece of *thick hard quality* was perforated with a hole. Included amongst the *New Forest cream-coloured* ware pottery, were fragments of a tazza now restored with an overhanging rim or flange, Fig. 3, Plate CLXXXVI.

OTHER OBJECTS.—9 iron nails; 2 roofing tiles of Purbeck Shale with nail holes, and a large quantity of pieces of rough sandstone.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Teeth, 3; vertebra, 3; humerus; portion of femur; fragments of metacarpus and metatarsus; tibia; lower end of tibia; astragalus.  
*Ox*.—Teeth, 8; portion of lower jaw, 2; radius; metatarsus.  
*Sheep*.—Teeth, 17; humerus.  
*Dog*.—Fragment of lower jaw.  
*Oyster-shells*.—23.

BOUNDARY DRAIN.

*Date*.—December-January, 1889-90. *Description*.—This is the large drain running nearly east and west on the northern side of the excavated portion of the Settlement, commencing beyond the West Drain which crosses it at the same level, both going on beyond the point of junction. It nearly touched the north-east angle of the ditch of the Square without joining it, and passed about 15 feet from the northern extremity of the Fore Drain East, without communicating with it; then turning slightly southward it crossed the North Road Drain at a lower level, and was traced beneath the Roman Road, across which, there were no signs of a conduit to allow the water to pass along it. But an excavation had evidently been made at this spot at some former period. It then passed the East Drain at the same level, and continued to about 180 feet to the south-east of the Salisbury Road, where it terminated abruptly. Its fall during its whole length was from west to east. Average section was, width 7 to 10 feet at top, and 4 to 6 feet deep. Filled to the top with mould and rubble like the others, so that no trace of it could be seen on the surface. The small quantity of relics found and the entire absence of coins, showed that this drain was on the outskirts of the Settlement. It was not entirely dug out, but only in lengths of about 8 or 9 feet with intervals of the same length between. Under this heading is also included the portion of the West Drain to the north of its junction with the Mid Drain West.

POTTERY.

	1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.	Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
			Thick.	Thin.					
No. of Fragments	0	155	9	0	2	7	0	1	4
Percentage ..	0	87.1	5.1	0	1.1	3.9	0	0.6	2.2

The fragments of *coarse brown* pottery included 2 fragments of basin-shaped rim with upright ridge. The piece of *Red Samian* pottery was found at a depth of 2 feet beneath the surface in the *filling* of the drain near the Roman Road. The *ornamental* pottery consisted of a piece of rim of white ware with 4 raised bands; 1 piece of *hard New Forest* pottery shown in Fig. 12, Plate CLXXXV, and two other pieces ornamented with white painted hatching.

OTHER OBJECTS.—Bone pin, Fig. 5, Plate CLXXXII.; 1 piece of green glass; jet bead, Fig. 18, Plate CLXXXV.; 42 fragments of iron pyrites, and 6 pieces of rough sandstone.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Teeth, 3; phalanx, 2.  
*Ox*.—Teeth, 8; lower jaw; portions of pelvis and lower jaw; tibia, 2; os calcis; radius; metatarsus; digit; femur; portion of femur; metacarpus, 2.  
*Pig*.—Portion of lower jaw with teeth.  
*Sheep*.—Teeth, 5; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 4; metatarsus.  
*Dog*.—Portion of lower jaw with teeth, 3; femur; tibia, 2; radius.  
A few fragments only of bones unidentified.  
*Oyster-shells*.—12.  
1 snail-shell.

EAST DRAIN.

*Date*.—November 25th to November 29th, 1889. *Description*.—This ran from near the modern Salisbury Road down hill towards the Roman Road, and on approaching it, turned and ran parallel to it until after it had passed the Boundary Drain on the same level, when the excavation of it was discontinued. It probably extended some distance further down hill. On the bottom of it, three extended skeletons were discovered, as detailed elsewhere. Average section 7 feet wide, and 3 to 5 feet deep, filled to the top with mould and chalk rubble.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.	
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.		Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.	
		Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted, and consisting chiefly of small vessels.					
No. of Fragments	0	281	28	1	17	18	0	0	1	0
Percentage ..	0	81.2	8.1	0.3	4.9	5.2	0	0	0.3	0

The fragments of *coarse brown* pottery included 21 pieces of flat basin-shaped rim with upright ridge; 4 pieces of handles; 1 piece of rim of mortarium; 1 fragment of saucer-shaped vessel, and 1 small bottom of pot; 14 out of the 17 fragments recorded as *New Forest cream-coloured* pottery, appeared to belong to the same vessel, but it could not be restored.

OTHER OBJECTS.—*Bronze*.—Fragment of twisted bronze bangle, Fig. 10, Plate CLXXXIII.; bronze pin with ornamental head, Fig. 9, Plate CLXXXII.; bow of bronze fibula, Fig. 16, Plate CLXXXII.  
*Roman Coins*.—7, extending from Severus Alexander to Constantine Period.  
 Bone pin, Fig. 4, Plate CLXXXII.; 6 pieces of rough sandstone; 5 fragments of terra-cotta tiles.

HUMAN REMAINS.—Three skeletons were found in the *filling* of the drain at a distance of about 1 foot from the bottom, all buried in the direction of the line of the drain with the heads to the north. Plans showing the positions and full details are given on Plate CXCI., and the descriptions appear in the descriptions of the same plates.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Teeth, 55; astragalus, 7; femur; portion of tibia, 2; radius; metacarpus, 3; phalanx; metatarsus; fragment of metacarpus, 3; coffin bone.  
*Ox*.—Teeth, 28; lower jaw; portion of lower jaw with teeth; astragalus, 2; tibia, 2; end of tibia radius; os calcis and part of another; metacarpus; metatarsus; digit.

*Fig.*—Portion of lower jaw.  
*Sheep*.—Teeth, 11; portion of lower jaw with teeth; lower end of tibia.  
*Dog*.—Portion of lower jaw; lower jaw with teeth.  
 A large quantity of broken bones and fragments unidentified.  
*Oyster-shells*.—40.



TRENCHES EAST OF THE EAST DRAIN.

Date.—November 28th, 1889. Description.—Two mounds, apparently resembling small tumuli to the east of the East Drain, were trenched over down to the undisturbed chalk. Four small holes were found in the chalk floor beneath the mound nearest the drain, from 1 foot 4 inches to 2 feet in diameter, but it did not appear certain whether they were artificial. Nothing was found in them.

POTTERY.

Fragments of Pottery.	1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.
			Hard quality ; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.					
			Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted, and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
No. of Fragments	0	89	0	0	2	5	0	0	2	0
	0	90·8	0	0	2·0	5·1	0	0	2·0	0
Percentage	..									

The fragments of pottery recorded as *coarse brown* included 1 fragment of neck of pot having a handle attached, with 1 groove, and 1 piece of basin-shaped rim with upright ridge.

OTHER OBJECTS.—Bone pin with ornamented head, Fig. 7, Plate CLXXXII. ; 2 pieces of glass, and 1 iron nail.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS. —Horse.—Tooth.

Ox.—Teeth, 3.

Sheep.—Teeth, 2.

A few fragments of bones unidentified.

SQUARE.

Date.—December, 1889. Description.—This was the large square enclosure in the north-west corner of the excavated portion of the Settlement, 112 feet by 120 feet, surrounded by a ditch about 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep, filled up to the top, and all trace of which had been obliterated, except on the east face, where slight remains of a small rampart were visible within the ditch. The interior was trenched all over down to the undisturbed chalk. Five graves were found within the enclosure laid out east and west, which are fully described in connection with Plate CXCIV.

	1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse, brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.		Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
			Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted, and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
No. of Fragments	0	16	3	1	8	3	0	0	0	0
Percentage ..	0	51.6	9.7	3.2	25.8	9.7	0	0	0	0

The 8 pieces recorded as *New Forest cream-coloured* pottery apparently belonged to a mortarium. This pottery does not include the vessels found at the feet of Skeletons Nos. 12, 15 and 16, which are described in connection with Plate OXCIV.

OTHER OBJECTS.—*Roman Coins*.—6 in all were found, one (Constantine I.) in the Ditch, the others, extending from Constantine Period to Magnentius, being found in *surface trenching* inside the Square. This does not include the one found touching the tibia of Skeleton No. 16.

HUMAN REMAINS.—Five skeletons were found in the Square, all buried in separate graves in an extended position, lying east and west with the heads on the west, and at various depths. The graves were in the direction of two of the faces of the Square. For plans showing the position and full particulars relating to these skeletons, see Plate OXCIV., and the description attached. The skulls are figured and described in connection with Plates CCV., CCVI., CCVII., CCVIII., and CCIX.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Tooth ; portion of scapula ; piece of phalanx.  
*Ox*.—Teeth, 8 ; portion of lower jaw, 6 ; portion of tibia ; metacarpus ; metatarsus ; fragment of radius, os calcis, metatarsus.  
*Sheep*.—Teeth, 4.  
 Several fragments and broken bones unidentified.

REAR DYKE.

*Date*.—February, 1890. *Description*.—This Dyke was discovered whilst following the Cross Drain, and was found to be a deep ditch of triangular section, as shown by the general section of it on Plate CLXXI. The ditch was pointed at the bottom, about 35 feet wide at the top and 11 feet deep. It had been filled up to the top in Roman times, so that no trace of it showed on the surface. The *filling* consisted of black mould at top and fine chalk rubble beneath, but it varied in different places. Along the southern edge of it, a very slight bank could be traced in places, not more than 6 to 8 inches high, which appeared to be the remains of the rampart levelled down when the ditch was filled in. A Section, No. 5, is also given on Plate CLXXI. In the cuttings G, K, L, Z, N, and O, 5 to 8 feet wide with the exception of O, which was wider, the sides and bottom of the ditch were completely laid bare. The cuttings M, M, M, were made to trace the edge of the ditch between the larger cuttings. At one point the flint pitching of the Roman Road was found laid over the *filling* of the ditch, as shown in Section 5.

H

## POTTERY.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.	
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse, brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.		Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
			Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted, and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
No. of Fragments	0	3191	258	110	226	134	1	23	78	56
Percentage ..	0	78.3	6.3	2.7	5.5	3.3	0	0.6	1.9	1.4

The fragments of *coarse brown* pottery included 1 piece of glazed ware, found at a depth of 3 feet beneath the surface; bottom of vessel of very fine hard ware, painted black outside, and brown inside, Fig. 4, Plate CLXXX.; 39 pieces of flat basin-shaped rim, of which 24 had an upright ridge similar to Fig. 16, Plate CLXXXIX., 6 having a groove on the upper surface as in Fig. Q, Plate CXVI., Vol. II.; the remainder being plain and flat; 2 vessels partly restored, Figs. 4 and 5, Plate CLXXXVI.; 19 portions of saucer-shaped vessels similar to Figs. 6 and 9, Plate CXI., Vol. II.; 3 handles, 2 with two grooves, the other with one only; 3 pieces of bottoms of pots, one being perforated with 3 holes, the others with 1 and 2 holes respectively; 4 pieces of bead rim similar to Figs. 2, 3, and 4, Plate CVIII., Vol. II.; 3 eyelets, 2 of which are shown in Figs. 14 and 15, Plate CLXXXIX.; and 2 pieces of rim of mortarium. The *hard grey quality* (thick) included a fragment of rim perforated with an oblique hole, and several large pieces, apparently portions of a pan. The *thin quality* of the same ware included the mouth and handle of a vessel, the handle having one groove. The *New Forest cream-coloured* ware included the rim and portion of the side of a vessel with overhanging flange, Fig. 13, Plate CLXXXIX. The *hard New Forest* pottery included a mouth and lip of a vessel, and part of the neck of another.

*Red Samian Ware*.—The fragments included a bottom of a pot with maker's name, "ELVILLI," Fig. 7, Plate CLXXX., and another, ("—IVAI—") Fig. 2, Plate CLXXXVII.

*Ornamental Pottery*.—This included 9 pieces of rim having a twisted rope pattern; one piece of red ware, Fig. 9, Plate CLXXXV.; 4 pieces similar to Fig. 1, Plate CLXXXIX., one shown in Fig. 2, Plate CLXXXIX., and 6 pieces shown in Figs. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 12, Plate CLXXXIX.; one piece of hard fluted *New Forest* ware, similar to Fig. 11, Plate CLXXXV.; 2 fragments of very fine hard ware painted black inside and out, and glazed, Figs. 2 and 3, Plate CLXXX.; 1 piece of a flat red rim, ornamented with two parallel white bands (slip ware) on its upper surface; and 4 pieces of *Red Samian*, Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12, Plate CLXXX.

**OTHER OBJECTS.**—*Various Bronze Objects*.—Bronze tube, ornamented with 5 raised bands, Fig. 2, Plate CLXXXV.; 2 portions of bronze spiral bands, one of which is shown in Fig. 13, Plate CLXXXV.; 2 bronze spiral bands or bangles formed of two strands, one of which is shown in Fig. 8, Plate CLXXXIII.; 2 pieces of bronze bands or bangles; 2 pieces of flat bronze bands, one of which is shown in Fig. 3, Plate CLXXXIII.; semi-circular fragment of bronze; bronze hinged pin of fibula; bronze ring. *Roman Coins*.—38 in all, were found in the various cuttings across the Rear Dyke. They consisted of third brass and extended from Septimius Severus to Gratianus. 12 out of the 38 could not be identified.

*Iron Objects*.—Iron pot-hook, Fig. 4, Plate CLXXXVI.; iron spear-head, Fig. 6, Plate CLXXXVI.; portion of the socket, perhaps of a spear or bill, Fig. 11, Plate CLXXXVI.; iron knife, Fig. 13, Plate CLXXXVI.; iron stylus; iron ring; portion of bow of iron fibula, similar to Fig. 3, Plate CLXXXVI.; portion of iron link; portion of iron bolt or pin; iron nail with round flat head, 1.6 inch diameter; 5 iron cleats similar to Figs. 26 to 31, Plate CLXXXIV.; 3 fragments of iron, perhaps parts of pins; iron dog or clench, Fig. 9, Plate CLXXXVI., probably used for fastening timber; iron staple; 66 iron nails and pieces of nails, including 1 spike-nail.

*Various Objects*.—Fragment of whetstone rubbed smooth; 6 fragments of quern stones; 27 fragments of rough sandstone; fragment of baked clay.



**HUMAN REMAINS.**—A skeleton, No. 20 (adult male), was found extended in a grave close to the crest of the Escarp of the Rear Dyke. Its position is shown in Fig. 12, Plate OXCIV., where its attitude is described. The skull is figured on Plate OXXIII., and the measurements appear on the page attached.

**ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.**—*Horse.*—Teeth, 40; fragment of lower jaw with teeth, 2; upper end of scapula, 2; phalanx, 6; metacarpus, 2; lower end of humerus, 3; lower end of tibia, 2; coronary.

*Ox.*—Teeth, 57; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 6; radius (young); fragment of radius, 2; digit, 6; astragalus; metatarsus; fragment of metatarsus, 5; metacarpus, 3; portion of metacarpus, 6; horn core, 2; tibia; fragment of tibia; fragment of ulna; fragment of pelvis, 2.

*Pig.*—Teeth, 2; tusk; fragment of lower jaw with teeth, 3.

*Sheep.*—Teeth, 79; fragment of lower jaw with teeth, 8; metatarsus; fragment of metatarsus, 5; metacarpus; fragment of metacarpus, 2; lower end of radius; lower end of tibia, 2.

*Deer.*—Portion of skull and horns of large deer; upper end of radius of red deer.

*Dog.*—Teeth, 2; portion of lower jaw, 3; portion of radius, humerus, and upper portion of femur.

A large quantity of broken bones unidentified.

*Oyster-shells.*—264.

A few fragments of mussel shells.

BOKERLY JUNCTION.

*Date.*—February, 1890. *Description.*—These cuttings include all those excavations made in the rampart and ditch immediately to the south of the Salisbury Road, and between it and Section I., and marked by the letters P, Q, R, on Plate CLXVI. They were cut in order to ascertain the point of junction of the ditches of the Fore and Rear Dykes. It was found that these crossed each other at x. The bottom of the Rear Dyke was 1 foot higher than that of the Fore Dyke at the point of junction, showing that the Rear Dyke was the oldest. It went on to form the outer ditch in Section I., whilst the Fore Dyke went on to form the inner ditch in Section I. The ridge r. s. is the continuation of the ridge between the two ditches in Section I., Plate CLXIII.

POTTERY.

	1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.	8.
Fragments of Pottery.	Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually recognised as British.	Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.	Hard quality; grey colour.		New Forest Ware.		Red pottery, red all through, not painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
			Thick.	Thin.	Soft cream-coloured ware, generally painted red or black.	Hard, reddish brown, generally fluted, and consisting chiefly of small vessels.				
No. of Fragments	0	2131	47	201	167	129	3	28	20	9
Percentage ..	0	79.7	1.8	7.5	4.0	4.8	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.4

The fragments of *coarse brown* pottery included 54 pieces of flat basin-shaped rims, of which 45 had an upright ridge, similar to Fig. 16, Plate CLXXXIX., 7 fragments having a groove only on the upper surface of the rim, whilst 2 pieces were quite flat; 2 pieces of mortaria; 3 bottoms of pots; 3 pieces of saucer-shaped vessels; 1 handle and 6 portions of handles with 1 groove, 5 handles with 2 grooves, and 1 handle with 4 grooves; 2 pieces of hard ware with a pinkish metallic lustre or glaze. The fragments of thick pottery of *hard quality and grey colour* included 8 pieces perforated with a hole. The fragments of *New Forest cream-coloured* pottery included part of a small vessel, Fig. 13, Plate CLXXXIX. The fragments of *New Forest* fragments included 2 bottoms of pots. The *imitation Samian* included portion of bowl from which an overhanging flange had been chipped off, Fig. 5, Plate CLXXX. The *ornamental* fragments of pottery included 4 pieces ornamented as shown in Fig. 14, Plate CLXXXV., Figs. 4 and 6, Plate CLXXXIX., and Fig. 1, Plate CLXXX., this last piece having a greenish-brown glaze on the outside; 1 piece of rim with a twisted rope pattern, and 2 pieces with oblique hatching.

OTHER OBJECTS.—*Bronze*.—Bronze bangle, Fig. 12, Plate CLXXXV.; bronze pin, Fig. 14, Plate CLXXXV.; bronze ring, highly patinated, Fig. 4, Plate CLXXXV.; portion of small bronze ring; small wire ring; bronze buckle and fastening, Fig. 11, Plate CLXXXV.; fragment of thin flat bronze; spoon of white metal with spiral handle, Fig. 5, Plate CLXXXV.; enamelled brooch with spring pin, Fig. 7, Plate CLXXXV.

*Bone*.—Pin.

*Roman Coins*.—43, extending from Marcus Aurelius to Valentinian.

*Various Objects*.—26 iron nails and pieces of nails, including 23 round-headed nails, 1 spike-nail, and 1 T-shaped nail; 1 fragment of brick or tile, and 73 pieces of rough sandstone.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse*.—Teeth, 20; tibia; coffin bone, 2; radius; lower end of humerus and metatarsus; metacarpus.

*Ox*.—Teeth, 37; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 2; horn core; radius; astragalus, 2; metatarsus, 2; portion of metatarsus, 3.

*Pig*.—Tusk.

*Sheep*.—Teeth, 46; lower jaw with teeth; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 8; lower end of radius; fragment of metatarsus, 5; lower end of tibia; portion of humerus;

fragment of pelvis.

*Dog*.—Teeth, 3; fragment of lower jaw with teeth, 6; fragment of humerus, tibia, and pelvis.

*Oyster-shells*.—151.

## MOLLUSCA.

1,744 Oyster-shells were found in all, in Bokerly Dyke and in the Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. Of this number, 596 were found in the Dyke, the remainder, 1,148, being distributed all over the Settlement.





[illegible]

# LES; PITS.

								OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
5.		6.		7.		8.				
ed pottery, all through; ot painted.		Imitation Samian.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
o.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.	A few bits of bone.	It was doubtful whether this was a regular pit. A few fragments of pottery were found at the top, and are recorded with the <i>surface trenching</i> .
0	0	0	0	3	0.5	1	0.2	A bronze coin of the Constantine Period was found at a depth of 3 feet 1 inch, and 1 of Urbs Roma at a depth of 4 feet 5 inches beneath the surface; 2 fragments of red brick, 1.5 inch thick; 1 angle piece of terracotta tile; 52 pieces of rough sandstone. A fragment of a human femur was found at a depth of 2 feet 2 inches.	<i>Horse</i> .—Teeth, 40; metacarpus, 2; upper end of scapula, 3; lower end of femur; tibia; lower end of humerus, 2; radius; portion of radius; ulna; metacarpus; metatarsus, 3; pelvis; tibia. <i>Ox</i> .—Teeth, 41; lower jaw; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 9; fragment of metacarpus, 5; portion of tibia; digit, 3; fragment of metatarsus, 3; lower end of humerus, 3; upper end of femur. <i>Pig</i> .—Portion of lower jaw with teeth; tibia. <i>Sheep</i> .—Teeth, 23; horn core; fragment of lower jaw, 5; upper end of metacarpus; fragment of metatarsus, 5; portion of tibia; portion of radius. 3 snail shells; 2 oyster-shells.	The fragments of <i>coarse brown</i> pottery included 17 pieces of flat basin-shaped rims with upright ridge, and 1 piece with groove only; 3 fragments of saucer-shaped vessels; 3 handles and 4 pieces having 1 groove, 3 with 2 grooves; 1 piece of colander perforated with 29 holes. The <i>hard quality grey colour</i> included 2 pieces each perforated with 1 hole. The fragment of <i>ornamental</i> pottery was a piece of rim having two parallel rows of notches or punch marks.
0	0	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	A bronze coin of Valentinian was found at a depth of 2 feet 2 inches. Fragments of terracotta tile with flange.	<i>Horse</i> .—Teeth, 10; metatarsus. <i>Ox</i> .—Teeth, 7; lower end of metacarpus. <i>Pig</i> .—Tusk. <i>Sheep</i> .—Teeth, 4; portion of lower jaw, 3. <i>Deer</i> .—Horn, cut perhaps for use as a pick, see woodcut, page 135.	The fragments of <i>coarse brown</i> ware included 2 pieces of flat basin-shaped rims with upright ridge; part of a saucer; 2 handles of cup-shaped vessels; 2 fragments of bead rim; 3 bottoms of pots, and two small bits of very thin ware, black on the outside.
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.	None.	This did not appear to be a regular pit. No relics were found in the <i>filling</i> .
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(Recorded with the Cross Drain.)	(Recorded with the Cross Drain.)	The relics and pottery are recorded with those of the Cross Drain.







No.	DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTERY.									
				1.		2.		3.				4.	
				Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually regarded as British.		Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British, and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.		Hard quality; grey colour.				New Forest	
								Thick.		Thin.		Soft cream-coloured, generally painted red or black.	
				No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
6.	Dec. 3rd, 1889.	125 feet N.E. of Pit 5, between the Fore Drain East and the Cross Drain.	Slightly oval; 9 feet by 7 feet 2 inches at top; 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches at bottom; depth, 4 feet. Filled with chalk rubble only.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Dec. 3rd, 1889.	13 feet W. of Pit 6.	Slightly oval, 7 feet by 6 feet; depth, 3 feet 6½ inches. Filled with chalk rubble only.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Dec. 2nd, 1889.	In the N.W. side of the Cross Drain 68 feet N.E. of the junction of the Cross Drain with the Mid Drain East.	Oval, 4 feet 7 inches long by 2 feet wide; depth, 3 feet 4 inches, the bottom being 1 foot below that of the adjacent drain. The <i>filling</i> consisted of brown mould and chalk rubble.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Dec. 9th, 1889.	At the S.W. end of the Mid Drain South.	Circular, 6 feet 6 inches diameter at top, 3 feet 6 inches at bottom; 5 feet 6 inches deep, with a step or shelf on the south side, the top of which was 1 foot 8 inches above the bottom of the pit. Filled with brown mould and chalk rubble, in which were several large flints.	0	0	165	79.7	5	2.4	12	5.8	4	1.9
10.	Dec. 11th, 1889.	In the angle made by the Mid Drain East with the Fore Drain East, and 77 feet N. of Pit 7.	Rectangular, 6 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 5 inches at top, 3 feet 7 inches by 3 feet 2 inches at bottom; depth, 4 feet 1 inch.	0	0	6	75.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Dec. 13th, 1889.	On the south side of the Roman Road and close to Section 3.	Circular, 8 feet diameter at top, 4 feet 6 inches at bottom; depth, 2 feet 9 inches. Filled with mould and chalk rubble. Bottom quite flat with a thin layer of mould over it.	0	0	8	44.4	0	0	9	50.0	0	0

## PITS; PITS—continued.

								OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
5.		6.		7.		8.				
ed pottery, all through; or painted.		Imitation Samian.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.	None.	This pit was very doubtful, nothing whatever being found in it. The <i>filling</i> consisted of pure chalk rubble.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.	None.	This pit was very doubtful, nothing whatever being found in it. The <i>filling</i> consisted of pure chalk rubble.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Crouched skeleton, No. 6, de- scribed in connection with Fig. 2, Plate CXCII.; a bronze fibula was found on the left hip, Fig. 18, Plate CLXXXII.	None.	It is doubtful whether this is a pit or a grave. It is described as a grave in connection with Fig. 2, Plate CXCII.
3	1.5	0	0	4	1.9	4	1.9	None.	<i>Horse</i> .—Tooth; portion of jaw with teeth; portion of radius; upper end of scapula; portion of pelvis; os calcis. <i>Ox</i> .—Tooth; astragalus; portion of metatarsus. <i>Pig</i> .—Portion of jaw with tusk. <i>Sheep</i> .—Portion of jaw with teeth. Several fragments of bones. <i>Oyster-shells</i> .—7.	The <i>coarse brown</i> fragments of pottery included 5 pieces of flat basin-shaped rims with upright ridge, and 1 piece quite flat; 4 pieces of rims of open- mouthed vessels, similar to Fig. 5, Plate CLXXXVI.; 1 bot- tom of pot perforated with hole; fragment of colander perforated with 14 holes; fragment of rim of white ware, mortarium. The <i>Red Samian</i> pottery included a piece of bottom of pot with maker's name, BRACCIA (Fig. 6, Plate CLXXX.). The <i>ornamental</i> fragments included 3 pieces of very hard fine black ware, 1 of which is shown in Fig. 8, Plate CLXXXV., and 2 similar to Fig. 1, Plate CLXXIX., where see description and distribution of this pattern.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A fragment of human skull was found at a depth of 3 feet from the surface, and a finger bone (?). An iron nail was found on the bottom.	None.	The pieces of <i>coarse brown</i> pottery included 2 pieces of flat basin-shaped rim with upright ridge.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fragment of an iron horse-shoe.	<i>Horse</i> .—Teeth, 18; phalanx; upper end of femur; fragment of pelvis. <i>Ox</i> .—Teeth, 3. <i>Dog</i> .—Lower end of femur. <i>Oyster-shells</i> .—2.	Included amongst the <i>coarse brown</i> pottery was 1 fragment of handle.







DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTERY.										
			1.		2.		3.				4.		
			Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; handmade; usually regarded as British.		Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British, and corresponding to the superior and inferior qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.		Hard quality; grey colour.				New Forest		
							Thick.		Thin.		Soft cream-coloured, generally painted red or black.		
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.		
1888. May 22nd to May 25th.	SECTION I., ON LINE A. B. OF PLAN, PLATE CLXII. AND SECTION I., PLATE CLXIII.	Body of Rampart.	A cutting, 30 feet wide, was made across the Rampart down to the old surface line, which was 6 feet beneath the crest, with a base of 37 feet 6 inches from the foot of the interior slope to the crest of the escarp. It consisted of chalk rubble, the seams of which cropped out on the exterior slope of the Rampart, showing that the Rampart had either been denuded on its exterior slope, or that it had been cut back at some time after its construction. A seam of dark brown mould about 1 foot greatest thickness lay conformably with the other seams at a distance of 2 feet 6 inches from the surface of the interior slope. The whole was covered with turf and turfmould, which was 5 inches thick at the crest, and 7 inches at the foot of the interior slope.	0	0	339	75.8	0	0	40	9.0	36	8.0
		Old Surface Line.	A line of dark mould or reddish loam, about 6 inches in thickness, representing the turf line before the rampart was thrown over it.	3	25.0	8	67.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May 25th to June 2nd.		Ditch.	The ditch had silted up in the course of time to a depth of 6 feet 3 inches, as shown in Section I., Plate CLXIII. Two ditches were found, one outside the other, with a ridge of undisturbed chalk between them, the inner ditch being the deepest. It was afterwards shown that the inner ditch was constructed after the outer one, and possibly the outer ditch was filled up at that time. This may have been to renew the chalk escarp at the time the Fore Dyke was made, in which case the original rampart probably extended to the dotted line. The filling of the ditches consisted of black mould at top and chalk rubble at bottom. In the counterscarp traces of pits were found.	0	0	1625	82.4	0	0	154	8.0	73	3.9



5.		6.		7.		8.		OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
1 pottery, all through; painted.	Imitation Samian.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
0.4	0	0	1	0.2	13	2.9		Iron cleat; 4 iron nails and fragments of nail; fragment of curved iron. <i>Roman Coins.</i> —Bronze coin of CLAUDIUS GOTHICVS (A.D. 268-270), found at a depth of 3.1 feet beneath the surface. See 1 in Section I., Plate CLXIII., into which the coins found in the Extension of this section are also projected.	<i>Horse.</i> —Teeth, 12; portion of lower jaw with teeth; lower portion of tibia; upper end of ulna; hoof bone; "coffin" bone; metacarpus; phalanx. A few fragments. <i>Ox.</i> —Teeth, 31; portion of jaw with teeth; astragalus; portion of metacarpus. <i>Sheep.</i> —Teeth, 34. <i>Pig.</i> —Tooth. <i>Dog.</i> —Tooth.	The fragments of <i>coarse brown</i> pottery included 34 pieces of rim, of which 8 were basin-shaped, similar to Fig. 12, Plate CLXXVIII.; 2 portions of saucer with handle attached, Fig. 10, Plate CLXXVII.; 2 pieces of handle having one groove, 1 fragment with two grooves, and one piece of rim and lip of a mortarium. The fragment of <i>Red Samian</i> ware was found at a depth of 2 feet beneath the crest of the Rampart. The <i>ornamental</i> fragments included 3 fragments of <i>New Forest</i> ware, similar to those on Plate XXXVII., Vol. I.; 1 piece of <i>cream-coloured</i> ware with overhanging flange, painted reddish-brown, Fig. 2, Plate CLXXVII.; 1 fragment painted red, and 3 pieces of reddish-brown ware ornamented with incised hatching.
0	0	0	0	0	1	8.0	.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Ox.</i> —Upper portion of scapula. A few pieces of bone unidentified.	The fragments of <i>British</i> pottery were found at a depth of 6.4 feet beneath the crest of the Rampart (3 in Section I., Plate CLXIII., and Figs. 1 and 2, Plate CLXXVIII.). They may have been there for any period previous to the construction of the Rampart. The <i>coarse brown</i> fragments included a portion of the bottom of a pot 3½ inches in diameter. The <i>ornamental</i> fragment is shown on Plate CLXXVII., Fig. 1.
0.7	1	0	11	0.5	14	0.7		Bronze fibula found at a depth of 3 feet beneath the surface, Fig. 4, Plate CLXXIII.; bronze arrowhead, from depth of 4.2 feet, Fig. 11, Plate CLXXIII.; bronze ring, Fig. 15, Plate CLXXIII.; half a ring of bronze or white metal, Fig. 19, Plate CLXXIII.; bronze tweezers, Fig. 2, Plate CLXXIII.; small piece of thin bronze wire, 5¼ inches long, Fig. 23, Plate CLXXIII.; fragment of rim of pale green glass; bone pin, Fig. 1, Plate CLXXIV.; circular bottom of pot, 3¼ inches in diameter, perhaps used in games, Fig. 7, Plate CLXXVII. <i>Iron Objects.</i> —Fragment of iron of unknown use, Fig. 14, Plate CLXXIV.; 5 iron cleats, 4 of which are given on Plate CLXXIV., Figs. 27, 28, 29, and 31; 3 portions of iron knives, Figs. 9, 10, and 12, Plate CLXXIV.; stylus, Fig. 17, Plate CLXXIV.; portion of chisel or plane, Fig. 8, Plate CLXXIV.; small iron stud or nail, Fig. 20, Plate CLXXIV.; iron rod of unknown use, Fig. 25, Plate CLXXIV.; 14 iron nails including one with triangular head. <i>Roman Coins.</i> —31, extending from Gallienus to Constans. 1 flint scraper; fragment of red brick. The position of all these are shown in Section I., Plate CLXIII.	<i>Horse.</i> —Teeth, 23; portion of jaw with teeth; upper portion of humerus; portion of scapula; lower end of femur; radius, 3; portion of radius, 2; upper end of ulna; metacarpus; phalanx, 9; astragalus; os calcis; cuboid, 3; hoof, 2; portion of metacarpus. <i>Ox.</i> —Teeth, 60; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 4; horn core; lower end of tibia, 2; digit, 5; os calcis, 2; astragalus, 4; metatarsus, 3; lower end of metacarpus. <i>Sheep.</i> —Teeth, 45; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 5; lower end of tibia; lower end of humerus, 3. <i>Pig.</i> —Teeth, 2; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 2; digit. <i>Dog.</i> —Teeth, 3; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 8; humerus. 39 oyster-shells; 24 helix aspersa; 1 helix nemoralis.	The fragments of <i>coarse brown</i> pottery included 173 fragments of rims of various forms, of which 47 were basin-shaped, similar to Fig. 12, Plate CLXXVIII., and 14 fragments of handle of small saucers. Of these 10 pieces had 1 groove only, 1 fragment had 3 grooves, the remaining piece being perhaps a portion of an eyelet or loop. The <i>hard New Forest</i> ware included portions of two vessels, shown in Figs. 8 and 9, Plate CLXXVII. The <i>Red Samian</i> included 4 ornamental fragments, 1 of which is shown in Fig. 18, Plate CLXXVII. Included amongst the pieces recorded as <i>ornamental</i> , were 7 fragments of rim with twisted rope pattern, similar to Fig. 19, Plate CLXXVIII., 5 pieces of <i>hard New Forest</i> ware, 3 of which are shown on Plate CLXXVIII., Figs. 6, 7, and 9, and Figs. 4 and 5, Plate CLXXVII.; 1 piece of <i>cream-coloured New Forest</i> ware, Fig. 4, Plate CLXXVIII., and 1 fragment of rim, Fig. 17, Plate CLXXVIII.







DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTERY.									
			1.		2.		3.				4.	
			Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; handmade; usually regarded as British.		Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British, and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.		Hard quality; grey colour.				New Forest	
							Thick.		Thin.		Soft cream-coloured, generally painted red or black.	
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1890. April 15th to April 19th.	RAMPART EXTENSION, SECTION I., BOKERLY DYKE. SEE PLAN, PLATE CLXII., AND SECTION, PLATE CLXIII.	Body of Rampart.	2	0·1	1802	83·5	45	2·1	132	6·1	84	4·0
		Old Surface Line.	4	7·4	42	77·8	0	0	5	9·3	0	0
1888. June 11th to June 18th.	SECTION II., ON LINE C. D. OF PLAN, PLATE CLXII.; AND SECTION 2, PLATE CLXIV.	Body of Rampart.	0	0	466	80·9	0	0	20	3·5	42	7·3

## XTENSION, AND PART OF SECTION II.

5.		6.		7.		8.		OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
d pottery, all through; t painted.		Imitation Samian.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
2	0.1	0	0	3	0.1	14	0.6	Fragment of small bronze chain, showing 39 links, Fig. 15, Plate CLXXV.; small iron chisel, Fig. 5, Plate CLXXVI.; half a pair of iron shears, Fig. 15, Plate CLXXVI. and No. 58 in Section I., Plate CLXIII.; 2 iron cleats; 25 iron nails. 28 <i>Roman Coins</i> , extending from Claudius Gothicus to Valens, were found in the body of the Rampart and old surface line, most of which are projected into Section I., Plate CLXIII.	<i>Horse</i> .—Teeth, 23; portion of radius, 2; lower end of metacarpus; fragment of pelvis, 2; portion of tibia; phalanx, 3; pedal, 2; os calcis. <i>Ox</i> .—Teeth, 37; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 3; portion of tibia, 2; ditto of humerus, 2; ditto, metacarpus, 3; horn core; astragalus, 3; digit, 4; fragment of metatarsus, 4; portion of radius, 2. <i>Pig</i> .—Teeth, 3; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 5; digit; lower end of humerus. <i>Sheep</i> .—Teeth, 80; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 12; portion of metacarpus, 2; lower end of tibia, 3; portion of metatarsus, 3. <i>Dog</i> .—Lower jaw with teeth. <i>Oyster-shells</i> .—98. 44 <i>helix aspersa</i> . 14 <i>helix nemoralis</i> . 3 fragments of mussel shell.	The fragments of pottery recorded as <i>coarse brown</i> included 33 pieces of basin-shaped rims, of which 32 had the upright ridge, similar to those represented in Figs. K and L, Plate CXVI., Vol. II.; 7 handles, 5 having 2 grooves, the remaining two having one only; 4 fragments of rims of saucer-shaped vessels; portion of side of pot perforated with hole, and two pieces of colander. The <i>ornamental</i> pieces included 1 fragment of <i>New Forest</i> ware with white painted hatching, 2 fragments of twisted rope-shaped rim, and 1 piece shown in Fig. 8, Plate CLXXIX. The position of one of the fragments of <i>Red Samian</i> pottery is shown at No. 59, Section I., Plate CLXIII., into which most of the objects found in the Extension cutting are projected.
0	0	2	3.7	0	0	0	0	Bronze ring, Fig. 9, Plate CLXXV.; 4 fragments of iron pyrites. <i>Roman Coins</i> .—28 coins, extending from Claudius Gothicus to Valens, were found in the body of the Rampart and on the old surface line, most of which are projected into Section I., Plate CLXIII., as stated above.	<i>Ox</i> .—Tooth. 4 <i>helix aspersa</i> . 3 <i>helix nemoralis</i> .	The position on the old surface line of the pieces of British pottery is shown at No. 46, Section I., Plate CLXIII. One of the fragments had the impress of two nail and punch marks. The single fragment of <i>New Forest</i> ware is shown in the same Section at No. 60.
7	1.2	0	0	7	1.2	9	1.6	Bow of bronze fibula, Fig. 6, Plate CLXXIII.; bronze nail cleaner, Fig. 8, Plate CLXXIII., near No. 79; bronze toy battle-axe, <i>securicula</i> , Fig. 13, Plate CLXXIII.; piece of lead, perhaps part of a leaden handle, 3½ inches long, ½-inch broad, twisted at one end, Fig. 13, Plate CLXXIV.; another small piece of lead; portion of bone pin, Fig. 7, Plate CLXXIV.; piece of shale ring; 2 fragments of glass; 4 iron styli; iron cleat; two small hob-nails or studs, Figs. 18 and 19, Plate CLXXIV.; 30 iron nails and fragments, including 1 spike-nail with triangular head; fragment of sandstone with one surface rubbed smooth. <i>Roman Coins</i> .—566, extending from Hadrian to Honorius, were found in the body of the Rampart and the old surface line, exclusive of those found in the Extension of the Rampart section; nearly all in the dark mould. The position of nearly every coin is marked in the Section, Plate CLXIV.	<i>Horse</i> .—Teeth, 8. <i>Ox</i> .—Teeth, 26; astragalus. <i>Pig</i> .—Tooth; portion of lower jaw with teeth. <i>Sheep</i> .—Teeth, 80; lower end of tibia. <i>Dog</i> .—Tooth. A few fragments of bones. <i>Oyster-shells</i> .—19. 10 <i>helix aspersa</i> ; 5 <i>helix nemoralis</i> .	The <i>coarse brown</i> fragments included 3 fragments of flat basin-shaped rims, like Fig. 12, Plate CLXXVIII.; 9 pieces of basin-shaped rim with upright ridge like Figs. K and L, Plate CXVI., Vol. II.; 1 bottom of pot 2½ inches in diameter; 1 fragment of handle with single groove. The <i>Red</i> pottery included a fragment of a mortarium with grains of quartz on its inner surface. The <i>Red Samian</i> pottery included one fragment of rim perforated with a hole 0.15 inches in diameter. 5 out of the 7 fragments recorded, were found in the black mould or lower part of the Rampart. The <i>ornamental</i> fragments included 1 piece of rim of <i>hard grey</i> pottery with twisted rope-shaped pattern, similar to Fig. 19, Plate CLXXVIII.; 1 portion of rim and side of vessel, Fig. 16, Plate CLXXVIII.; 1 fragment of <i>red</i> ware, Fig. 14, Plate CLXXVIII.; 1 fragment of reddish pottery, and 2 pieces of <i>painted New Forest</i> pottery. There was no distinction in the class of pottery found in the two different kinds of soil.







## BOKERLY DYKE RE[C]

DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTER									
			1.		2.		3.					
			Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually regarded as British.		Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British, and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.		Hard quality; grey colour.				New F	
							Thick.		Thin.		Soft cream-coloured generally painted red or black	
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1888. June 11th to June 18th (continued).	Old Surface Line.	A line of black mould, from 7 inches to 1 foot thick, representing the old turf line, before the Rampart was thrown over it.	0	0	479	72.0	0	0	92	13.8	36	5.4

SECTION II., ON LINE C. D. OF PLAN, PLATE CLXII.; AND  
SECTION II., PLATE CLXIV.—continued.

SECTION II.—continued.

5.		6.		7.		8.		OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
d pottery, ll through; t painted.		Imitation Samian.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.			
1·2	4	0·6	1	0·2	13	2·0		<p>Bronze gem with figure in relief, Fig. 25, Plate CLXXXIII., No. 70 in section; bow of bronze fibula, Fig. 7, Plate CLXXXIII., No. 49 in section; handle of spoon of bronze or white metal, Fig. 10, Plate CLXXXIII., No. 14; bronze toy gladius, Fig. 1, Plate CLXXXIII., No. 69; bronze toy axe, Fig. 14, Plate CLXXXIII., No. 87; bronze bangle, Fig. 21, Plate CLXXXIII., No. 19; thin bronze band 5½ inches long, Fig. 24, Plate CLXXXIII., No. 26; thin bronze plate, perforated with 5 holes, Fig. 17, Plate CLXXXIII., No. 22; portion of bronze tweezers, Fig. 3, Plate CLXXXIII., No. 66; piece of thin bronze, Fig. 18, Plate CLXXXIII., No. 68; 2 pieces of narrow thin bronze band; fragment of bronze with coiled head; 4 small pieces of glass; blue glass bead, Fig. 12, Plate CLXXXVII., No. 95; 4 circular bone discs, Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, Plate CLXXIV., Nos. 67, 69, and 25; circular bone disc or roundel, Fig. 6, Plate CLXXIV., No. 93; spindle-whorl, Fig. 15, Plate CLXXXVII.; portion of spindlewhorl, Fig. 16, Plate CLXXXVII., No. 46; piece of ring of Kimmeridge shale; fragment of Kimmeridge shale tablet, ornamented with circular lines, Fig. 14, Plate CLXXXVII., No. 64; fragment of roofing tile of Purbeck shale perforated with a nail hole; leaden rivet, Fig. 20, Plate CLXXXVII.; 2 iron rings, Figs. 22 and 23, Plate CLXXIV., No. 38; 5 iron cleats, two of which are drawn, Figs. 26 and 30, Plate CLXXIV.; 59 iron nails and fragments, including 1 nail with T-shaped head; iron knife, Fig. 11, Plate CLXXIV., No. 15; iron door-hook, Fig. 24, Plate CLXXIV.; 2 iron styli, Figs. 15 and 16, Plate CLXXIV.</p> <p>A human skeleton was found beneath the old surface line under the exterior slope of the Rampart, as shown in the plan and section, Plate CXC VII., in the description of which full details are given as to position, stature, &amp;c.</p> <p><i>Roman Coins</i>.—566 coins, extending from Trajan to Honorius, were found in the <i>Body of the Rampart and the old surface line</i>, exclusive of those found in the Extension of the Rampart section. The position of nearly every coin is marked on Section 2, Plate CLXIV.</p>	<p><i>Horse</i>.—Teeth, 25; upper portion of scapula; lower end of tibia; metatarsus; upper portion of metatarsus, 2; lower end of femur; phalanx, 2.</p> <p><i>Ox</i>.—Teeth, 35; horn core; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 35; vertebra; radius; portion of radius; os calcis; digit, 4; astragalus, 3; portion of metatarsus, 2.</p> <p><i>Sheep</i>.—Teeth, 64; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 2; lower end of tibia.</p> <p><i>Pig</i>.—Teeth, 2; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 3; digit.</p> <p><i>Dog</i>.—Tooth; portion of lower jaw with tooth.</p> <p>Several fragments of bones, unidentified.</p> <p><i>Oyster-shells</i>.—16. 8 helix aspersa.</p>	<p>The fragments of pottery recorded as <i>coarse brown</i> included 63 pieces of various shaped rims of vessels, of which 4 were flat and basin-shaped, Fig. 12, Plate CLXXVIII., and 18 had the upright ridge, Figs. K and L, Plate CXVI., Vol. II.; 7 fragments with small bead rim; 5 fragments of handles with one groove, probably the handles of small saucers or jugs, and 1 piece of colander perforated with 14 holes.</p> <p>The <i>cream-coloured New Forest</i> ware included one bottom of pot, 1·75 inches in diameter.</p> <p>The fragment of <i>Red Samian</i> consisted of portion of a small vessel of fine quality, stamped with the maker's name, Fig. 17, Plate CLXXVII.</p> <p>The <i>ornamental</i> fragments included 1 piece of rim having a twisted rope pattern; 1 piece of <i>coarse brown</i> ware, ornamented with a zigzag pattern on the inside formed with a blunt tool, Fig. 10, Plate CLXXVIII.; 1 piece of <i>hard New Forest</i> ware, Fig. 11, Plate CLXXVIII.; 1 fragment ornamented as in Fig. 13, Plate CLXXVIII.; 3 pieces of <i>hard New Forest</i> ware, similar to those on Plate XXXVII., Vol. I.; 1 piece of <i>New Forest cream-coloured</i> ware, Fig. 6, Plate CLXXVII.; fragment of <i>hard New Forest</i> ware, Fig. 15, Plate CLXXVIII.; and one fragment of rim having a yellow glaze, Fig. 18, Plate CLXXVIII.</p>





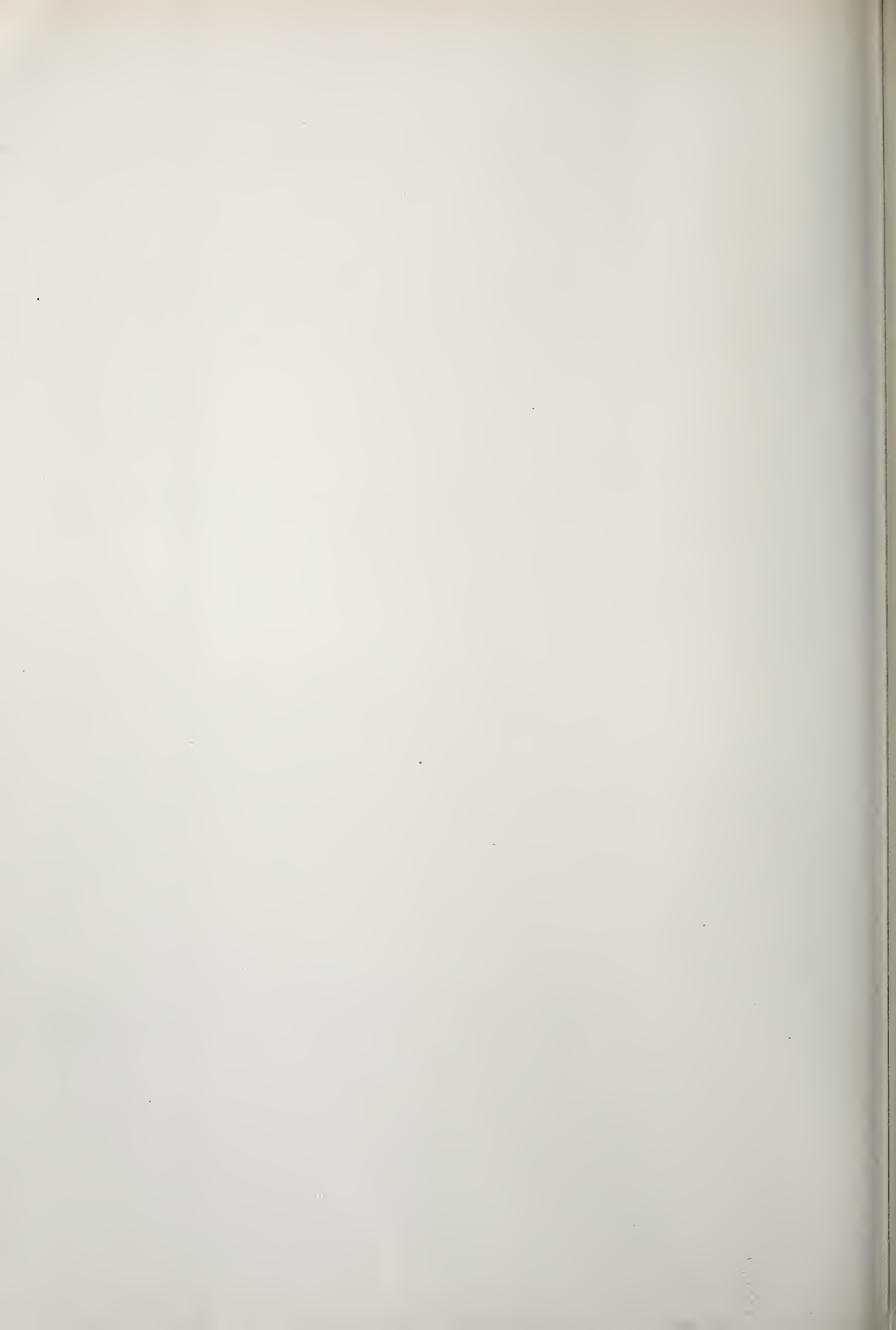


DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTE											4.
			1.		2.		3.				Ne			
			Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; handmade; usually regarded as British.		Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British, and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.		Hard quality; grey colour.				Soft cream-colour generally painted red or b			
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	Thick.		Thin.		No.	Per cent.	No.	
1888. June 11th to June 18th.	SECTION II., ON LINE C.D. OF PLAN, PLATE CLXII. AND SECTION II., PLATE CLXIV.— <i>continued</i> .	Ditch	0	0	240	79.9	0	0	19	6.3	9	3	18	
1890. Feb. 4th to Feb. 7th.	RAMPART EXTENSION, SECTION II. SEE PLAN, PLATE CLXII.	Body of Rampart and old surface line.	0	0	1432	84.8	48	2.8	39	2.3	49	2.3	49	
1888. June 21st to June 23rd.	Section 3, across the Roman Road, 245 feet N. of the Fore Dyke. (See Plan, Plate CLXII; and Section 3, Plate CLXIII.)	This section was cut down to the undisturbed chalk to ascertain the construction of the road. The layers in the centre of the road, commencing from the top, consisted of (1) turf mould 4 inches, (2) fine gravel consisting of small rounded pebbles from patches of tertiary formation on Pentridge Hill, 8 inches, (3) rammed chalk rubble, 5 inches, (4) a single layer of large nodular flints, 4 inches, (5) the old surface line, representing the line of turf before the road was thrown over it. A ditch ran along each side of the road, as shown in the Section, the space between the inner margins of the ditches being 49 feet.	0	0	63	61.8	0	0	15	14.7	1	1.0	18	



SECTION II. EXTENSION, AND SECTION III.

								OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
5.		6.		7.		8.				
ed pottery, all through; not painted.		Imitation Samian.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
2	4.0	0	0	2	0.6	1	0.3	Bone handle of knife, modern, close to the surface; 5 iron nails; flint hammerstone, Fig. 19, Plate CLXXVII., No. 108. <i>Roman Coins</i> .—18, extending from Claudius Gothicus to Gratian.	<i>Horse</i> .—Teeth, 5. <i>Ox</i> .—Teeth, 8. <i>Sheep</i> .—Teeth, 15; os calcis. A few fragments of bones, unidentified. <i>Oyster-shells</i> .—6. 19 <i>helix aspersa</i> ; 1 <i>helix nemoralis</i> .	The <i>coarse brown</i> pottery included 32 pieces of various shaped rims, of which 6 were flat and basin-shaped, similar to Fig. 12, Plate CLXXVIII. The <i>grey</i> pottery included a fragment of very fine close-grained ware of a grey colour, and 5 pieces of handle with single groove. The <i>red</i> pottery included 4 pieces having grains of quartz on one surface, probably portions of small mortars. The <i>ornamental</i> fragment is of <i>hard New Forest</i> ware, and is shown in Fig. 3, Plate CLXXVII.
	0	46	2.7	21	1.3	5	0.3	2 bronze fibulae, Figs. 1 and 3, Plate CLXXV.; fragment of bronze bangle; complete bangle, Fig. 8, Plate CLXXV.; small bronze wire ring or bangle; bronze ring, 0.8 inch in diameter, with circular section; fragment of bronze wire; tubular fragment of bronze, 1.1 inch long; bronze object, perhaps the clasp of a belt, Fig. 3, Plate CLXXXIV.; thin bronze plate with circle in repoussé, Fig. 6, Plate CLXXV.; 2 pieces of thin flat bronze; iron spear or javelin head, Fig. 7, Plate CLXXVI.; 23 iron nails and fragments, including 1 T-shaped nail and 1 spike-nail; circular disc of pottery, perhaps a counter; fragment of thin white glass, Fig. 23, Plate CLXXXVII.; fragment of skull of human foetus; portion of stone quern; 1 flint flake, and 64 rough pieces of sandstone. <i>Roman Coins</i> .—73, extending from Trajan to Arcadius.	<i>Horse</i> .—Teeth, 29; lower end of metacarpus; astragalus, 3; lower end of tibia, 3; coffin bone; portion of os calcis. <i>Ox</i> .—Teeth, 36; lower end of tibia, 3; portion of lower jaw with teeth; metacarpus; portion of metatarsus, 3; astragalus, 3; digit; os calcis. <i>Pig</i> .—Portion of lower jaw with teeth, 4; portion of tusk; radius (young). <i>Sheep</i> .—Teeth, 103; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 4; portion of metacarpus, 2; end of tibia, 2; dentata; portion of radius, 2; portion of metatarsus, 2; lower end of humerus. <i>Dog</i> .—Tooth; lower end of femur.	The fragments of pottery enumerated as of <i>coarse brown</i> quality included 30 pieces of flat basin-shaped rim with upright ridge and 30 pieces of plain flat basin-shaped rims; 5 pieces of saucer-shaped vessels; 4 pieces of small handles with 1 groove and 1 piece of large handle; fragment of colander perforated with 79 holes; upper portion of candlestick of coarse grey pottery similar to Fig. 9, Plate CLXXXVII., and a fragment of the rim and side of a small vessel of thin, reddish-coloured pottery. The <i>hard grey</i> quality (thick) included 2 pieces each perforated with a hole. The pieces of <i>hard New Forest</i> ware included two portions of necks of small vessels similar to Fig. 16, Plate CLXXXVII. The <i>Samian</i> pottery included fragment of bottom of vessel of black Samian. The 5 fragments of pottery recorded as <i>ornamental</i> consisted of 2 pieces of rim with twisted rope-shaped pattern, similar to that found at Woodcuts and Rotherley; 1 piece of <i>New Forest</i> ware ornamented with white hatching; 1 fragment of soft, <i>cream-coloured</i> texture shown in Fig. 10, Plate CLXXIX., and 1 piece of <i>red imitation Samian</i> , ornamented in a similar manner to Fig. 9, Plate CLXXXV.
5	4.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 iron nails small perforated glass bead, Fig. 13, Plate CLXXVII.	<i>Ox</i> .—Teeth, 4. A few fragments of bones. <i>Oyster-shells</i> .—2.	The <i>coarse brown</i> fragments of pottery included 9 fragments of rims of various shapes, of which 2 were basin-shaped like Fig. 12, Plate CLXXVIII.







BOKERLY DYKE RELIC TABLES

DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTE												4.
			1.		2.		3.								
			Black, brown, or red with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually regarded as British.		Coarse brown pottery, generally regarded as Romano-British, and corresponding to the <i>superior</i> and <i>inferior</i> qualities of that ware, in the Relic Tables of Woodcuts and Rotherley.		Hard quality; grey colour.				New		rest Ware.		
							Thick.		Thin.		Soft cream-colour generally painted red or black.		Hard brown, fluted, chiefly		
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.		
1888. June 25th.	Section 4, across the Roman Road, 440 yards N.E. of Section 3. (See Section 4, Plate CLXIII.)	This was a Section cut for the purpose of ascertaining the construction of the Roman Road. The seams taken in the centre of the road consisted of (1) surface mould and turf, 5 inches, (2) gravel with rounded pebbles, probably from patches of tertiary formation on Pentridge Hill, 6 inches, (3) rammed chalk rubble, 6 inches, (4) tertiary gravel again, 10 inches, (5) rammed chalk, 6 inches, (6) a single layer of nodular flints laying on the old surface line. The total height from the top of the road to the old surface line was 3 feet 6 inches. Drains about 4 feet 6 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, ran parallel to the road on either side at a distance of 79 feet apart between their inner margins.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1889. Nov. 22nd to Nov. 28th.	Section 5, along the Roman Road, across Bokerly Fore Dyke on the line T. S. L. Z. of Plan, Plate CLXII. and Section, Plate CLXXI.	This Section was cut on the line of the Roman Road at the spot where it crossed the Dyke, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any evidence could be obtained as to the priority of either. The ditch was found, showing that the road had been cut through, and the earth thrown up over the road to form the Rampart.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1890. Jan. 20th.	Section 6, Plate CLXXI., and Plan, Plate CLXVI.	This was a section cut on the line of the Cross Drain, where it crosses the Dyke to show the difference of level of the bottom of the two ditches. The result proved that the Cross Drain must have been made first, and the ditch of the Dyke afterwards, unless the ditch of the Dyke had been filled up before the Cross Drain was made, which is unlikely and not in accordance with other evidence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1890. Feb. 13th.	Section 7, Plate CLXXI., and Plan, Plate CLXVI. FORE DYKE.	This was a section 10 feet wide cut for the purpose of tracing the ditch of the Fore Dyke to its junction with that of the Rear Dyke.	0	0	12	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1890. Feb. 13th.	Section "W," see Plan, Plate CLXVI. FORE DYKE.	This was a similar cutting to the last, and 10 feet wide, made for the purpose of tracing the ditch of the Fore Dyke to its point of junction with that of the Rear Dyke.	0	0	17	89.4	0	0	0	0	1	5.3	0	0	

# ECIONS 4, 5, 6, 7, AND "W."

								OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	Remarks.
5.		6.		7.		8.				
d pottery, ill through; t painted.		Imitation Samian.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.	None.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Iron knife, with portion of bone handle, Fig. 13, Plate CLXXXIV. and "24" on Plan, Plate CLXVI.; iron horse-shoe, of doubtful antiquity, Fig. 4, Plate CLXXXIV., found at a depth of 2 feet 3 inches in the <i>silting</i> of the ditch of the Fore Dyke, at 25 on Plan, Plate CLXVI.	None.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Iron knife, somewhat resembling the Saxon form, Fig. 12, Plate CLXXVI., found in the <i>silting</i> of the Ditch of the Fore Dyke, at a depth of 7·7 feet from the surface, and 0·7 foot from the bottom of the Ditch, and bronze bangle, Fig. 10, Plate CLXXV., found at a depth of 4 feet 6 inches. One coin of Constantine the Great and 2, Constantine Period, were also found in the <i>silting</i> of the Ditch above the knife.	None.	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Small bronze finger ring. <i>Roman Coins.</i> —8, extending from Tetricus to Constantius II. <i>Human Remains.</i> —Two skeletons, Nos. 17 and 18, and portion of a third (No. 19) were found in the <i>silting</i> of the Ditch, as shown in the Plan and Section, Plate CXCV., where they are described.	None.	
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5·3	Bone instrument of unknown use, Fig. 1, Plate CLXXVI.; iron linch-pin, perhaps the bolt of a chariot, Fig. 14, Plate CLXXVI., found 3 feet 6 inches deep in the <i>silting</i> of the Ditch.	None.	







			POTTER					
DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	X.		Y.			
			Black, brown, or red, with grains of quartz or flint; hand-made; usually regarded as British.		Light brown, full of grains of quartz and other substances; ornamented with lines of punch marks, somewhat similar to that of drinking vessels of the Bronze Period.		With grains of its composition less degree than the Romano-British	quartz and a green out; of a colour, red, but it cannot be the original and in its elements
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1890. April 28th to April 30th.	Section 8, Bokerly Gap. (See Map, Plate CLXI.)	The position of this section is shown on the map of Bokerly Dyke, Plate CLXI. The greater part of the Rampart had been removed perhaps for top-dressing the soil, leaving an elevation of not more than 2'4 feet above the old surface line; the old surface line beneath the Rampart was therefore here got at with less expenditure of labour. A cutting 125 feet long and 10 feet wide was cut into the Rampart just above the crest of the escarp, digging out the old surface line as shown in Section 8, Plate CLXXII.	19	100	0	0	0	
1890. April 22nd.	SECTION 9, BOKERLY DYKE (LEFT-CENTRE). See Map, Plate CLXI. and Section 9, Plate CLXXII.	Body of Rampart. This section was cut about 200 feet to the N.W. of Section 8, in a spot where the Rampart and ditch were perfect, for the purpose of ascertaining the form of the ditch, and of discovering what class of pottery was found. The section was 10 feet wide, and a further extension of 60 feet was made in the Rampart to the N.W. The seams cropped out on the exterior slope, as shown in Section 9, Plate CLXXII. A double ditch was discovered, separated by a ridge of undisturbed chalk, as in Section 1. The mould was heaped over the outer ditch probably at the time when the inner ditch was dug. The seams in the <i>silting</i> of the outer ditch indicate an original extension of the Rampart, as far as the dotted line.	1	33·3	0	0	2	66·6
		Old surface line. This includes the old surface line beneath the Rampart and its extension to the N.W.	1	4·3	0	0	22	95·2
		Ditch .. .. .	0	0	0	0	4	10·4
1890. May 7th.	SECTION 10, BOKERLY DYKE (LEFT-CENTRE). See Map, Plate CLXI., Section 10, Plate CLXXII., and Plan of Epaulement, Plate CLXX.	Body of Rampart. This was a section about 200 feet to the N.W. of Section 9, and about 40 feet from the shoulder angle of the Epaulement. It was dug for the same purpose as Section 9. Its position is shown in the Map, Plate CLXI., and also in the plan of the Epaulement, Plate CLXX. A double ditch was found here, as in Section 9 and Section 1. This section was extended in the Rampart to a total width of 40 feet.	0	0	0	0	8	88·9
		Old surface line. .. .. .	7	63·6	2	18·2	2	18·2
		Ditch .. .. .	0	0	0	0	13	81·1
1890. April 21st.	Ditch opposite Traverse.	This includes the part <i>l.l.</i> on the Plan, Plate CLXX. No section of it is given. Only a single ditch was found in this part, showing that it is probably in its original state here, and was not renewed by a fresh cutting.	0	0	0	0	24	9·1
1890. May 13th to May 22nd.	Section 11 along Traverse on the line B. C. D. of Plan, Plate CLXX. (See Section, Plate CLXXI.)	This was cut along the line of the Traverse, viz., the part of the main rampart which crosses the ditch of the Epaulement, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the sides of the old ditch would be found beneath the Traverse, and thereby proving that the entrenchment originally terminated here and that the rest of the Dyke to the westward was a subsequent addition. The old ditch was found beneath the Traverse, as shown in Section 11, Plate CLXXI. The position of the Epaulement is shown on the map of Bokerly Dyke, Plate CLXI. Plate CLXIX. shows the plan of Epaulement before excavation. In Section 11, the seams of the old rampart are seen cropping out on the exterior slope, whilst the seams of the Traverse are seen lying unconformably with them and following the line of the exterior slope.	0	0	0	0	74	90·0
1890. May 10th.	Cuttings across the S.W. end of Ditch of Epaulement.	These cuttings are shown on the Plan, Plate CLXX., at <i>g, r, s, t, u</i> . They were made in order to ascertain whether the ditch of the Epaulement terminated here or further to the westward. It was found that the ditch terminated at <i>r</i> .	0	0	0	0	36	92·0

Z. rec inc the ion	S. Red Samian.			OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
	r t.	No.	Per cent.			
)	0	0		Six small fragments of very thin bronze 0·01 inch in thickness, found on the old surface line. This is slightly thinner than the bronze of a late Celtic cauldron and shield in my possession.	None.	The positions of the fragments of pottery are shown at X. X. in Section 8, Plate CLXXII.
)	0	0		None.	None.	The positions of the various pieces of pottery are shown in Section 9, Plate CLXXII., and include those found in the Rampart Extension for a total length of 70 feet, these latter having been projected into the section.
)	0	0		None.	None.	
)	0	0		Iron round-headed nail, 1·9 inch long, found at a depth of 6·8 feet beneath the surface, N. in Section 9, Plate CLXXII.	Fragment of bone, and 41 snail shells.	
1	0	0		None.	None.	
)	0	0		None.	None.	One of the fragments of pottery recorded as belonging to quality Y is shown in Fig. 13, Plate CLXXXVI., and should be compared with the drinking vessel, Plate CCXIV. of this volume, and Vol. II., Plates LXXVII. and XCII.
)	3	18·8		None.	Horse.—Teeth, 2. Ox.—Tooth. A few fragments of bones unidentified. One oyster-shell found close to the bottom of the inner ditch; 24 snail shells.	Of the number of fragments recorded under quality P, 8 pieces were found in the silting of the Inner Ditch, the remainder occurring in the Outer Ditch. One piece of <i>Red Samian</i> , Fig. 14, Plate CLXXX., was found in the soil thrown out from the Outer Ditch, the other two being found on the bottom of the Inner Ditch; S. in Section 10, Plate CLXXII.
)	1	4·0		None.	Horse.—Tooth. Ox.—Astragalus. Pig.—Portion of tibia. Sheep.—Teeth, 4; portion of tibia; metacarpus. A few fragments of bones unidentified. 49 snail shells.	The fragment of <i>Red Samian</i> was found on the bottom of the ditch. One of the fragments of pottery was ornamented and is shown in Fig. 14, Plate CLXXXVI.
	8	9·8		Fragment of iron nail, 1·1 inch long, found at a depth of 10·8 feet below the surface; N. in Section 11, Plate CLXXI. Bronze coin of Magnentius (A.D. 350-353) found at a depth of 2·4 feet beneath the surface at M in Section 11, Plate CLXXI.	Pig.—Fragment of lower jaw and tooth; tusk of boar. Sheep.—Teeth, 2. A few fragments of bones unidentified. 1 oyster-shell.	The positions of the various pieces of pottery are shown in Section 11, Plate CLXXI. The fragments of pottery included 1 piece of <i>New Forest</i> cream-coloured ware, painted black. One of the fragments of <i>Red Samian</i> is shown in Fig. 13, Plate CLXXX., and another piece consisted of part of the side and bottom of a small vessel.
	3	7·7		Fragment of bronze band or bangle, 0·17 inch wide, ornamented with lines, circles, and dots, found with a small coin (unidentified) at a depth of 1·7 feet beneath the surface. Another coin, also unidentified, was found just beneath the surface. Fragment of human skull.	Horse.—Lower end of femur. Ox.—Tooth. Sheep.—Tooth. Dog.—Teeth, 2. A few pieces of bone unidentified. 1 oyster-shell. 16 snail shells.	The fragments of pottery found in the various cuttings included 2 eyelets or loops for suspension, similar to Fig. 15, Plate CLXXIX., these being two of the comparatively few specimens of loops found in connection with the Bokerly excavations.





TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS OF THE UNDERMENTIONED KINDS OF POTTERY IN THE THREE ROMANO-BRITISH STATIONS OF WOODCUTS, ROTHERLEY, AND WOODYATES, INCLUDING THE SECTIONS IN BOKERLY DYKE AT THE LATTER PLACE.

	WOODCUTS.		ROTHERLEY.		WOODYATES (? VINDO-GLADIA).	
	Total number of fragments found, 27,721.		Total number of fragments found, 18,932.		Total number of fragments found, 28,489.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Red Samian Pottery .. .. .	585	2·11	437	2·3	248	0·9
Imitation Samian .. .. .	0	0	0	0	166	0·6
Total Samian .. .. .	585	2·11	437	2·3	414	1·5
New Forest Hard Ware .. .. .	218	0·78	17	0·09	1,141	4·0
New Forest Cream-coloured Ware .. .. .	27	0·1	1	0·005	1,075	3·8
Rim with Twisted Rope pattern .. .. .	186	0·67	51	0·27	55	0·19
Handles .. .. .	90	0·32	66	0·35	92	0·32
Basin-shaped rims with high ridge, exclusive of other kinds of basin-shaped rims .. .. .	586	2·11	26	0·14	504	1·8
Eyelets or Loops for suspension .. .. .	81	0·29	151	0·79	8	0·03
Bead Rim .. .. .	599	2·16	283	1·50	10	0·03

By the above table it will be seen that the proportion of fragments of Samian pottery is less in Woodyates than in the other villages, being 1·5 per cent. in Woodyates, as against 2·11 per cent. in Woodcuts and 2·3 per cent. in Rotherley, and that it was of inferior quality. The proportion of Imitation Samian was 0·6 per cent., and of the Samian proper 0·9 per cent., whereas in the other villages the Imitation Samian was so comparatively scarce as not to have a special column devoted to it. This relatively large proportion of Imitation Samian may perhaps be regarded as an indication of a later period, as the inferior quality of that ware is recognised as being of later date. But why the proportion of the total number of fragments of Samian should be less in Woodyates, it is difficult to say. All we can do is to record the fact, which may perhaps be of use hereafter.

The proportion of New Forest Ware in Woodyates is very much in excess of what was found at Woodcuts and Rotherley, more especially the cream-coloured soft ware painted on the outside, of which very few specimens were found in the other places. This may no doubt be accounted for by the fact of this station being nearer to the kilns in the New Forest, where this description of pottery appears to have been

made in considerable quantities. The number of rims with twisted rope pattern appear pretty evenly distributed ; these belong to large vessels of thick coarse ware. The proportion of fragments of handles of pitchers with one or more grooves, is remarkably uniform in all three places. The basin-shaped rims with a high ridge, such as, it is conjectured, may have been used with a wooden cover to keep the contents warm, do not differ very widely in the number discovered in the three places. In Woodcuts, however, this quality predominated. This class of vessel was noticed as being composed chiefly of the superior quality of coarse brown pottery. The proportion of loops for suspension and of bead rims is very much less in Woodyates than in the other villages. This accords very well with the observation, already made, that the inferior quality of coarse brown pottery was wanting in this place, the loops and bead rims being usually made of this inferior kind of pottery. It may be assumed that this class of pottery was fabricated somewhere to the westward, and that it was deficient here for the same reason that the New Forest ware predominated, viz., the relative distance of the place from the kilns in which it was fabricated.\*

This table, as far as it goes, confirms the utility of the relic tables, by enabling a comparison to be made between the relics in different places, and more especially by showing the distribution of the different kinds of pottery, and gives promise of important results if the same observations are made in other places.

\* Roman kiln at Bagber. In the year 1841, Mr. Warne made some excavations on the site of a Roman kiln at Bagber in Dorset, about twenty miles to the south-west of Woodyates, and fifteen from Woodcuts and Rotherley. He found a quantity of fragments, which he describes as of the "common, smooth, close-grained, black kind," which by this description appears to correspond to the column 2 in the Relic Tables of Woodyates, and the *inferior* and *superior* qualities of coarse brown ware of Woodcuts and Rotherley. This pottery is more often dark brown than black, but black would describe it fairly well, and the kind which I call the *inferior* quality of it, being softer, is especially characterised by its smoothness. No perfect vessel appears to have been found by Mr. Warne at Bagber, but one piece was perforated as a colander. A potter's wheel of Kimmeridge shale, about sixteen inches in diameter, was discovered, which was sufficient to prove the nature of the remains, and four coins of Marcus Aurelius, Alexander Severus, Gordianus, and Philippus Junior, show that it must have been in use up to the middle of the third century A.D. It is not far from Whatcombe, the seat of Mr. Mansel Pleydell, F.G.S., President of the Dorset Field Club, who has examined the site, but has failed, as yet, to discover any of the fragments of pottery. But he intends to renew the excavation in the spring, when the whole matter will no doubt be worked out with his accustomed care and judgment. He tells me that the clay of the locality, is the ordinary surface clay, derived from the disintegration of the chalk, and mixed with angular flints. Not a deposit, probably, from which a superior class of pottery is likely to have been obtained. The kilns at Crockle, in the New Forest, are about twelve miles to the eastward of Woodyates, and sixteen from Woodcuts. Since the above was written, Mr. Pleydell has re-opened the kilns at Bagber, and has found several eyelets and specimens of the greater part of the common pottery found in my excavations.





## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXI.

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### MAP OF BOKERLY DYKE BETWEEN DORSET AND WILTS.

This map is reduced from the Ordnance 25-inch map. The 100 feet contours are given in dark lines and numbered, by means of which the lie of the land can be distinguished fairly well. The Entrenchment is shaded, and the ditch is shown by a fine line on the north side of it. The size of the Entrenchment, as marked on the map, corresponds to its actual size, and shows where it has been reduced or levelled in, the latter portions being marked by dotted lines. The highest part of the line is on Blagdon Hill, where the ground rises above the 500 feet contour. Pentridge Hill, in rear of the right-centre of the Dyke, rises to a height of 600 feet at Penbury Knoll, between which, and East Chase Farm to the north-west, the valley lowers to the 300 feet contour in some places, and rises again at the latter place to 600 feet. Along the centre of this valley the Roman Road (Achling Ditch) passes in two perfectly straight lines, on its way from Old Sarum to Badbury Rings, making its only turn of about  $17^\circ$  at the point where it crosses the Dyke. Standing upon the Dyke at this spot, Badbury Rings, with its conspicuous clump of trees in the centre, can be seen on the exact line of the Roman Road to the south-west. The modern road from Salisbury cuts the Dyke nearly at the same spot as the Roman Road, and after running nearly parallel to it as far as the Woodyates Inn,—formerly Mr. Day's racing stables, but now a private dwelling,—it joins the Roman Road, running along it to the south-west for one mile, and then branches off to Blandford at an angle of  $20^\circ$ , close to the 300 feet contour line. The Roman Road, therefore, occupies the lowest ground in the valley, having the Pentridge Hills on the south-east, and the high ground rising toward the chalk escarpment at East Chase Farm on the north-west: all this part of the area under consideration is fairly smooth and even. A shallow Combe takes its rise a little to the north of the spot where the Roman Road crosses the Dyke, as shown by the sharp bend of the 400 feet contour line, and running towards the south-east, crosses the Dyke and passes to the rear of it, immediately to the south-west of the spot marked "Epaulement" on the map; then, curving round to the southward, it opens into the central valley, and crosses the

300 feet contour line, at the village of Pentridge, nearly following the line of the road to Pentridge, as shown on the map. The highest part of the Pentridge Hill, as already mentioned, is at Penbury Knoll, occupied by the remains of a Saxon or Norman Burgh. From this, the watershed of the hill runs to the north-east for about one mile, forming the eastern boundary of the great valley, lowering to about 450 feet and then rising again to above 500 feet contour at Blagdon Hill, where the Bokerly Dyke runs across it, nearly at right angles to the line of the watershed, on its highest point. The ridge of the hill then bends slightly to the eastward running along Tidpit Common Down, as shown by the contours, the summit of it being occupied by another small bank, which crosses the Bokerly Dyke on Blagdon Hill. This small bank has been supposed to be an ancient trackway, and conjectures have been formed, as to whether this, or Bokerly is the earliest of the two, but the point has not as yet been determined by excavations.

To the east of Blagdon Hill, a deep Combe takes its rise at 500 feet, immediately in front of the Dyke, and runs down eastward, reaching the 300 feet contour to the north of Martin Wood; the ascent from the bottom of this Combe towards the Dyke is very steep, and gives great strength to the position at this point. The Dyke occupies the summit of the ridge between this Combe on its front, and another in its rear, which takes its rise somewhere above the 400 feet contour near Blagdon Farm, and runs south-eastward towards the town of Cranborne. The direction of the latter Combe is also shown on the map by the sharp bend of the 400 feet contour line.

The right flank of Bokerly Dyke appears to have rested on the very strong ground in Blagdon Hill Wood. Whether it ever extended further across Martin Wood cannot be ascertained. It is of very small size where it is first seen, the position being strengthened by the deep Combe on its front, to the edge of which it runs abruptly; indeed it is difficult to distinguish it with certainty from an ordinary agricultural bank and ditch in this part. From thence, the line of the Dyke, here named in my map the "Right Flank," runs along the ridge of the hill, increasing in size as it ascends to the top of Blagdon Hill, and has a deep ditch everywhere on its front. At Blagdon Hill, the small bank above mentioned, supposed to be a British trackway, crosses it. Leaving Blagdon Hill, where it is of high relief, the Dyke runs down the north-western slope of it, for about 1,500 feet, having a very extensive view to the north-east, the supposed British trackway having turned and taken a line parallel, and in rear of it. At this point, the remaining portion of the right-centre of the Dyke for about 1,100 yards, viz., that part between it and the centre of the Dyke, is thrown forward, forming a very obtuse angle of about  $126^{\circ}$  to the front. For what purpose this forward bend of the Dyke was made, has never been clearly ascertained; it could not have been in order to take advantage of strong ground, for the most salient point of the angle, as shown by the re-entering bend of the 300 feet



contour line, is in the bottom of a shallow valley. But at a point just within the apex of the angle, marked by a black oval patch in the map, the comparative verdure of the crops, indicates fertile ground, and suggests the former existence of a spring at this spot ; not an unlikely place for a spring in ancient times, though now dry. The stream from this spring, must have run northward beyond the Dyke, and I apprehend that it was in order to command a water supply from this spot, that the line of the Dyke was thrown forward.

Passing from the re-entering angle on the left of this advanced portion of the Dyke, which I fix upon as the Centre of the whole position, the embankment ascends gently the opposite side of the great valley in an irregular line to the north-west. It is here in its greatest relief, the rampart being higher and the ditch broader and deeper than in any other part of the line, no doubt owing to the ground being of less natural strength in this part, though it still commands an extensive view and a good defensible position. At about 800 yards from the centre, it reaches Bokerly Gap, which is a part in which the rampart has been removed at some time, perhaps to make use of the materials for top-dressing the neighbouring fields, though of this I cannot ascertain that there is any record. Here it makes another slight bend at a place where several sections were afterwards cut, and runs to the point marked "Shoulder Angle" on the map, passing the Epaulement and crossing the shallow Combe, before spoken of. The Epaulement on the right edge of the shallow Combe, runs back from the Dyke for about 180 feet and commands the Combe to its left, having a ditch to the west of it, as shown by the enlarged plan of it, Plate CLXIX., drawn before this part was excavated. The use of the Epaulement has been frequently discussed ; my excavations show that the Dyke to the westward of it is probably more recent, and that it may have been a part of the bank thrown back to guard the flank of the Dyke, at a time when it extended no further to the westward ; but the point where the Dyke crosses the shallow Combe is undoubtedly a weak point in the general line of defence, and the Epaulement, erected perhaps at first to guard the old flank of the Entrenchment, may have been retained afterwards to command the weak spot. At the Shoulder Angle, the Dyke, still occupying the highest ground in the neighbourhood, makes an abrupt turn to the south-west, and runs for about 600 feet in that direction, until it reaches the spot where the modern Salisbury Road and Roman Road cross the Dyke, and here turns again nearly at right angles. The cause for these sharp turns is unexplained by any features of the ground, which are here much upon a level. It has always appeared to me difficult to disconnect these turns with the fact of the Roman Road crossing the Dyke at this place in a spot which is thus made to form a re-entering angle, of course the most suitable point for a passage through the Entrenchment, and the flank of 600 feet, running as it does, nearly parallel to the Road, would flank the approach along it towards the Dyke, being within easy bow-shot from it. That arrows were used in

the defence of the Dyke appears probable from the subsequent discovery of a bronze arrow-head in this place. It was here that Sections I. and II. were cut, and the Romano-British Settlement discovered in front of the Dyke, an enlarged plan of which is shown in Plate CLXII.

From this spot, which I have termed "Bokerly Junction," on account of the number of lines that converge to this point, the left flank of the Dyke, now much reduced in size, runs to the westward. The Fore Dyke, which was the only part visible at the time we commenced excavations, still ascends obliquely, and with a very gentle rise, the western slope of the great valley, commanding the most suitable defensive ground in the neighbourhood, until just before reaching Hill Copse, where it is ploughed out for about 800 feet. Passing through Hill Copse, the line of it on the other side, though nearly ploughed out, may be seen, descending a gentle slope towards the corner of Denbose Wood, where all trace of it disappears. The Grim's Ditch embankment here runs parallel to it, on higher ground, at a distance of about 600 yards to its front. If the Grim's Ditch ever was a defensive Entrenchment, and of the same period as the Dyke, it must have been erected in opposition to the defenders of Bokerly Dyke, as the ditch is on the south-east side facing the Dyke, but it is doubtful from the line it takes to the eastward, whether it ever was erected as a defence. The ground behind the Grim's Ditch to the westward rises to East Chase Farm, which was close to the chalk escarpment, although this latter is not marked on the map.\* The "Great Ditch Banks" close to the farm, run up to a British village, which is on the edge of the chalk escarpment. These "Great Ditch Banks," as they are called on the ordnance map, have a ditch on their east side, and may therefore have been connected in some way with Bokerly, though the connection cannot now be traced. It may have been the existence of these banks, that has given rise to the statement that the Bokerly Dyke crosses the Grim's Ditch: this certainly is not the case in so far as any present traces can be seen upon the ground. Why it did not so run appears inexplicable, for no more suitable position could have been selected, on which to rest the left flank of the line. Whether the Bokerly Dyke ever did run to this point, and for some reason was afterwards thrown back to its present line, and whether the Grim's Ditch, intervening between the left flank of Bokerly and the escarpment, had anything to do with the throwing back of the Dyke, must remain for the present unexplained. The "Great Ditch Banks" are not further from the Roman Road at Bokerly Junction, than the present termination of the Dyke in Denbose Wood, and they would certainly form a much more suitable position for the flank of the Dyke to rest upon. That the course of the Dyke was changed on this side, is proved by our subsequent discovery of the Rear Dyke, and it is possible it may have undergone one or two changes, the cause for which may for ever remain a mystery.

\* Its position may be seen on the ancient map of this part of the country (Plate CLX.).

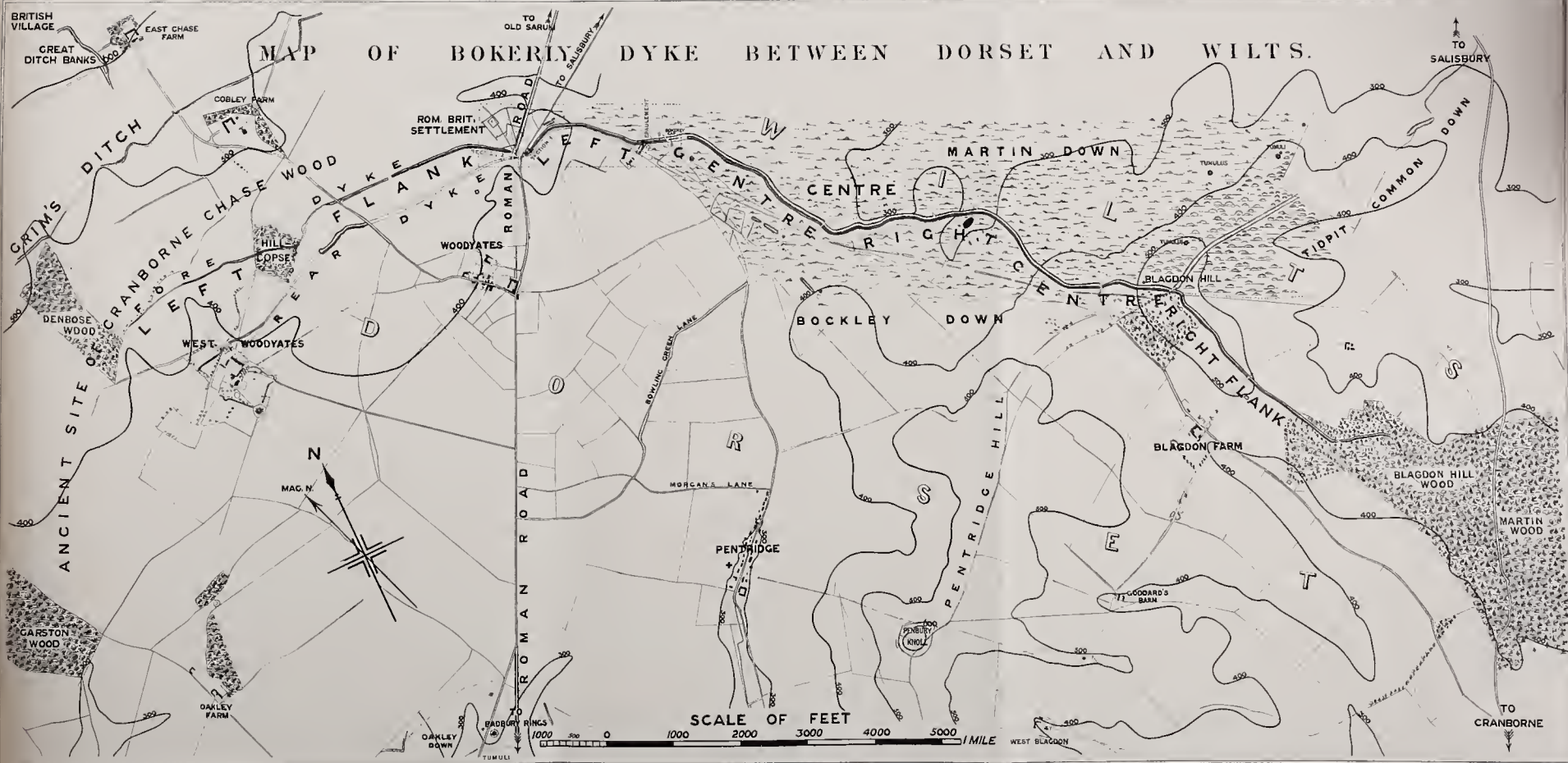


The Rear Dyke discovered during our excavations at Bokerly Junction, appears to have been the earliest defence on this side, and to have been continuous with the flank running from the Shoulder Angle to the Roman Road. It followed the dotted line shown in rear of the Fore Dyke, and probably ran to the small fragment of an entrenchment, about 800 feet in length, adjoining the road from Woodyates to Cobley Farm, the position of which was a puzzle to Sir Richard Hoare. Behind Hill Copse, it again disappears, having very probably been ploughed out, and it is seen again running down the hill into West Woodyates Farm, and in very attenuated dimensions across the orchard to the north of the Farm, where it is entirely lost. The whole course of the Rear Dyke is nearly parallel to the Fore Dyke; both, it will be seen, bend round to the southward, as if to avoid the higher ground, and evidently were never intended to reach the Escarpment at this place. There is a Camp in Garston Wood very much in the direction that they appear to be making for, but whether either of them ever ran up to it cannot now be ascertained by any appearances on the surface. The Fore Dyke was, from the nature of the discoveries afterwards recorded, evidently an advanced entrenchment, thrown up after the Rear Dyke had been disused. Hill Copse, Denbose Wood, and Garston Wood, are the only remaining fragments of Cranborne Chase Wood, which originally occupied the whole of the tract between West Woodyates and the chalk escarpment. Within the memory of persons still living, vestiges of this wood might be seen as far to the eastward as the Epaulement, and it is possible that if the dyke was only intended to occupy the open country, this may have been a reason for its having originally terminated there. The term Woodyates (the Wood Gate) implies that this was the opening through the dyke, adjoining the Wood. Many considerations appear to indicate that the dykes were not continued through the forests, partly perhaps from the difficulty of forming them, on an emergency, through forest tracts, or possibly because the line of the dykes may have been continued by means of an Abattis of felled trees, answering all the purposes of a dyke through the Woods.

The Bokerly Dyke appears to have run from the high hilly ground in Martin Wood on the right, which was originally continuous with the Forest of Holt, across the open valley to the Forest of Cranborne Chase on the left, and to have been intended to defend the open and accessible country between these two forest districts. How far the gradual curtailment of the woody country on the left flank, may have led to the alterations of the line of the dyke that have been noticed, it is impossible now to ascertain. Its right flank was determined by the position of the hills, no less than by the woods, and was perhaps on this account more permanent.

No one who has examined the whole line from a military point of view, can I think, doubt its being a defensive work; a bank and ditch of such high relief could







never have been intended merely to mark a boundary, or to serve as a hedge for cattle. In some places there is evidence that the relief is proportioned to the natural strength of the ground, and the whole line, as it is approached from the direction of Salisbury, seems marked out as a defensive position. The varying size of the Entrenchment in different places, cannot entirely be accounted for by considerations of defence, and may perhaps be owing to the work having been erected at different times, and under different circumstances, though always with the same object in view. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the most reasonable supposition appears to be that, it was a defensive position taken up upon the Roman Road for the defence of the country to the westward, and occupying such an extent of country on each side of the road, as would be necessary to stop the advance of an enemy moving along it and using it for the line of his operations. The position may to some extent have been chosen on account of part of the Entrenchment being already formed, at an earlier period, upon the right flank, and it may have afterwards been extended to a nearly equal distance from the road upon the left flank.\*

It may not accord entirely with modern ideas of a military position, though it does so to a great extent, and when the very different aspect of the country, at that time, is kept in view, the presence of dense forests which no longer exist, and of swamps, swollen rivers, and other impediments, towards the coast, that may have sufficed to check the progress of an enemy in other directions; also the importance of the spot, as evidenced by the presence of the Romano-British Settlement, now discovered in front of the dyke, and the fact that the Roman Road here makes its only turn of any consequence in its whole line; I can well understand that it may have been the best position that could have been selected for defensive purposes anywhere between Sorbiodunum and Badbury. The position of the dyke is shown on the general Map of the country, Plate CLX. The details of the different parts of the line are given on a larger scale in Plates CLXII., CLXVI., CLXIX., CLXX., and the Sections of the dyke in Plates CLXIII., CLXIV., CLXXI., and CLXXII.

\* Another suggestion for the use of Bokerly Dyke is given in Appendix A.



## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXII.

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### PLAN OF PORTION OF BOKERLY DYKE, NEAR WOODYATES, DORSET.

*Showing the position of the Sections and of the Settlement discovered in 1889.*

This Plan represents on an enlarged scale a portion of the dyke shown on Plate CLXI., extending from 100 yards to the east of the *shoulder angle* to about the same distance to the west of the Roman Road, and includes the part where the Roman Road, and the modern Salisbury Road, cross the dyke, and all the excavations made in this part of the dyke, together with the Romano-British Settlement discovered to the north of it. An account of some of the topographical details which could not be given in the general account, will be of use to those who wish to study the excavations accurately. The contours showing one foot vertical heights, have been done with great care with a spirit level—not in the ordinary way of marking contours by the angles of the slopes—and they serve to show the fall of the ground, and the directions in which the drains run, which are also indicated by arrows on the sides of the drains. The highest ground, it will be seen, is on the north-west corner of the map, from which the ground falls eastward and southward. The valley marked by the contours in the north-east corner of the map, is that referred to in the description of Plate CLXI., as running south-eastward, and crossing the dyke close to the Epaulement. It here gives considerable relief to the dyke at the shoulder angle, and enables it to command the whole of the ground in front for some distance. In the south-west corner of the map, the curves of the contours show the head of another shallow valley, which here takes its rise, and, passing by the village of Woodyates, continues southward in the direction of the Roman Road. After joining the other Combes in Water Lake Bottom, it passes into the valley of the Crane, which runs by Cranborne. These contours serve to show, better than any hill-shading on such gentle slopes could do, that the Fore Dyke here runs along the most suitable ground for defence and command, topping the gentle slope in its rear, and they

explain probably the reason, or one reason, for the change of the line of defence from the Rear to the Fore Dyke, to which reference will afterwards be made.

The modern road crosses the north-eastern valley on an embankment, but the Roman Road rises up and down the sides of it on a bank about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, which is continuous over hill and dale, wherever it is preserved, according to the Roman custom. The bank on the bottom of the valley has been removed, probably to contribute material for the modern embankment, and, for the same object, the centre of the road for a space of about 170 yards has been excavated for stones for the modern road, so that it was difficult to obtain a good section of the road, except at the spot marked Section 3 on the map. Between this and the dyke, it was also much defaced, probably for the same purpose, so that the actual point at which it crossed the dyke, was very ill-defined, although the spot could hardly be mistaken, owing to the direct line in which the road ran.

The rampart of the Fore Dyke, which was the only dyke perceptible at the time we commenced operations, was also much cut about at this point. At the immediate angle, and for a distance of about 40 feet to the west of it, it was entirely obliterated by the modern road. From thence, for about 40 feet more, the rampart was marked by a low bank of much smaller relief than the dyke in other places, and in front of it, a hollow line in the ground, marked clearly where the ditch had run. To the westward of this, for about 30 feet more, the rampart had been cut away by a modern cart track, leading obliquely across the dyke to the fields on the west. Exactly on the line of the Roman Road, the rampart was again apparent by a mound of low relief, upon which the county boundary stands. The top of this mound rose about a foot and a half above the upper surface of the Roman Road, showing that it was a bit of the rampart and not a bit of the road. But for this, its isolated position on the exact line of both road and dyke, was such, that it might be taken for a fragment of either. To the westward again, for a space of about 30 feet, it was cut away, and the ditch filled in, to form an entrance for carts, into the field to the south west. Behind the dyke, the Roman Road was completely obliterated by cultivation, so that no trace of it could be seen. From this it will be seen, that there was nothing in the configuration of the ground, at the actual point of junction of the Roman Road and dyke, to determine the priority of either, and in my judgment, the condition of things was such as to deter any careful archæologist from forming an opinion on the subject, until after excavations had been made.

The only other work that appeared upon the surface, was about 100 feet of bank and ditch on the east of the hedge in the north-west corner of the map, which turned out afterwards to be the eastern face of the Square. The hedge divided the grass downland on the east, from the arable on the west, and all the ground to the south of the Dyke was in arable.

All the mounds represented on the map by vertical hill-shading, are those which



could be seen upon the ground; the drains, the Rear Dyke, and all those parts represented by escarp-shading, are the ancient remains which had been filled in and levelled over, and which were discovered and re-excavated by me. Of these not the faintest trace could be seen on the surface at the time we commenced operations.

The spot for commencing operations was determined by the accidental finding of five copper coins in earth that had been removed from the rampart for top-dressing the soil at Section I., about 130 feet from the spot where the Dyke crosses the Salisbury Road. This led to the cutting of Section I., 30 feet wide, across the Dyke and ditch, on the line A. B., a section of which is given in Plate CLXIII. The objects discovered in this section are given in the Relic Tables and in the references to Plate CLXIII., where the soils are also described. This section proved by the dates of the coins found in it, that the rampart at this place was constructed after the time of Claudius Gothicus, A.D. 268-270, and probably after the time of Constans, A.D. 337-350. Two ditches were found, with a ridge of undisturbed chalk between them, as shown in the plan and section. This was at first supposed to be a double defence, but was afterwards proved to be two separate ditches dug at different times, as will be hereafter described. In the counterscarp of the ditch, traces of pits were discovered, which were cut into, in the formation of the ditch. The extension of Section I. was not cut until subsequently, and for reasons which will afterwards be explained. In order to discover more coins in the rampart, and thereby to determine the date of the Dyke more closely, another section, viz., Section II., 30 feet wide, was cut at about 300 feet to the west of the Salisbury Road, where coins had been found by workmen in cultivating the field adjoining it to the south. In this section only one ditch was found, and in the rampart, 584 coins extending to the time of Honorius, proved that the rampart at this place was thrown up at, or after, the time of the evacuation of Britain by the Romans. Section 2 Extension, was cut afterwards through the rampart, in order to accumulate further proof, which resulted in finding 73 more coins in the rampart and on the old surface line, including one of Arcadius, thereby confirming the evidence that the rampart was thrown up at, or after, the time of the evacuation of Britain by the Romans. In Section II., an extended skeleton was discovered, which had been buried in the ground before the rampart was thrown over it, the old surface line being traced above it, as shown in Plate CXC VII. This discovery, together with the traces of pits found in the counterscarp of Section I., and the fact that nearly all the coins in both sections, were found, either on the old surface line, or in dark mould which had occupied the surface of the ground before the Dyke was constructed, made it evident that a settlement must have existed on the ground before the Entrenchment was thrown up, but no trace of such a settlement could be seen on the surface, the greater part of which, at this spot, was in fallow. To ascertain whether this was the case the



ground was trenched in front of the counterscarp, as far as the undisturbed chalk, which resulted in the discovery of the Fore Drain, so called because it was found in front of the Dyke: it was afterwards termed West, to distinguish it from the extension of this drain, afterwards discovered to the east and north. Pits 1, 2, and 3 were found between the Fore Drain and the counterscarp, the dimensions and contents of which are given in the relic table. Skeleton No. 2, the greater part of which had decayed, leaving the lower portion sufficiently perfect to show that it was in a crouched position, was found in a shallow drain running parallel to the Fore Drain. Coins, from Tetricus to Magnentius were turned up in the surface soil, showing that the conjecture respecting the origin of the coins in the rampart of the Dyke was correct, and that they belonged to the Settlement, having been scattered or hidden in the huts, and that they were thrown up with the soil into the rampart by the constructors of it, without taking any notice of them.

The ground was then trenched within the part marked by an oblong figure of dotted lines upon the map, but nothing having been found there, the excavations in this direction were abandoned, and our attention was turned to tracing the Fore Drain to the eastward. It was found that on approaching the Roman Road it turned at a rounded angle to the northward, and running at nearly a right angle to its former direction, terminated abruptly at a distance of 540 feet to the north, and close to the spot where the Boundary Drain was afterwards discovered. Its dimensions varied throughout its course, but ran at an average depth of 3 to 5 feet, being pointed at the bottom. The whole of the Fore Drain ran southward and westward. The turn of the drain at the Roman Road, seems to indicate that it was made after the road. It should be mentioned that no difficulty was found in tracing these drains, as they were filled with dark soft mould, the sides being hard and of undisturbed chalk. As afterwards seen, in their excavated state, by visitors, it sometimes appeared to them questionable whether they might not have been made by our workmen, but no such mistake could be made by those who watched the excavations even for a few minutes. This I had frequently to explain to the visitors on the ground.

The Cross Drain was next excavated, having been discovered at the spot where it crossed the Fore Drain. It ran throughout the whole extent of our diggings in a line nearly parallel, and to the west of the Roman Road, and, together with the North Road Drain, appeared to have served to drain the west side of the road. It drained from the centre both ways, to the north-east, and south-west. Its shape and dimensions, like all the others, are shown at various places on the map by line sections across the drains and by figures given in the relic tables. To the southward, it seems to have drained through several rectangular enclosures, the sides of which were discovered, and one of which contained a hearth, represented in Fig. 1, Plate CLXVIII., where nine coins, Tetricus to Valens, were found, and a bronze fibula. In

another place the skeleton of a horse, 13 hands high, was found, buried in an oblong pit across the drain. It would seem from the position of these structures that the drain ran through them; from which it may be conjectured that they were buildings of no great importance, perhaps workshops. Tracing the drain to the north, Skeleton No. 6 was found, crouched up in a pit, with a fibula on the hip, as shown in Plate CXCIL., Fig. 2. The North Road Drain was probably made subsequently to the Cross Drain, as it runs at a lower level, where it joins this one obliquely, and then running northward, crosses the Boundary Drain at a higher level, from which it may be inferred that the Boundary Drain was the most recent. Tracing the Cross Drain southward, it cuts across the Fore Drain at a higher level, leading to the inference that it was constructed before the Fore Drain, which latter, being made afterwards, was cut to a greater depth; and by the same process of reasoning, we may infer that the Cross Drain was made before the ditch of the Dyke, because it cuts the latter at a considerably higher level, its bottom being as much as  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the bottom of the Dyke, and if intended to drain water to the southward, it stands to reason that the ditch of the Dyke could not have been present when it was made. The Section at this place is given at X. Y. on Plate CLXXI. It was these several crossings which led me to give it the name of the Cross Drain. All these circumstances agree in showing that the Cross Drain was the earliest drain formed; the Boundary Drain, the Fore Drain, and the ditch of the Dyke, were all made subsequently, cutting up the Cross Drain and rendering it useless for draining water, unless it were to be assumed that the Cross Drain was not made until the other drains had been formed and filled in again with earth, which is improbable, especially as the Cross Drain has a portion of the rampart of the Dyke thrown over it. The Cross Drain seems in fact to have been the side drain of the road before a considerable portion of the Settlement was formed, and before the Dyke was thrown up. This is all the more evident from its direction being unconformable with the other drains, though conformable with the road. I shall have to refer to this important drain again hereafter.

The Mid Drain East, discovered whilst digging the North Road Drain and the Cross Drain, runs out of these at the same level. It passes the Fore Drain East at a slightly higher level, and must have been older than it. After running westwards for 220 feet, it makes a turn to the south nearly at right angles, and then runs southward for 160 feet, terminating in Pit 9, which appears to have been a catchpit. The area enclosed by this drain, part of which is described on the Map as the Mid Drain South, was carefully trenched over, and a number of objects found within the space marked by the dotted lines; the short branch drain, shown on the Map, Pits 6, 7, and 10, the hearth of stones, iron Celtic door key, egg spoon, ox goad, enamelled brooch, buried skeleton No. 10, and the 105 coins, extending from Severus Alexander to Gratian, all show that this area was probably occupied by huts, although no trace of



dab-and-wattle work was found here, as it was in the other villages. It would appear that, like the skeletons, the pottery, and the coins, Roman influence prevailed here, more than in the other villages, and no doubt determined the form of their dwellings. The number of coins found within a given space, afford a very good indication of the inhabited areas. In the drains to the north and east, fewer coins were found. Towards the Dyke they were thicker in proportion to the areas excavated, and from this and other indications, it would seem probable that to the south of the Dyke, in the field between it and the village of Woodyates, other remains and perhaps the main body of the Settlement, may be found hereafter. In the Mid Drain South, the discovery of a cremated interment, in a small dug-out coffin is referred to in the description of Plate CXCVI.

The Mid Drain West was discovered in excavating the Mid Drain South, and was traced for about 200 feet to the westward. It consisted of two drains cut side by side, No. 1, 2·7 feet deep, and No. 2, 4 feet deep, with a ridge of undisturbed chalk between them. It was evident that No. 1 had been made first, as it curved round at the end, and ran south for about 120 feet, along the eastern side of the West Drain. It had been cut through, at the angle by No. 2 drain, which ran into the West Drain at the same depth; probably this took place when the West Drain was made, and the Settlement extended further towards the north. In the Mid Drain West, Skeletons Nos. 9 and 11 were found in graves apparently cut after the drain had been filled in. They are described under their proper headings. On the northern edge of No. 1 drain, the Hypocaust, the plan and details of which are given in Plate CLXVII., was discovered whilst digging out the *silting* of the drain.

The West Drain produced comparatively few coins, but a large quantity of broken pottery and black earth at its southern end. To the north, it crossed the Boundary Drain, and both must have extended further to the north and west, than is shown on the map.

The Boundary Drain had already been discovered, whilst digging the northern end of the Fore Drain East, from which it was separated by a causeway about 11 feet wide, no doubt intended to serve for communication between the fields. The Boundary Drain, so called because it formed the boundary of our diggings on the north, rather than because it formed the boundary of the Settlement, which, for all we know, may have extended further to the northward, ran continuously downwards from west to east, throughout its entire length. Very few coins, pottery or relics of any kind were found in it, but it would not be correct to draw any inference from the objects catalogued in the relic tables, because this drain and the northern part of the Fore Drain East, were not dug out continuously like the drains to the southward, but only in pieces of 8 or 9 feet in length, with intervals of the same length between. The Boundary Drain crossed the North Road Drain at a lower level, as already mentioned, and ran under the Roman Road. We could see no trace of any conduit



under the road, but on the surface of the road, there was a hollow over the drain, and it is possible that bricks or masonry may have been excavated and removed from this spot, at the time when the ground was being searched for materials for the modern road. The bottom of the drain ran on in a continuous line at the same slope. It crossed the East Drain at the same level, and then extending beyond the modern Salisbury Road, terminated abruptly, on the southern slope of the valley, at about 180 feet beyond the road. The slope of the bottom of this drain, between the Roman Road and the Salisbury Road, proved very clearly that it had been cut for draining water. Reference to the map will show that the 21 feet contour, crosses the drain three times, passing first to the south, then to the north, and then to the south again, showing a rise in the surface of the ground of more than a foot over the drain in the middle. If the ditch had been dug merely as a boundary drain, without reference to the flow of water, at an equal depth from the surface everywhere, the bottom would have shown a rise of over a foot at this place, but the slope of the bottom fell uniformly towards the east, taking no notice of the rise on the surface.

The East Drain was found whilst trenching over two little mounds to the north of the Salisbury Road, which looked like small tumuli. Nothing was found in them, but in trenching to the westward, the drain was discovered. It commenced about 12 feet to the north of the road, in a very shallow and small drain, which opened into a larger one, about 3 feet 5 inches deep. Three extended skeletons, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, the positions of which are given in Plate CXCIL., were found at the bottom of it. On approaching the Roman Road, it curved gradually to the north-east, and followed parallel to it, crossing the Boundary Drain at the same level, and evidently forming the eastern drain of the road. Its course seems to indicate that it was made after the Roman Road. We did not think it necessary to trace either this or the North Road Drain for more than a few feet, after it had crossed the Boundary Drain. No doubt both extended into the bottom of the valley, and formed the two side drains of the road, the existence of which, further to the northward, is shown in the Section of the road, No. 4, Plate CLXIII., taken 440 yards to the north of Section 3, and on the northern slope of the valley.

The Square, or rather oblong, measuring 112 feet by 120 feet, on the line of the crest of the escarp, was found by excavating the ditch in front of the eastern bank or rampart, which, as already mentioned, could be seen on the surface, the western portion of the Square having been completely obliterated by cultivation, everywhere on the western side of the hedge. The little ditch surrounding the Square on every side, was of uniform dimensions all round, being 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep. Its northern face, it will be seen, is not conformable with the Boundary Drain, although it nearly touches it at the north-east angle. From this, it may perhaps be inferred that the two were not made at the same time, and that the Boundary Drain was made afterwards, having been marked out, so as just to clear the north-east angle of

the ditch of the Square. The probable use of the Square is discussed elsewhere; it might have been a Roman exploratory camp, made before the Settlement was made, or it might have been intended as a Cemetery. The five graves containing the extended skeletons, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, were laid out nearly, though not quite, parallel to the northern and southern faces of the Square. The whole of the interior was trenched carefully over, down to the undisturbed chalk. It is reasonable to assume from the scarcity of relics in this part of the Settlement, that the drains here formed the boundaries of fields, whilst to the southward, near the Dyke, they may have run round habitations of some kind, of which no trace has been left. A Section of the Roman Road was made at Section 3, the details of which are given on Plate CLXIII., at the eastern end of which, Pit 11, a small cluster of pits, and a part of the Road Drain, were laid bare, but very few relics turning up, the excavations here were discontinued.

It is now necessary to turn again to the excavations in the neighbourhood of the Dyke. It will be remembered that the Cross Drain had been traced across the ditch of the Fore Dyke, the bottom of it running at a much higher level, proving that the ditch of the Dyke was the most recent, and it also ran under a portion of the rampart of the Dyke, shown in the plan by the gradual widening of the drain. Tracing the Cross Drain for about 80 feet to the south, it was found to die out on the surface, but on continuing the search for it, further on, we came upon a deep pit with a steep side at G. This we set down as a large catchpit, to contain the water carried by the Cross Drain all along the western side of the road, and as the excavation of it promised to be a large undertaking, it was for the time abandoned. But I have learnt to distrust appearances in the excavation of earthworks, and not wishing to leave any part of my work unfinished, I afterwards returned to the digging of this pit, intending to cut merely a section across it. It was found to be a large ditch, some 30 feet wide and 12 feet deep, with a regular escarp and counterscarp, running to a point at the bottom, and evidently extending further to the east and west; in fact a Rear Dyke, behind what we now began to call the Fore Dyke. I therefore cut another section at K, and a third at L. Z. Then two more, 100 and 160 feet to the westward, all of which proved that it was a continuous ditch, evidently of equal, or greater dimensions, than the Fore Dyke, and which had probably been filled in at some time, by throwing its rampart back into it. The coins and relics found in the *filling* of this ditch were the same as those discovered elsewhere, all of the Roman Age. The bottoms of two circular pits and an extended skeleton, No. 20, were found on the edge of the escarp to the westward, and to the east, on the exact line where the Roman Road must have crossed this ditch, was found, the flint pitching of the road, overlying the *filling* of the ditch, and showing clearly that the Roman Road must have continued in use after this Rear Ditch had been filled in.

We then followed the edge of the ditch on both escarp and counterscarp sides to



the eastward by little cuttings marked M. M. on the map. Another entire section was cut at N, and another large one on the opposite side of the road hedge at O, and finally the escarp was traced across the road by the cuttings P, Q, R, to its union with the escarp of the Fore Ditch at R. It was evident that the sharp angle which the Fore Ditch made here, was owing to its having been run out in front of the old ditch, after, or at the time, that the Rear Ditch, as we now called it, was filled in. It shows a change of purpose in the defences, and implies continuous occupation of the ground for some time, during which new schemes for defence were formed and carried out. Plate CLXVI. gives a plan of all this part on a larger scale, in order that the details of the work may be better represented, because the modern road which crosses just at this place, could not be destroyed, and it was only by very careful digging on each side of it, that the actual point of junction of the bottoms of the two ditches could be ascertained. It was found that they met just under the eastern edge of the Salisbury Road, at x, Plate CLXVI., a portion of which had to be undermined to enable us to get at the point of junction. A Section W was made close to the western edge of the Salisbury Road, by which the line of the Fore Ditch was ascertained, as it approached the point of junction. Another section was made at U. V., shown in Plate CLXXI., where Skeletons Nos. 17, 18, and 19 were found. The graves containing these skeletons had been cut in the *silting*, into the face of the chalk escarp of the ditch, and must have been made after the ditch had silted up to some height, showing that the practice of burying in the ditches of the works must have continued after the ditch had been disused as a defence.\* Another section was cut across the ditch on the actual line of the Roman Road, viz., Section 5, T. S. L. Z. In this Section is seen the pitching of the Roman Road under the small patch of rampart, before spoken of, the top surface of which rampart, was a little higher than the top of the Roman Road, and also the position of the Rear Dyke, L. Z., behind it. The Roman Road must have existed before the Dyke was made, and must have been cut through to form the ditch of the Dyke, and the earth thrown up over the road to form the rampart. The road may have passed the ditch by a bridge, but this is conjectural. At this time, the Rear Dyke had been filled in, and the flint pitching of the Roman Road had been laid over the top of the *filling*.

By these last excavations the meaning of the double ditch found in Section I. was explained. It was not a double defence, but the front ditch was the original one, which followed continuously in the direction of the Rear Dyke. The Rear Ditch in Section I. was the continuation of the ditch of the Fore Dyke made afterwards, the bottom of which crossed that of the original Ditch at a lower level, at the point

\* On the other hand, the discovery of Skeleton No. 1, in Section 2, below the old surface line, shows that the practice of burying in the villages also existed *before* the dyke was made.









*x*, Plate CLXVI., and running behind the first ditch, appeared like two ditches in Section I., when the *silting* of both was thrown out. But, probably, only one ditch was open at a time, and when the Fore Dyke was made, and the Rear Dyke filled in, the former was run along the whole face of the old Dyke, in order, perhaps, to obtain a more solid escarp, the old one having rotted away, and become unserviceable as a defence.

This increased the importance of the coins found in Section I., because this Section was cut at a spot to the east of that at which the two dykes branched off, and the rampart here, must have been the original one, before the Fore Dyke was made. Section I. Extension, was therefore made through the rampart to the east of Section I. This produced 38 more coins, extending from Claudius II. to Valens, together with Roman objects and Samian ware. There could be no doubt whatever that, although some time elapsed between the construction of the Rear and Fore Dykes, both were Roman, and the earliest was certainly contemporary with Maximinus II. (A.D. 308-313), one of his coins having been found, low down, on the old surface line, beneath the rampart in the extension cutting. The date may probably be later, but in a case like this, where the rampart shows evidence of having been altered at a time subsequent to its first construction, care must be taken to ascertain the exact position of any coin upon which reliance is placed.

Had the coins been as plentiful here, as in Section II., probably the date of this part of the rampart also, might have been traced to a later time; but it may be desirable here again to remind the reader that the evidence derived from the presence of coins in a rampart fixes only the earliest periods to which it can be ascribed. The latest period can only be guessed at. It might be said, for instance, that if this Dyke were made by the Saxons, considering the enormous number of Roman remains found in it, would not some small object have been discovered which was introduced at the time of the formation of the Dyke and which could be identified as being of the Saxon Age (?); but the objects found in a rampart, are chiefly those which were thrown up into it with the soil, and the time represented by the occupation of the Settlement, is probably enormously greater, than that which was spent on the formation of the Dyke.

What the reason for changing the position of the Dyke may have been, it is not quite easy to determine, but the contours show that the new Dyke was run along higher ground, topping the gentle slope behind, and therefore in a better defensive position. The continuation of both the Fore and Rear Dykes is shown and described in the references to Plate CLXI.

A portion of the description of this plate has already been given in the general account. A little repetition, however, may perhaps be excused, so as to enable the reader, with the plan before him, to follow the excavations in detail, and to see with what care each part has been dissected, in order to arrive at certainty.



### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXIII.

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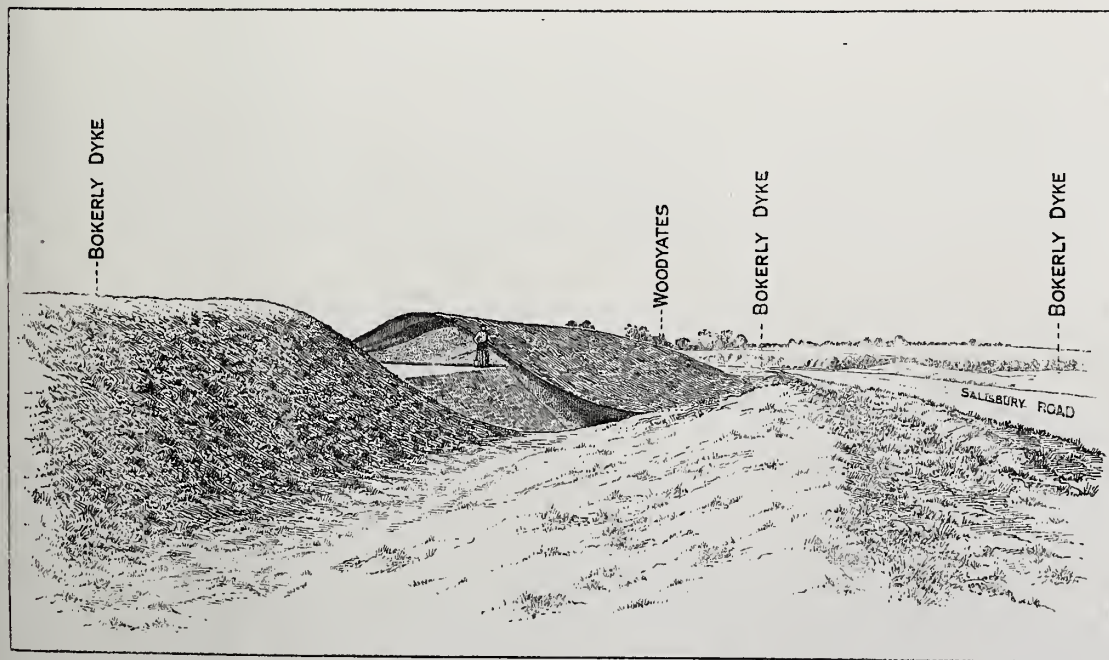
#### SECTION I. ACROSS BOKERLY DYKE ON THE LINE A. B. OF PLAN.

This was the first section cut, 30 feet wide, and 130 feet to the east of the Salisbury Road. The objects found in the rampart of Section I. Extension are also projected into this Section, so that it represents a width of 60 feet for the rampart, and 30 feet for the ditch. This being the case, it is remarkable that only 29 coins should be recorded as being found in the rampart and old surface line, and 31 in the *silting* of the ditch. This may be used as an argument to prove that this spot was but little occupied at the time this rampart was thrown up, and that the population increased during the time that the ditch was silting up. It forms a marked contrast to the relative numbers in ditch and rampart in Section II., where 566 were found in 30 feet of rampart and old surface line, and 18 only in 30 feet of ditch (excluding from the number, those found in Section II. Extension). This may be taken to imply that the population had increased at the time that the Fore Dyke was thrown up, and that it had diminished again during the time that it was silting up. This tallies with the other evidence adduced, showing that the Fore Dyke was thrown up subsequently to the part of the rampart shown in Section I.

The principal coin upon which reliance can be placed for the date of the rampart at Section I., is No. 61, that of Maximinus II., A.D. 308-313, which, it will be seen, was found 15 feet in from the foot of the interior slope, and 4 feet 6 inches beneath the surface of the rampart above it. I saw this coin found myself, and measured its position. No. 1, the coin of Claudius Gothicus, was found in Section I., before the Extension was cut and was 3.1 feet beneath the surface. It is remarkable that only one coin should have been found in the rampart of Section I., and one other, not recorded, found on the surface, especially when it is remembered that five coins were found here before the excavations commenced, which led to the selection of this spot to commence operations upon. The workmen at that time were a newly collected set of loafers from the neighbourhood, and though very closely watched, it is possible that all the coins may not have come into my hands at first : afterwards, when it had been found that coins were too abundant to be of any intrinsic value, there was no temptation to

conceal them. The Section I. Extension was not made until 1890, at which time the workmen had got into better discipline. The old surface line, shown by the oblique shading, was very well marked in this section, by a brown line of mould, as it nearly always is in a chalk rampart. Amongst the fragments of pottery, the most important of those found in the rampart, on account of their position, as proving the Roman origin of the Dyke, are:—No. 54, a fragment of New Forest ware; No. 59, a fragment of red Samian pottery; and 1A, a fragment of red Samian and oyster-shells; also +, an iron cleat, similar to others found at the feet of a skeleton in Rotherley; and No. 58, iron shears.

The two ditches, referred to and explained in the description of Plate CLXII., are shown in this section, the outer one being assumed to be the oldest, and the probable outline of the original rampart is shown by a dotted line; the seams in the rampart crop out on the exterior slope. It is possible that all the earth of the interior slope beneath pickets 5 to 11 may have been thrown out from the inner ditch, which was cut afterwards. The outline of the black mould in the counterscarp of the outer ditch shows that the ground had been disturbed here, and it is conjectured that the irregular lines, mark the foundations of pits or dwellings, which were on the ground before the Dyke was made. This is better shown in the longitudinal elevation at pickets 20 and 21, Plate CLXV. The position of the bronze arrow-head, No. 13, may be noticed in the interior ditch. A view of Section I. from a photograph taken on the counterscarp looking south-west, is given in the accompanying woodcut.



VIEW OF SECTION I, BOKERLY DYKE,  
LOOKING SOUTH-WEST, TOWARDS WOODYATES.

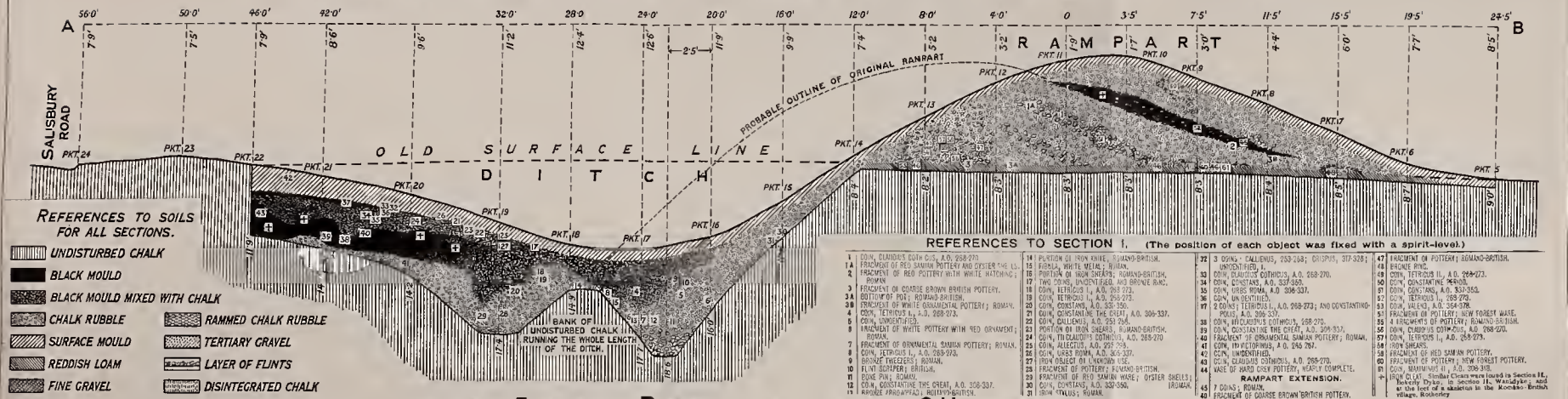
Sections 3 and 4. These are sections cut across the Roman Road at the places named. In No. 4, the road is shown in its most perfect state. The layers in the centre consisted of (1) surface mould, 5 inches; (2), gravel with rounded pebbles, probably from patches of tertiary formation on Pentridge Hill, 6 inches; (3), rammed chalk rubble, 6 inches; (4), tertiary gravel again, 10 inches; (5), rammed chalk, 6 inches; (6), a single layer of nodular flints, laying on the old surface line. The total height from the old surface line, to the top of the road was 3 feet. The fragments of New Forest ware, and of nails, and a glass bead in the bank of Section 3, shows that the ground must have been occupied to some extent before the road was made. Nothing was found in Section 4, which was at a distance from the Settlement.

This road, which the Romans termed *agger*, tallies in the main, with the account given by Vitruvius and described in Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," p. 182. We see the two parallel ditches on each side, which, however, appear here to have included more than the intended width of the road. The surface soil does not appear to have been removed, as described by Vitruvius, but the road was laid upon it, as there was a seam of red mould, probably the old surface line, beneath the course of nodular flints. The several layers from the bottom upward, are termed *pavimentum*, *statumen*, *rudratio*, *nucleus*, and *summum dorsum* or *summa crusta*, and consisted of alternate layers of hard stone and pounded lime. But the materials varied in every district. It will be seen that the whole *agger*, 3 feet in height, consisted of the successive layers, which were considered necessary, at that time, to form a perfect road, and this accounts for the bank appearing, raised above the surface, in every part of the road, whether on a hill top, or a hollow. Probably the excessive moisture of the surface of the ground, at that time, made this formation necessary, though we can hardly understand now, how so great a thickness of road could have been necessary on the summits of the chalk hills.

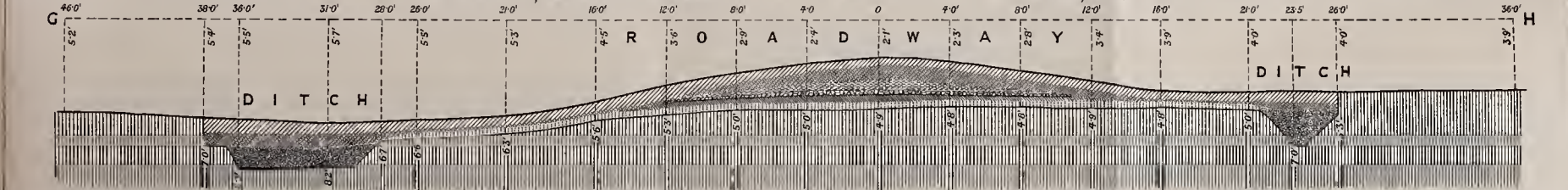


## SECTION I, ACROSS BOKERLY DYKE, ON LINE A-B. OF PLAN, PLATE CLXII.

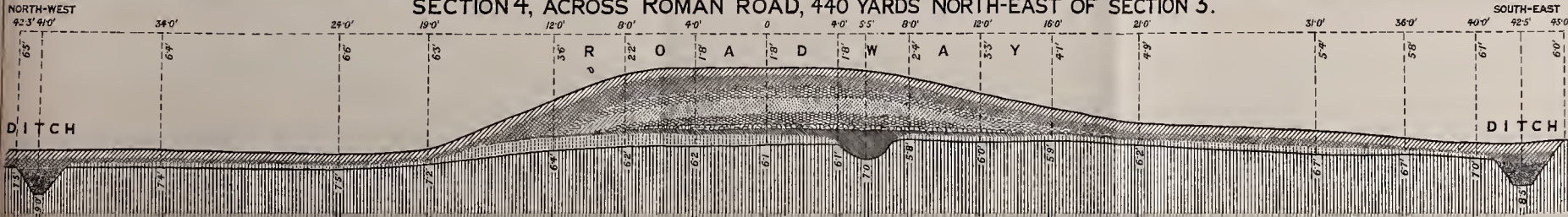
NOTE ALL THE RELICS FOUND IN THE CUTTING AND IN THE RAMPAUT EXTENSION CUTTING, ARE PROJECTED INTO THIS SECTION.



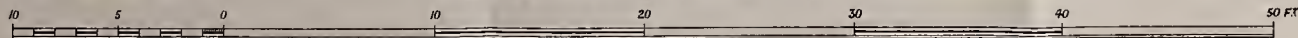
## SECTION 3, ACROSS ROMAN ROAD ON LINE G-H OF PLAN, PLATE CLXII.



## SECTION 4, ACROSS ROMAN ROAD, 440 YARDS NORTH-EAST OF SECTION 3.



SCALE OF FEET FOR ALL SECTIONS.









## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXIV.

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### SECTION II. ACROSS BOKERLY DYKE ON LINES C. D. AND E. F. OF PLAN.

This was the second section cut, at a distance of about 300 feet to the west of the modern Salisbury Road. This section does not include the Extension, which was afterwards made in the rampart to the east.\* All the relics found in the south-eastern half of the section, are projected into the Section C. D., and those found in the north-western half into the Section E. F. The latter shows the skeleton, No. 105 in section, with the old surface line over it, showing that it was buried and covered over, and that the surface mould accumulated over it before the dyke was thrown up. This skeleton is shown in more detail in Plate CXC VII. It was not found possible, owing to the number of coins found, to attach a number to each coin, but in some cases many coins are grouped together under one number. The most important coin is that of Honorius, No. 79A, in Section E. F., which was found on the old surface line, nearly 5 feet beneath the surface of the rampart above it. The coin of Arcadius was found in the Extension, and it is not given in this Plate. Amongst those who were present during the excavation of this section, were Mr. Mansel Pleydell, President of the Dorset Field Club, the Rev. Tupper Carey, Rector of Ebbesbourne, the Rev. W. R. Andrews, F.G.S., Rector of Teffont Evias, and the Rev. J. H. Ward, Rector of Gussage St. Michael. The coins in the black mould turned up with every shovelful of earth; and Mr. Ward, who has considerable experience of Roman coins, was able to identify some of them, the moment they turned up. It will be seen that the modern surface behind the rampart, was considerably above the old surface line, owing to the subsequent increase of mould at the foot of the interior slope. A depression, and slight break in the horizontal seams of mould, may be observed

\* This difference in the arrangement for recording the finds in Sections I. and II. arises from the much larger number of coins found in Section II., which made it impossible to include those found in the Extension without confusing the diagram.







in Section E. F., near Fig. 75, which gave rise to the conjecture that it might possibly mark the position of a palisade or posts, but it was not seen throughout the section. The ground, it will be seen, is sloping slightly towards the rear in this section, but the rampart, nevertheless, has a good command to the front. This section, like all the others, was cut in steps, and each step was clean cut, and swept, before the next was commenced.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXV.

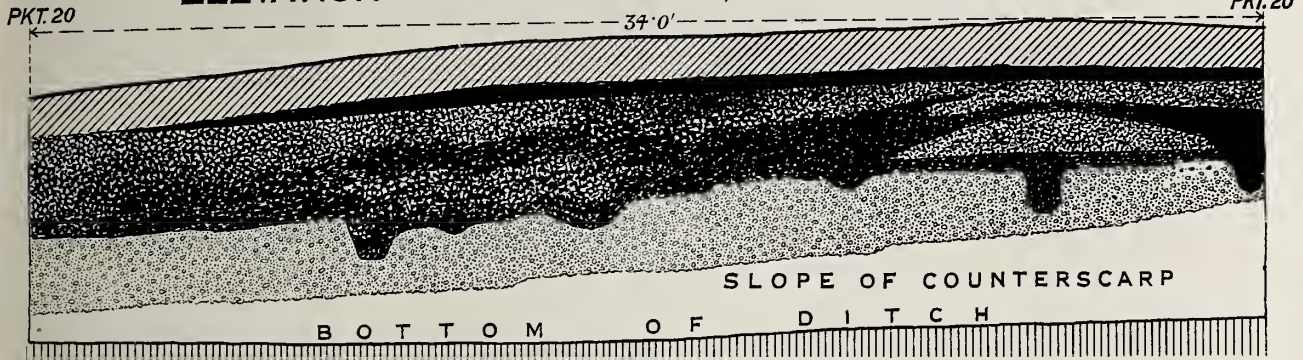
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### ELEVATIONS ACROSS THE CUTTINGS IN SECTIONS I. AND II., BOKERLY DYKE.

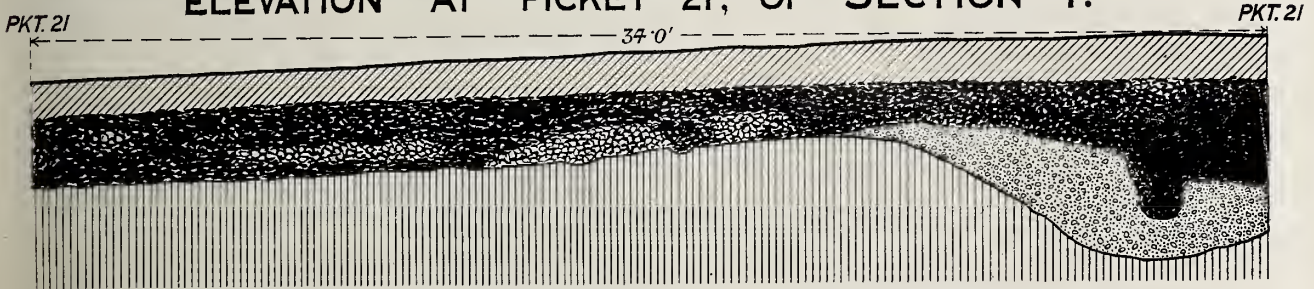
These are views or elevations of the seams, taken at the several pickets named. They serve to show the irregularities of the line between the black mould, and the chalk rubble. Those at pickets 20 and 21 of Section I., are probably caused by pits or habitations, which existed on the ground before the ditch was dug; those at pickets 7 and 8 of Section II., show how the surface mould, having been thrown up first, from the ditch, during the formation of the rampart, was found at the bottom in the section of the rampart, with the chalk rubble above it. Most of the coins and other relics, were found in the dark mould, and not in the chalk rubble, and wherever seams of dark mould appeared in the sections, coins were found in them. The positions of the coins are not marked here, as they are shown in the other Sections. The blackness of the mould as represented in the drawings, is of course conventional.



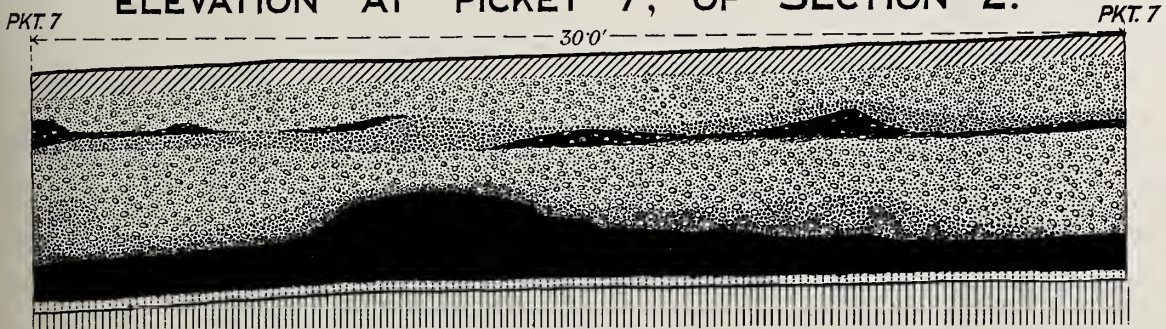
# ELEVATION AT PICKET 20, OF SECTION 1.



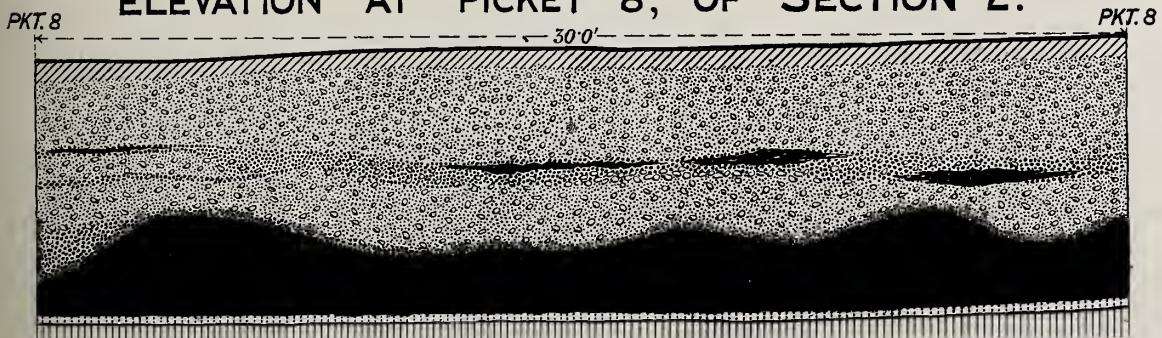
# ELEVATION AT PICKET 21, OF SECTION 1.



# ELEVATION AT PICKET 7, OF SECTION 2.



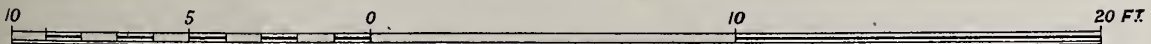
# ELEVATION AT PICKET 8, OF SECTION 2.



## REFERENCES TO SOILS.

UNDISTURBED CHALK,	SURFACE MOULD,	BLACK MOULD,	BROWN MOULD.
CHALK RUBBLE,	DISINTEGRATED CHALK,	CHALK RUBBLE AND BLACK MOULD,	

## SCALE OF FEET.



ELEVATIONS ACROSS THE CUTTINGS IN SECTIONS 1 AND 2 BOKERLY DYKE.

NOTE:—THE POSITIONS OF THE RELICS ARE OMITTED IN THESE ELEVATIONS, AS THEY ARE SHEWN IN THE SECTIONS.



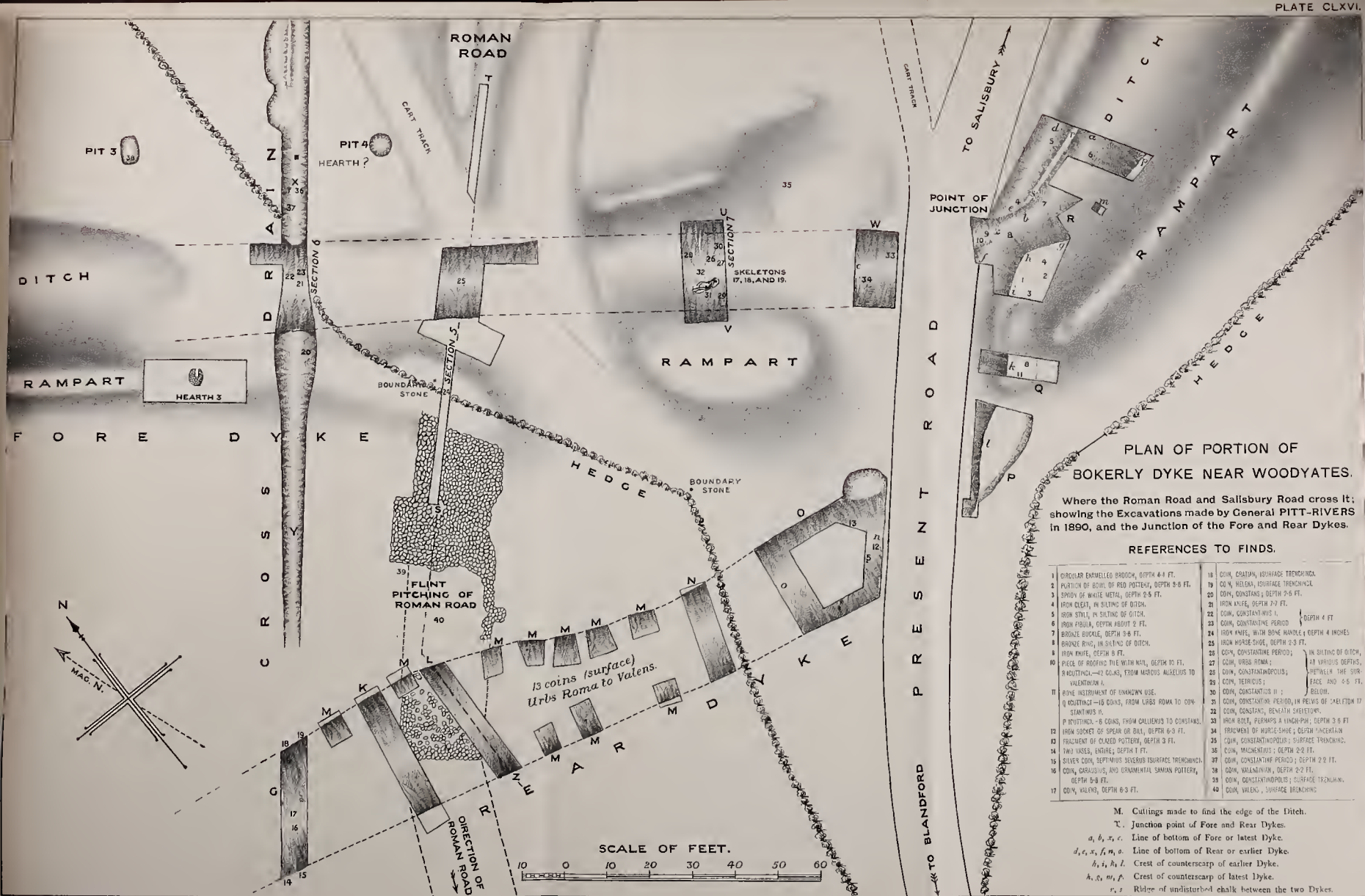
## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXVI.

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### PLAN OF PORTION OF BOKERLY DYKE, NEAR WOODYATES.

This plan shows, on an enlarged scale, a portion of the excavations that are given in Plate CLXII., and contains references to finds that could not be shown on the smaller scale. An enlarged scale is also necessary, to show the slopes of the sides of the ditches, at the point of junction, and the way in which the bottom of the fore, or latest ditch, crosses that of the rear, or earliest ditch, at the point *x*, at a lower level. The main point to be observed in this plan is the ridge of undisturbed chalk, *r. s.*, which is continuous with the ridge separating the two ditches, that was discovered in Section I., and which is here traced to its termination at *s*, where it was cut through in the formation of the Fore Ditch. The bottom of the rear, or earliest ditch, follows the line *d, e, x, f, n, o*, being cut through at *x* by the Fore Ditch, which, after passing it, runs on to form the Rear Ditch in Section I. The bottom of the newer ditch follows the line *c, x, b, a*, crossing the old ditch at a lower level at *x*. The crest of the old escarp, followed the line *l, k, i, h, a*, having been cut away between *h* and *a* by the new ditch, the crest of the escarp of which follows the line *h, g, m, p*. It seems probable that when the new ditch was made, the part *d. e.* of the old ditch was filled up, leaving only the bottom of the new ditch, *x, b, a*, open. The crest of the new counterscarp then followed the line *r. s.*, or thereabouts.

The other portions of this plan are sufficiently explained in the description of Plate CLXII.









## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXVII.

PLAN AND SECTION OF HYPOCAUST, FOUND CLOSE TO THE  
MID DRAIN WEST.

Whilst excavating the line of the Mid Drain West, towards the west end of it, as shown in the plan, Plate CLXII., the workmen, finding the soil had been disturbed on the north side of the drain, excavated the soft mould and rubble with which the cavity was filled, and disclosed a Hypocaust, built of regularly laid flints. It was of T-shaped plan; the main channel was 1·8 feet wide, 4·9 feet deep, beneath the surface, and 9·4 feet long, at the end of which was a transverse channel, 0·9 feet wide and 7·5 feet in length, extending to the same distance on each side, and at right angles to the main channel. The upper foot of the masonry had been removed, probably by cultivation, leaving the upright walls about 4·7 feet high in every part, and about 1·3 feet thick. It was well built, but without mortar, and the inside face smoothly formed. The floor was level, but sloping a little towards the mouth of the main channel, where two upright slabs of sandstone, "a" "a," showed marks of burning, and proved that the fire had been kindled at that spot. The interior was filled up to the top with loose flints of the same size as the wall, from the top part of which they had probably been thrown, or had fallen, into the interior. Amongst the relics found in the *filling* of this Hypocaust were fragments of New Forest pottery, the greater part of a tazza of cream-coloured ware, painted red in imitation of Samian, and having an overhanging flange all round, probably to receive an iron stand, on which it was supported over a fire in the manner represented in the woodcut, p. 144. The tazza has been restored, and is represented in Fig. 3, Plate CLXXXVI. Nine iron nails and two pieces of stone roofing tile, nearly perfect, were also found in the Hypocaust. At the mouth, an oval *præfurnium* was found, cut out of the chalk, and the whole structure resembled in every respect those found at Woodcuts, and represented in Plate VI., Figs. 3 and 4, Vol. I. No trace of this structure was seen on the surface before excavation. This plate also shows the position of Skeleton No. 11, with reference to the Hypocaust, the details of which are given in connection with Fig. 6, Plate CXCI. There is no evidence to show whether the Hypocaust or the Mid







Drain West, had been made first, except that No. 1 Drain, which is shown, by its termination at the west end, to be the older of the two drains, must probably have been made before it, as its side was cut into by the end of the *præfurnium*. The sides of the *præfurnium* were very smoothly cut in the chalk. We are still in doubt as to the exact manner in which these peculiar Hypocausts were used for warming a room, if that was their purpose. The difference of form between this and the one represented in Plate VII., Vol. I. may denote a difference of purpose, or it may be that the same purpose was effected in these cases by different means. It is possible that future discoveries may throw further light upon the subject. The discovery of a skeleton in the main channel of one of them at Woodcuts, Vol. I., Plate VI., Fig. 4, and Plate IX., Fig. 10, suggests the possibility of their having been *crematoria*, which originally had masonry chimneys that have been thrown down to the level of the ground.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXVIII.

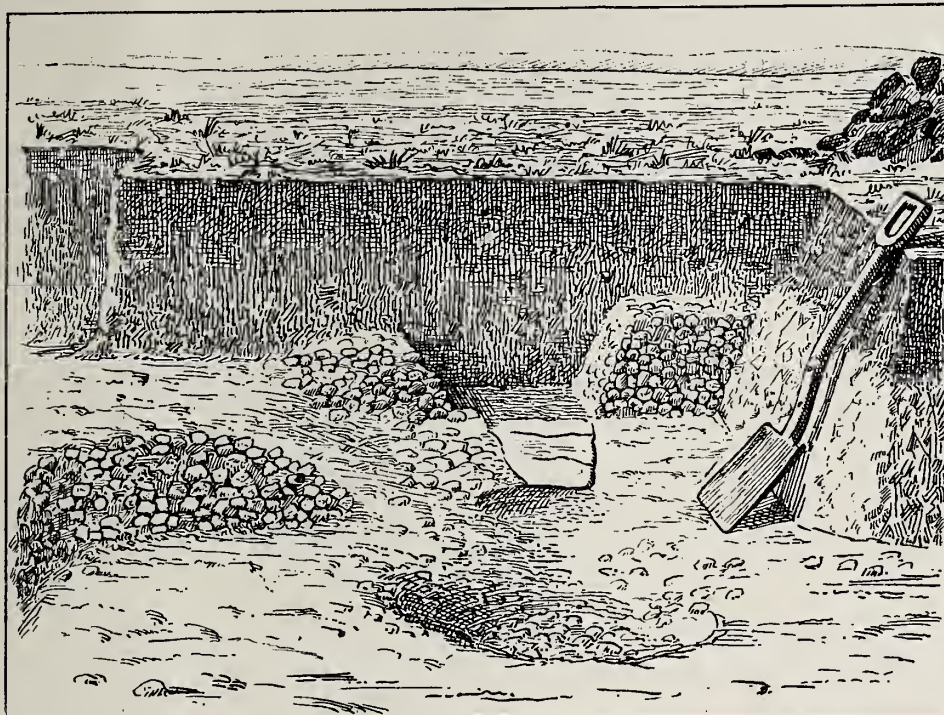
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Fig. 1.—View of Hearth No. 1, on the eastern edge of the Cross Drain. The Hearth was on the eastern side of a square area, which appeared to be foundations of a room or habitation of some kind, and which extended across both sides of the Cross Drain, the bottom of which appears to have run through the room. The fireplace consisted of a recess on the side of this room, 1·6 feet wide and 3·3 feet long; the sides 1·3 feet high. It was below the surface mould, and covered with a plaster of baked clay, quite red from the action of fire. The Hearth consisted of a slab of sandstone, projecting 1·7 feet beyond the recess, into the room, and also showing marks of fire. The interior of the fireplace was filled with burnt earth, in which were found four oyster-shells, an iron hook for hanging a door, such as is represented in Figs. 19 and 20, Plate XXVIII., Vol. I., three of which were found in this Settlement, and a bronze wire ring, 0·58 inch interior diameter, such as might have been used as a finger ring for a very small hand. In front of the Hearth was a slight, basin-shaped depression, 1·6 feet by 1·3 feet and 0·5 foot deep, probably made by the feet of the people using the fire. In the square area of the room, 5·4 feet by 3·3 feet, the floor of which was sunk 2·5 feet below the surface, and on the same level as the Hearth, were found a large quantity of fragments of pottery, including New Forest Ware and Samian, and some ornamental pieces, of which one is figured in Fig. 7, Plate CLXXXV.; an iron cleat, similar to those found on the shoes of Skeleton No. 20; a fragment of roofing tile of Purbeck shale; several fragments of bronze and iron; a bronze fibula (Fig. 19, Plate CLXXXII.), of a form that is essentially Roman, and not previously found in any of the diggings in this neighbourhood, and nine 3rd brass Roman coins, extending from Tetricus to Valens. The three cramps, two of which are represented in Figs. 20 and 21, Plate CLXXXIII., were found in the Cross Drain near this spot. They are of the kind used at the present time for fastening wood and stone.

Fig. 2.—The lower figure on this plate is a bird's eye view of the Hypocaust, described in the preceding plate, taken from the south side of the Mid Drain West. For further particulars see Plate CLXVII.

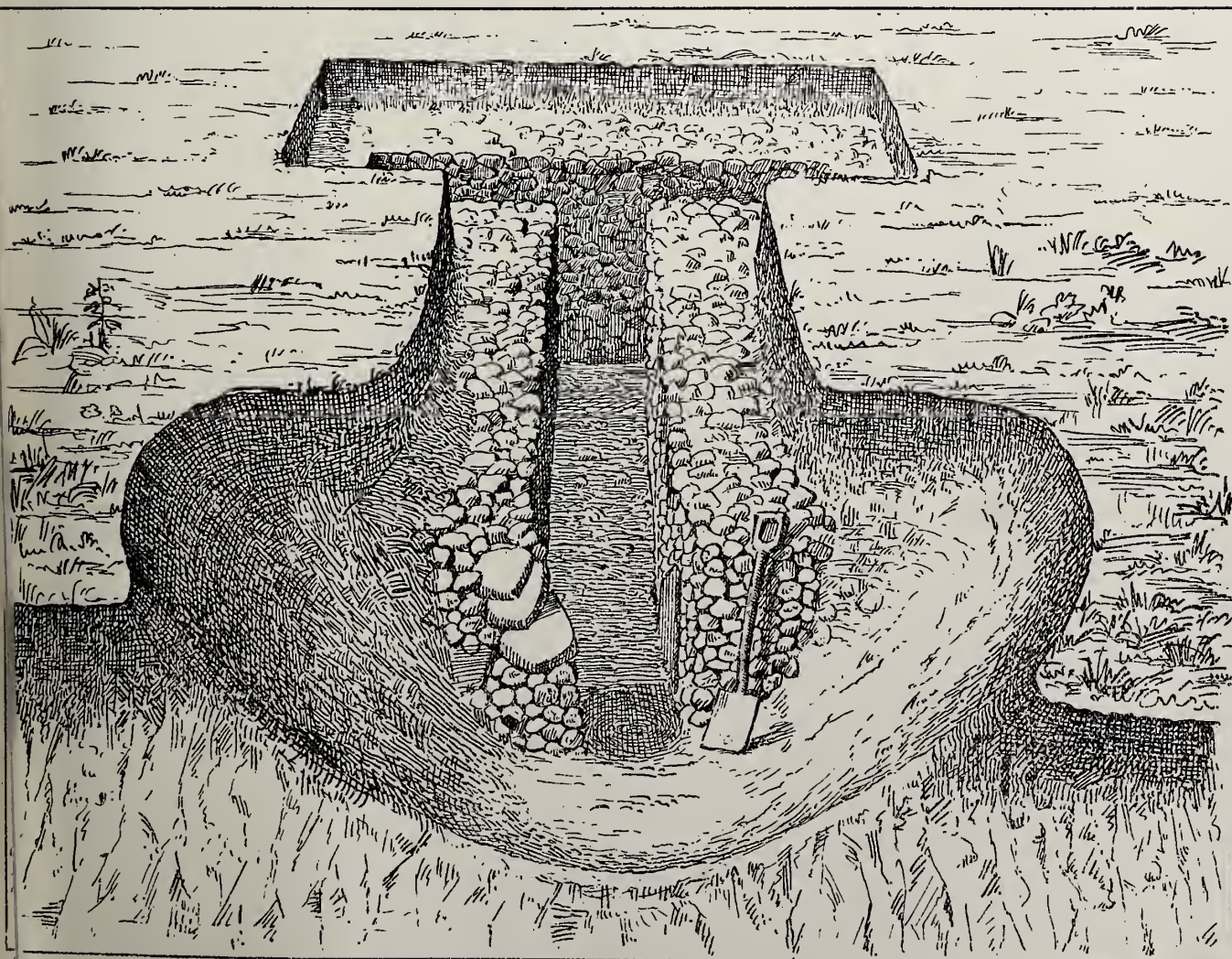


FIG. I.



HEARTH I.

FIG. 2



HYPOCAUST.









## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXIX.

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### PLAN OF EPAULEMENT, BOKERLY DYKE, SHOWING ITS FORM BEFORE EXCAVATIONS WERE MADE.

This is a plan, on an enlarged scale, of the Epaulement shown on the Map, Plate CLXI., which is there described, and the reasons given, for thinking that it may have been the western termination of the dyke at one time, and that all the part to the west of it may have been constructed subsequently. It was assumed as possible that the Cranborne Chase Wood may have extended thus far from the westward, and that the Dyke, having been intended only to guard the open tract of country between the forests, terminated at the edge of the wood. The outline of the work was so much cut up by the excavations, shown in the next plate, that it has been thought advisable to give a plan of it, before the excavations commenced. The Epaulement ran down hill and terminated in the bottom of the Combe, but the slope is so gentle that it is not marked in the plan. The term Traverse is employed for the part of the entrenchment which crossed the ditch, because it traversed the ditch of the Epaulement.









## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXX.

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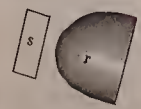
### PLAN OF EPAULEMENT, BOKERLY DYKE, SHOWING THE EXCAVATIONS MADE IN 1890.

This plan shows the excavations made in the Traverse, in order to ascertain whether there had been a ditch beneath it, which originally joined the ditch of the Epaulement continuously with that of the main Dyke. If so, it would show that the Epaulement was originally intended as a termination to the left flank of the Dyke, and that the Traverse was thrown over it subsequently, in continuation of the main rampart of the dyke to continue it to the westward. To prove this, a section C. D. was cut, taking out all the made earth and laying bare the ditch beneath, the bottom of which was found to follow the line *f. g.*, proving that this supposition was correct, and that a ditch did formerly exist which was filled up by the Traverse. This section is shown in Section 11, Plate CLXXI., which will be described in the next plate. A Section A. E. was cut across the main dyke to ascertain whether there was a double ditch as in Section I. This was found to be the case. The Section is shown in Section 10, Plate CLXXII. The ridge *m. n.* in the plan is the ridge of undisturbed chalk separating the two ditches, as in Section I., and also corresponds to the ridge *r. s.* in Plate CLXVI. The ditch portion of the Section was then extended to the westward, to see where the inner and outer ditches crossed or united, as it was evident, that if the outer ditch ran round into the Epaulement ditch, the inner ditch must join or cross it somewhere. This was found to take place at *j.* The bottom of the first ditch, *a. e.*, was the highest, and the second ditch, *h. j.*, cut across it at a lower level, as was found to be the case at *x.*, Plate CLXVI., where the same thing occurred. It now became quite evident that the second ditch, which, it has been shown, was continuous with the ditch of the Fore Dyke, had run all along the face of the Entrenchment, behind the first ditch, and had cut through it at a lower level in these two places. In this plan the line *a. e. k. f. g.* represents the first ditch, and the line *h. j. k. l.* the second ditch. Comparing this plan with that shown in Plate CLXVI., it will be seen that the several parts correspond precisely. The ridge *m. n.* of this plan, corresponds to the ridge *r. s.* of that plan. The line *a. e.* of this plan,

PLAN OF EPAULEMENT, BOKERLY DYKE.  
SHEWING THE EXCAVATIONS MADE BY  
GENERAL PITT-RIVERS IN 1890.



CUTTINGS MADE TO  
ASCERTAIN IF DITCH  
EXTENDED FURTHER



DITCH ENDS HERE



DITCH

MODERN  
CART

OF  
TRACK

EPAULEMENT

EPAULEMENT

EPAULEMENT

BOKERLY  
DITCH

MARTIN

DOWN

DYKE

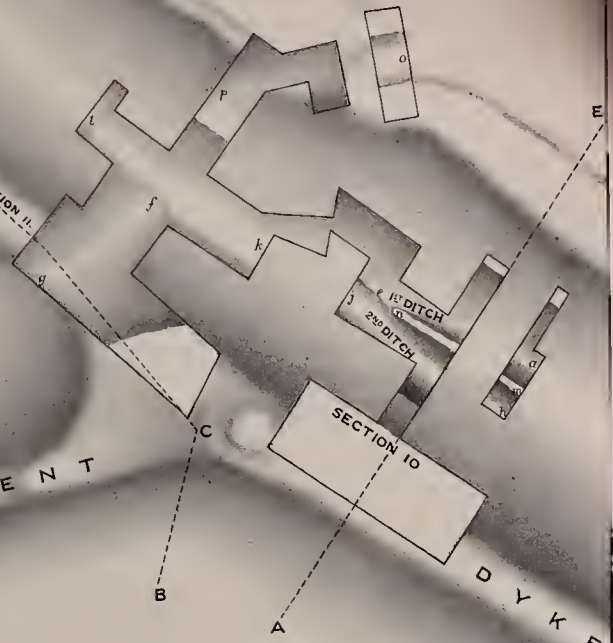
MARTIN  
DOWN

SECTION II.

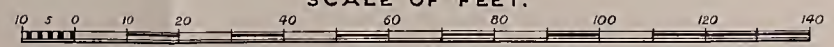
SECTION 10

15' DITCH

250' DITCH



SCALE OF FEET.







corresponds to *d. e.* of that; the point *e.* in this corresponds to the point *e.* in that; the bottom of the old ditch *a. e. k. f. g.* corresponds to the bottom of the old ditch *d. e. x. f.* of that; and the bottom of the new ditch *h. j. k. l.* of this corresponds to the bottom of the new ditch *a. b. x. c.* of that plan. In both cases the bottom of the new ditch is about 2 feet lower than that of the old ditch, and the broken edges of the old ditch are shown at *e.* and *f.* just as they are shown at *e.* and *f.* in the former plan. No double ditch was found in this plan at *l.*, but it is probable that if the *silting* had been taken out further to the westward it would have been found.\*

A depression *p. o.* in the counterscarp was examined by excavating the *silting*, and the chalk beneath was found smooth, as if by the action of water. No running water could ever have passed in this direction, but if the ground outside the ditch was occupied, refuse may have been thrown down here, into the ditch, at a time when the ditch under the Traverse was open, and may have been carried by *f. g.* into the ditch of the Epaulement, and so down the slope of that ditch, into the bottom of the Combe.

Sections were cut at *u. t.* and *s.* in the bottom of the Combe, to ascertain whether the ditch of the Epaulement extended beyond the bottom of the Combe, but no ditch was found. A section was cut at *q.*, which revealed the ditch in its regular proportions, and another was afterwards cut at *r.*, in which the end of the ditch was found, in the bottom of the Combe. This proved that the Epaulement did not run over the hill, as the Rear Dyke did, but in all probability was only a short return of the Dyke intended to cover its flank, at the spot where it originally terminated.

\* I must here again remind the reader, in studying these plans, that in a chalk formation, the *silting* or *filling* of a ditch is very easily distinguished from the undisturbed chalk, the former generally consisting of soft mould or rubble of dark colour, whilst the old sides of the ditches are of hard white chalk, generally well preserved. This, in cases where the object of the excavations is to discover the original form of the works, makes it far more satisfactory to excavate in a chalk formation than in some others, where the difference in the soils is sometimes less marked, and difficult to distinguish. In the models of these excavations, exhibited in my Museum at Farnham, which correspond to the Plans, their forms are very clearly represented.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXI.

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### SECTION 11 ALONG THE TRAVERSE ON THE LINE B. C. D. OF PLAN, PLATE CLXX.

This is the section cut along the crest of the Traverse, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Ditch of the Epaulement could be found beneath it. That it is so, is abundantly proved by the seams in the Section. Those of the older rampart and the old surface line, crop out on the exterior slope, which is overlaid by a sediment of fine light brown mould, covered by chalk rubble, which is unconformable with the seams of the old rampart, and follows the line of the old exterior slope. This is evidently the *silting* of the old rampart, before the earth of the Traverse was laid upon it. The Traverse, consisting of chalk rubble with seams of mould, was heaped up over this, so as to continue the rampart across the ditch. The position of the fragments of red Samian pottery, S. S. S. S. S., proves the Roman or Romano-British occupation of the ground, at the time that the Traverse was laid on. No fragment of this pottery was found in the old rampart in this, or any of the sections cut in it, at this place. The position at M of a coin of Magnentius, A.D. 350-353, proves that this addition to the defences was not made earlier than that period, and there is probably no very great difference of date between this Traverse and the rest of the Entrenchment to the westward; but what the difference of date between it and the old rampart may be cannot be ascertained, beyond the fact that the latter is earlier.

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### SECTION 6 ACROSS BOKERLY DYKE ON THE LINE OF THE CROSS DRAIN.

This section is given to show that the bottom of the Cross Ditch, at the point where, as already mentioned, it crosses the ditch of the Fore Dyke, is 6.6 feet higher than it, consequently it could not have been used as a drain for water after the ditch



of the Fore Dyke was made, unless it was made after the ditch of the Dyke had been filled up again with earth, which is improbable. The fall of the bottom of the Cross Drain, from left to right, within the space shown in the section, it will be seen, is 3 inches.

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#### GENERAL SECTION ACROSS BOKERLY REAR DYKE, SHOWING THE POSITION OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FINDS.

This is an average section of the Rear Dyke, not taken at any particular spot, and it is given to show the black mould at top, and the light brown mould beneath; also the position of some of the principal objects found in the *filling* of the ditch with reference to the surface. Red Samian pottery, S. S. S. S., was found all through the section quite down to the bottom. Coins of Severus, Tetricus, Probus, Constantine I., Helena, Constans, Constantine II., Constantius II., Valentinian, Valens, and Gratianus, were found indiscriminately throughout the *filling*, as they happened to have been thrown down with the soil, during the time the ditch was filled in, probably by throwing the rampart into it.

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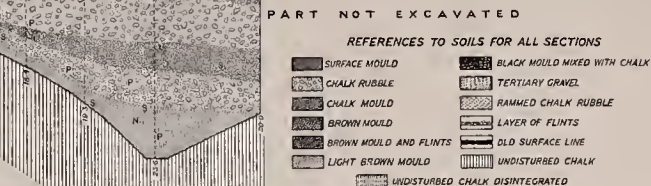
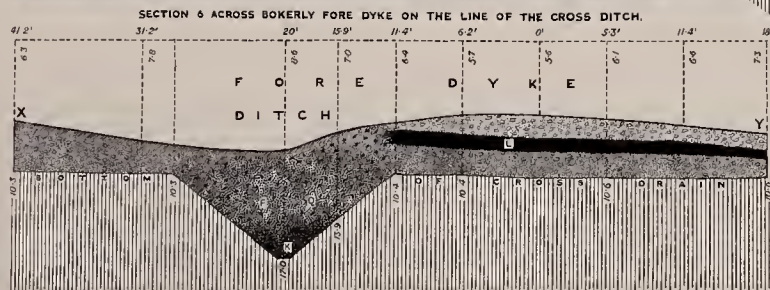
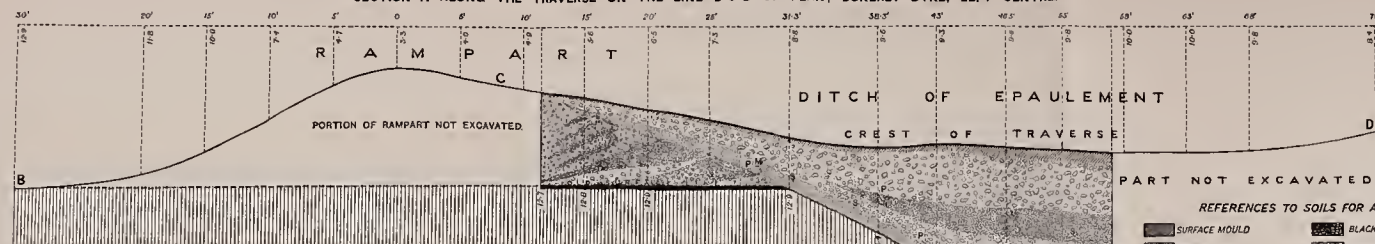
#### SECTION 5 ACROSS BOKERLY FORE AND REAR DYKES, ALONG THE LINE OF THE CENTRE OF THE ROMAN ROAD.

This section shows the ditch of the Fore Dyke, cutting across the road beneath the modern cart track, shown in the plan Plate CLXVI., and filled with brown mould and flints. The Roman Road had been cut away over the ditch, probably during the formation of the modern cart tracks, but the three lowest strata of the road, the *pavimentum*, *statumen*, and *ruderatio*, are shown under the small piece of the rampart of the Dyke, and the lowest strata, consisting of a pavement of nodular flints, is shown overlaying the *filling* of the Rear Dyke behind. The black mould mixed with chalk above the lower strata of the road, appears to be part of the rampart thrown up from the ditch, but, if this is the case, the upper strata of the road must have been wanting at the time. They appear, however, to have been also wanting in Section 3, see Plate CLXIII., which was selected on account of being apparently undisturbed. The section is broken, and a space of 38 feet reduced in the section to bring it within the margin of the plate, which accounts for the pitching of the Roman Road being shown at two different levels in the Section.

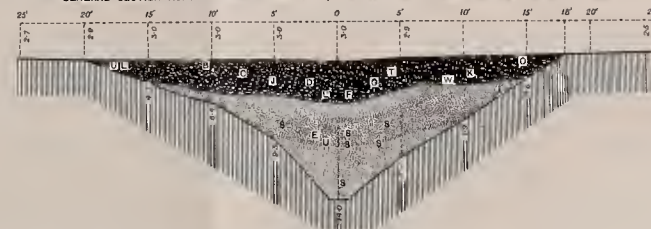
SECTION 7 ACROSS BOKERLY FORE DYKE ON LINE U. V. OF PLAN,  
PLATE CLXII.

This Section is given to show the positions of three skeletons, X, Y, and Z, in Section, Nos. 17, 18, and 19. The two former appear to have been buried in the *silting* or *filling* of the ditch, at a time when the surface of it could not have been far below its present level. In cutting the graves for the two skeletons, X and Y, a part of the undisturbed chalk of the escarpment had been dug into, and Skeleton X deposited upon the ledge thus formed, whilst Y at the same level rested on the mould of the *filling*. Both skeletons were nearly in the same position, side by side, as shown in Plate CXCIV. This shows that the practice of burying in the *filling* of the ditches must have continued for some time after the ditch of the Dyke had been filled up at this place. But the Dyke was so cut about in this part, that it is impossible to say how soon after its construction it may have been filled up. It may have been filled up here before the ditch in other parts had had time to silt up to any great extent. Skeleton Z, No. 19, must have been deposited in a shallow grave, but only the skull and a few of the bones of this skeleton were found. The letters show the positions of several coins found in this ditch on the line of the section.

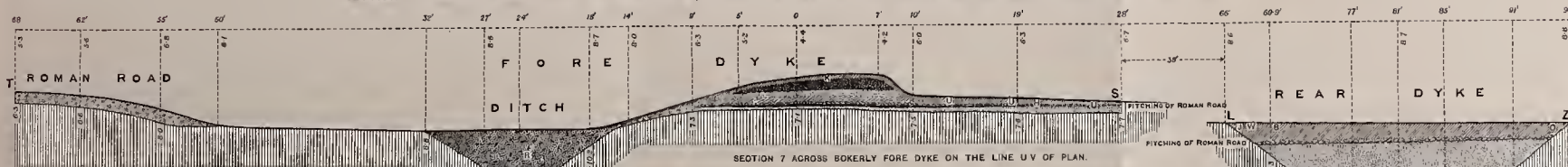
SECTION II ALONG THE TRAVERSE ON THE LINE BCD OF PLAN; BOKERLY DYKE, LEFT CENTRE.



GENERAL SECTION ACROSS BOKERLY REAR DYKE, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL FINDS.

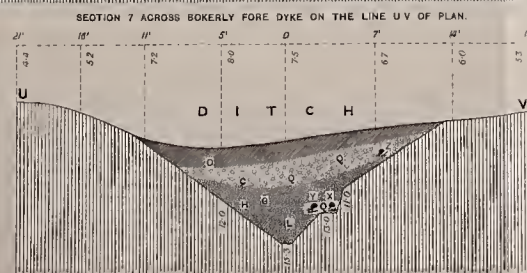


SECTION 5 ACROSS BOKERLY FORE AND REAR DYKES, ALONG THE LINE OF THE CENTRE OF THE ROMAN ROAD, TSLZ ON PLAN.

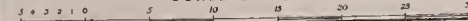


REFERENCES TO FINDS FOR ALL SECTIONS ON THIS PLATE

- The position of each find is marked on the plan.
- A. FRAGMENT OF GLAZED POTTERY. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION).
  - B. COIN. BETTIMUS SEVERUS. A.D. 193-211. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION).
  - C. TETRICHUS II. A.D. 268-273. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION); SECTION 7.
  - D. PROBUS. A.D. 276-282. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION).
  - E. CARAVIUS. A.D. 287-293. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION); SECTION 8.
  - F. CONSTANTINE I. A.D. 306-337. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION); SECTION 9.
  - G. CONSTANTINE I. A.D. 306-337. IURES ROMAN. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION); SECTION 7.
  - H. CONSTANTINE I. A.D. 306-337. CONSTANTINOPLE. SECTIONS 8 & 7.
  - I. HELENA. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION); SECTION 8.
  - J. IRON KNIFE. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION); SECTION 9.
  - K. COIN. CONSTANTINE. A.D. 327-350. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION); SECTIONS 8 & 7.
  - L. MAGNENTUS. A.D. 350-353. SECTION 8 ALONG TRAVERSE.
  - M. IRON WALL. SECTION II ALONG TRAVERSE.
  - N. COIN. CONSTANTINE II. A.D. 337-350. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION); SECTIONS 8 & 7.
  - O. POTTERY WITH DRINKS OF QUARTZ SAND IN ITS COMPOSITION TO A GREATER OR LESS DEGREE THROUGHOUT, OF DIFFERENT THICKNESSES AND COLOUR. SOME GRAY AND BROWN-RED, BUT THE MAJORITY BROWN. IT CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED FROM THE ORDINARY BROWN POTTERY FOUND IN ALL THE ROMAN BRITISH SETTLEMENTS. SECTION II ALONG TRAVERSE.
  - P. COIN. CONSTANTINE PERIOD. SECTIONS 8 & 7.
  - Q. IRON NOSE BRACE. SECTION 8.
  - R. RED BAMIAN POTTERY. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION); SECTION 8. SECTION II ALONG TRAVERSE.
  - S. COIN. VALENTIANUS. A.D. 364-375. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION).
  - T. VALENS. A.D. 364-375. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION); SECTION 8.
  - U. ORSTANDUS. A.D. 375-393. REAR DYKE (GENERAL SECTION); SECTION 9.
  - V. HUMAN SKELETON (No. 121) MALE. ESTIMATED STATURE 5' 2". COIN. Q. CONSTANTINE PERIOD IN PELVIS. SECTION 7.
  - W. NO. 18 MALE. ESTIMATED STATURE 5' 7". SECTION 7.
  - X. PORTION OF HUMAN SKELETON (No. 121). SECTION 7.



SCALE OF FEET.









## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXII.

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### SECTIONS ACROSS THE DYKE TO THE EAST OF THE EPAULEMENT.

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#### SECTION 10 ACROSS BOKERLY DYKE, LEFT CENTRE.

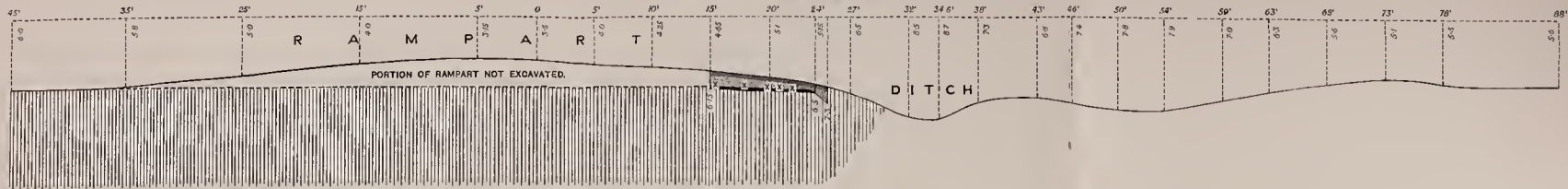
This section has already been spoken of in the references to Plate CLXX., where its position on the line A. E. is shown in the plan. No red Samian was found in the body of the rampart. The fragments of pottery, the positions of which are represented by the letters P in the section, are of a kind that might be either pre-Roman or Roman, whilst those found in the positions marked X are of a quality usually considered to be British and pre-Roman. The absence of Samian in the rampart cannot, however, be said to prove that the Dyke, at this part, was pre-Roman. It might be so, or the absence of Samian might arise from the fact that Roman pottery had not become diffused in the soil to the extent that took place afterwards. The piece of Samian pottery, S in the section, it will be observed, was at the bottom of the inner ditch, close to the foot of the escarp. In this position it might probably have been deposited after the outer ditch had been superseded and filled in. Observations of this character are inconclusive when taken by themselves, but when a mass of similar evidence hangs together, it approaches reliability. The dotted line marks the assumed outline of the original rampart, before the second and inner ditch was dug. This section was extended to 40 feet on the exterior slope of the rampart, to increase the probability of finding Roman pottery there, as shown in the plan, Plate CLXX.

The discovery of two ditches in the above section made it desirable to cut other sections to the eastward, to ascertain whether this peculiarity was to be found in other places.

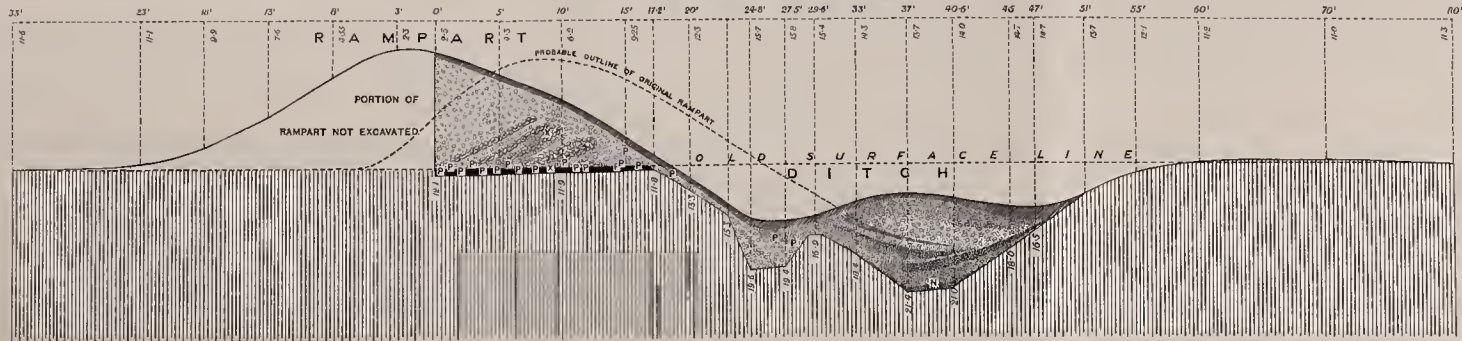
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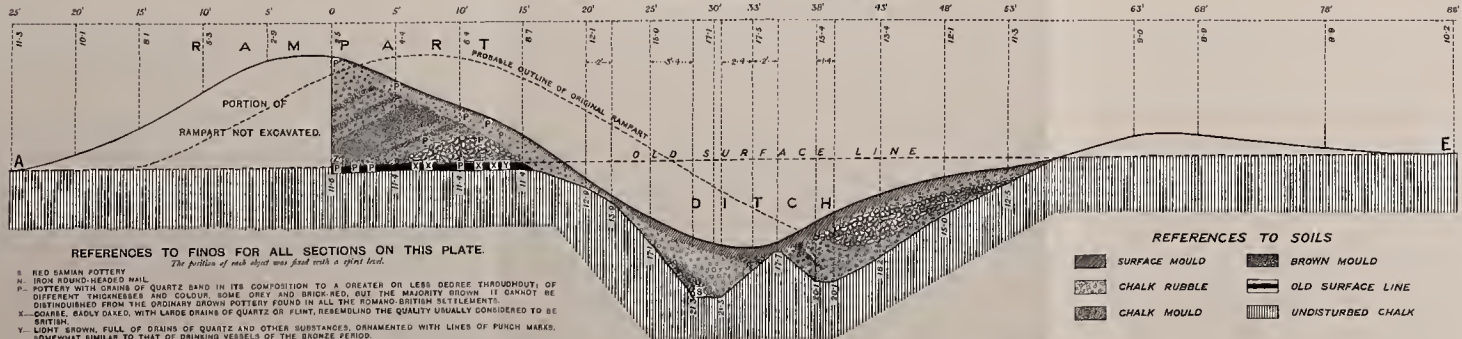
SECTION 8. ACROSS BOKERLY GAP.



SECTION 9. ACROSS BOKERLY DYKE LEFT CENTRE.



SECTION 10. ACROSS BOKERLY DYKE LEFT CENTRE.



REFERENCES TO FINOS FOR ALL SECTIONS ON THIS PLATE.

The portion of each object was fixed with a glass lead.

1. RED SAMIAN POTTERY.
2. IRON ROUND-HEADED NAIL.
3. POTTERY WITH GRAINS OF QUARTZ BAND IN ITS COMPOSITION TO A GREATER OR LESS DEGREE THROUGHOUT; OF DIFFERENT THICKNESSES AND COLOUR, SOME GREY AND BRICK-RED, BUT THE MAJORITY BROWN. IT CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED FROM THE ORDINARY BROWN POTTERY FOUND IN ALL THE ROMAN BRITISH SETTLEMENTS.
4. SQUARE, EASILY DAZED, WITH LARGE GRAINS OF QUARTZ OR FLINT, RESEMBLING THE QUALITY USUALLY CONSIDERED TO BE BRITISH.
5. LIGHT BROWN, FULL OF GRAINS OF QUARTZ AND OTHER SUBSTANCES, ORNAMENTED WITH LINES OF PUNCH MARKS, SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE BRONZE PERIOD.
6. SMOOTH, RED ON BOTH SIDES, 0.28 INCH THICK, GREY IN THE MIDDLE WITH OCCASIONAL GRAINS OF QUARTZ.

REFERENCES TO SOILS

- SURFACE MOULD
- BROWN MOULD
- CHALK RUBBLE
- OLD SURFACE LINE
- CHALK MOULD
- UNDISTURBED CHALK

SCALE OF FEET





## SECTION 9 ACROSS BOKERLY DYKE, LEFT-CENTRE.

This section, 10 feet wide, was cut at 200 feet to the eastward of Section 10, at the spot marked 9 in the general map of Bokerly Dyke, Plate CLXI., close to Bokerly Gap. The two ditches were again found here. The pottery in the body of the rampart was again of the same quality as in the last section. No Samian was found; but an iron round-headed nail of Roman character **N** was found in the bottom of the outer ditch. The rampart portion of this section was extended for 60 feet to the westward, but still no Samian was found in it.

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SECTION 8 ACROSS BOKERLY GAP.

This section was dug still further to the eastward, in Bokerly Gap, the spot already alluded to, and the section is marked 8 in the general plan of Bokerly Dyke, Plate CLXI., where the greater part of the rampart appeared to have been removed at some time, perhaps for top-dressing the soil. The old surface line, in consequence, was got at with much less labour, and the section was confined to the rampart, the cutting being extended to a distance of 125 feet, and 10 feet wide, along the exterior slope. No fragment of red Samian was found—nothing but British pottery, in the positions marked X. X. X. on the old surface line.

These circumstances must undoubtedly be considered to tell in favour of the views of those who, by sheer guess-work, and upon insufficient evidence, have supposed the Dyke to the eastward of the Epaulement to be British and pre-Roman; but the argument would be delusive. A rampart will only contain such fragments of pottery as are to be found in the soil thrown up out of the ditch; and this spot is a considerable distance from the Romano-British Settlement, and from the Roman Road. It may merely show that the fragments of pottery from the Settlement did not extend thus far, and the British pottery found in the rampart here, may be the remains of some much earlier occupation of the ground at this spot. It has been seen all along, that the further the distance from the Romano-British Settlement, the fewer the fragments of Samian and other kinds of hard pottery found in the soil. That this part of the Dyke is earlier than that to the westward of it, there can be no doubt, but there is no evidence to lead to the assumption that it is pre-Roman. From the results already obtained, it appeared probable that much time and labour might be expended in the elucidation of this point, and the further examination of the Dyke was therefore postponed until some future occasion.



### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXIII.

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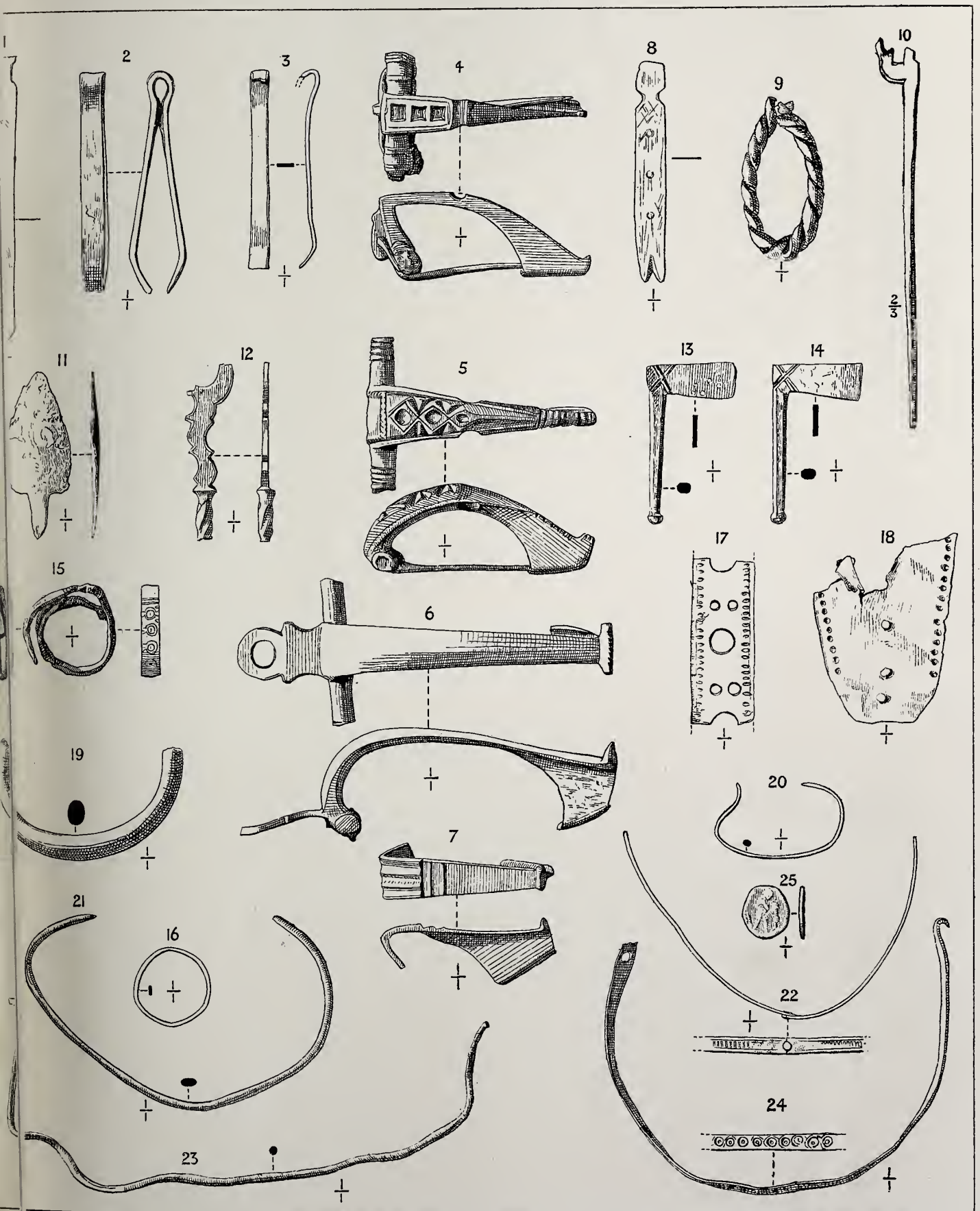
#### BRONZE OBJECTS FOUND IN SECTIONS I. AND II., BOKERLY DYKE, WOODYATES.

- Fig. 1.—Bronze gladius, length, 2·24 inch, breadth, 0·22 inch, thickness, 0·02 inch ; possibly a toy or a charm. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 69 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 2.—Bronze tweezers, 1·74 inch long ; thickness of metal, 0·4 inch. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke ; 9 in Section 1, Plate CLXIII. For remarks on similar implements found at Rotherley and Woodcuts see Vol. II., p. 130.
- Fig. 3.—Half of a pair of tweezers similar to the last ; length, 1·56 inch, thickness, 0·04 inch. Found on the old surface line Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 66 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 4.—Fibula of white metal with spiral pin. Found in the soil thrown out of the ditch from a depth of about 3 feet, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke ; 15 in Section 1, Plate CLXIII. A nearly similar one, found at Woodcuts, is represented in Vol. I., Plate X., Fig. 2. The panels for the setting of the stones in this specimen are square with the sides of the bow, instead of diagonal : the back is also somewhat differently formed. Another, from Rotherley, is represented in Vol. II., Plate XCVII., Fig. 3.
- Fig. 5.—Bronze fibula with hinge-pin and a knob at the nose, and panels on the bow cut diagonally for the setting of stones or glass. Found, with five Roman coins, by a man called Newman whilst digging for chalk, in the interior slope of the rampart, Bokerly Dyke, where Section 1 was subsequently cut. The coins were as follows :—Trajan, 1 (large brass), A.D. 98–117 ; Antoninus Pius, 1 (large brass), A.D. 138–161 ; Tetricus I., 1, A.D. 268–273 ; Constans, 1, A.D. 337–350, and one unidentified. The position of these finds is not shown in the section, Plate CLXIII., having been found before the section was cut. A nearly similar fibula from Woodcuts is shown in Vol. I., Plate X., Fig. 2, and from Rotherley in Vol. II., Plate XCVII., Fig. 3.

- Fig. 6.—Bronze hinge-pin fibula, with a loop for suspension and a knob at the nose; the pin wanting. Found in the body of the rampart, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke; 30 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV. A nearly similar one from Woodcuts is shown in Vol. I., Plate XI., Fig. 9.
- Fig. 7.—Portion of bronze fibula bent at the back. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke; 49 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 8.—Bronze nail cleaner, 1·7 inch long; thickness, 0·02 inch. Found in the body of the rampart, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke; 69 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV. A similar one from Rotherley, is shown in Vol. II., Plate CIII., Fig. 8.
- Fig. 9.—A band of twisted bronze of two strands: each strand is 0·06 inch in diameter. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke; 97 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV. Similar fragments were found at Woodcuts and Rotherley.
- Fig. 10.—Handle of spoon of white metal. Found close to the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke; 14 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV. Similar spoons from Woodcuts are shown in Vol. I., Plate XVI., Figs. 15 and 16.
- Fig. 11.—Bronze arrow-head with tang, flat on one face and slightly convex on the other. Length, including tang, 1·3 inch, tang, 0·34 inch; greatest breadth, 0·58 inch; greatest thickness, 0·06 inch. Found at a depth of 4 feet 3 inches beneath the surface in the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke; 13 in Section 1, Plate CLXIII. The discovery of this implement is of interest, as showing that bows and arrows were used by the defenders of the rampart, these not being weapons usually employed by the Romans. It also gives force to the opinion that the form of the Dyke in this part, as shown in Plate CLXII., was intentional, and that the part of the Dyke thrown forward was intended to flank the Roman Road, as every part of it was within bow-shot of the road.
- Fig. 12.—Bronze object of unknown use. Found close to the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke; 2 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 13.—Miniature bronze axe (*securicula*); probably a toy or charm. Found in the body of the rampart, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke; 35 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV. Similar objects found with Roman remains at Silchester are shown and described in the "Journal of the Archæological Institute," Vol. VIII., p. 245, and Vol. XI., p. 57. All these have cross lines, probably representing the thongs with which the hatchet was fastened to the haft.

- Fig. 14.—Bronze hatchet similar to the last. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 87 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 15.—Bronze band, 0·16 inch broad, and 0·06 inch thick ; ornamented with circles and dots, and twisted as if to form a finger ring. If so, it was only adapted to a very small finger, the interior diameter being 0·58 inch. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke ; 17 in Section 1, Plate CLXIII.
- Fig. 16.—Small bronze finger ring, 0·08 inch broad, and 0·3 inch thick ; adapted to a very small little finger, the interior diameter being 0·6 inch. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 17.—Fragment of thin bronze ornamental band, 0·5 inch broad ; 0·2 inch thick. Found beneath the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke : 22 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 18.—Thin plate of bronze, 0·01 inch in thickness. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 68 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 19.—Fragment of bronze ring or bangle, 0·2 inch by 0·6 inch in thickness. Found in the soil thrown out of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 20.—Fragment of bronze wire, 0·05 inch by 0·04 inch in thickness. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 21.—Bronze band, 0·13 inch by 0·06 inch in thickness. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 19 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 22.—Thin bronze ornamented band in two pieces, fastened by a rivet ; breadth, 0·21 inch ; thickness, 0·02 inch. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 23.—Fragment of bronze wire, 0·06 inch in diameter, much patinated. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke, at a depth of 2·2 feet beneath the surface.
- Fig. 24.—Bronze band with hook and eyelet at the ends ; breadth, 0·13 inch, thickness, 0·03 inch. Found beneath the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 26 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 25.—Bronze gem with a figure in relief, apparently representing Hercules struggling with the lion ; 0·03 inch thick. Found beneath the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 70 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV.





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BRONZE OBJECTS FOUND IN SECTIONS 1 AND 2, BOKERLY DYKE, WOODYATES.







## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXIV.

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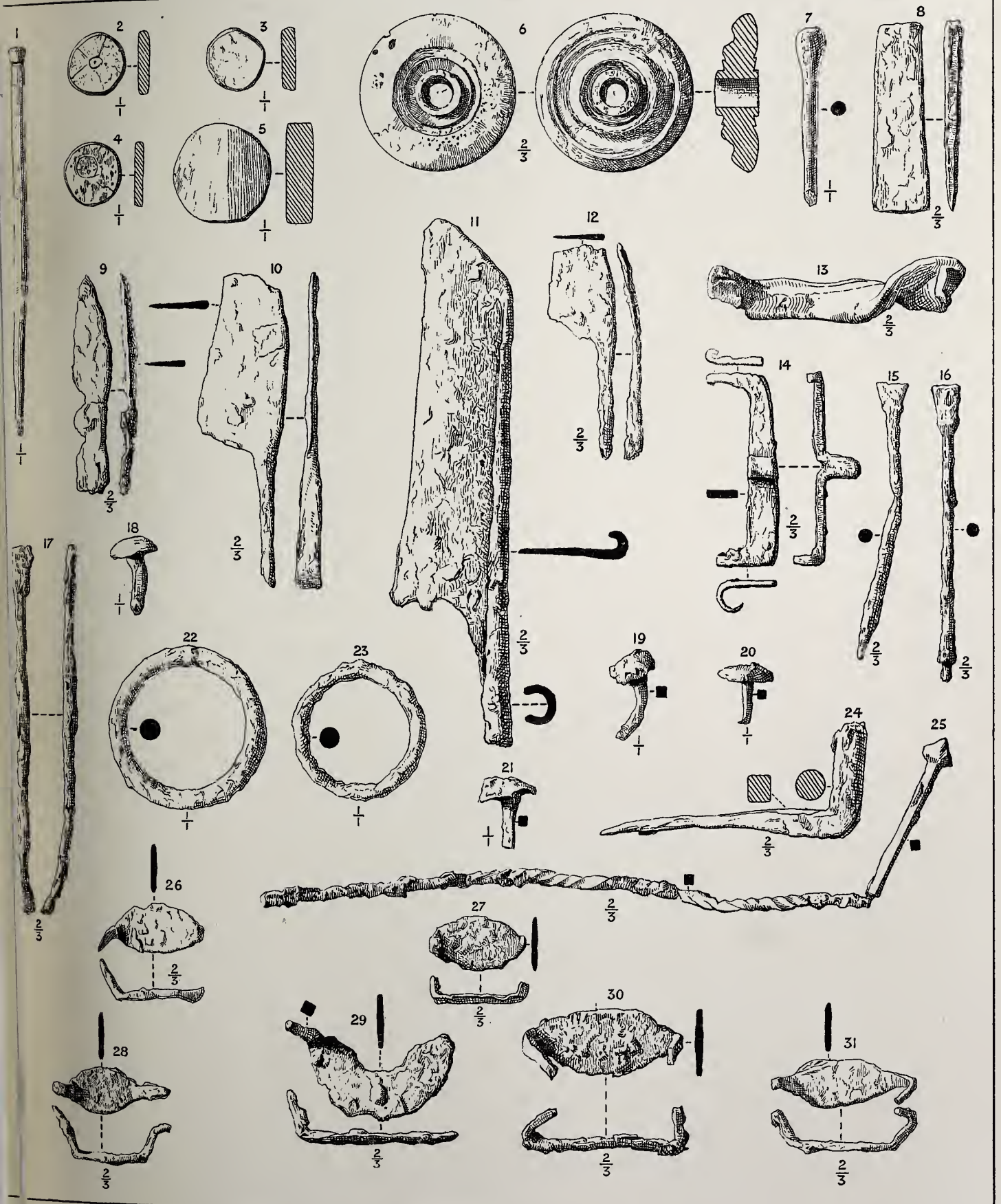
### BONE AND IRON OBJECTS FOUND IN SECTIONS I. AND II., BOKERLY DYKE, WOODYATES.

- Fig. 1.—Bone pin, probably Roman. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke. Similar bone pins were found at Woodcuts and Rotherley.
- Fig. 2.—Bone disc, 0·5 inch in diameter and 0·1 inch thick ; ornamented on one side with a rude circle and dot, and four radiating incised lines ; probably used as pieces in some game. Found with Fig. 4 on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 67 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 3.—Bone disc similar to the last, 0·5 inch in diameter and 0·1 inch thick ; ornamented on one side with a rude circle and dot. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 69 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 4.—Bone disc, somewhat ruder than the two preceding specimens ; diameter, 0·48 inch ; thickness, 0·14 inch. Found with Fig. 2 on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 67 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 5.—Bone disc, larger than the three preceding ones, and showing the curvature of the bone ; finely polished on both faces ; diameter, 0·78 inch ; thickness, 0·2 inch. Found beneath the old surface line, close to the chalk floor, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 25 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 6.—Bone roundel or disc, with concentric ornamentation on both sides : diameter, 1·8 inch ; diameter of hole, 0·28 inch ; greatest thickness, 0·56 inch ; use, unknown. It has been turned on a wheel. Found on the old surface line, close to the chalk floor, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 93 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 7.—Fragment of bone pin. Found in the body of the rampart, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 8.—Blade of an iron chisel or plane, trimmed to an edge on the lower side : length, 2·2 inches ; width at cutting edge, 0·7 inch ; thickness, 0·18 inch. Found in the soil thrown out of the ditch, from a depth of about 3 feet beneath the surface, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.

- Fig. 9.—Blade of an iron knife, single-edged, with curved back and two notches, probably to receive the handle on the cutting side: length, 2·56 inches; thickness at back, 0·12 inch; greatest width of blade, 0·5 inch. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke; 14 in Section 1, Plate CLXIII.
- Fig. 10.—Portion of blade of iron knife, or shears, with curved back; the point apparently broken off: length of blade, 1·1 inch; length of tang, 1·2 inch, which latter is flattened out at the bottom to an edge, 0·3 inch wide and 0·12 inch thick; thickness of blade, 0·08 inch, nearly even all through; and 0·96 inch broad. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke; 16 in Section 1, Plate CLXIII. This may have formed part of a pair of shears.
- Fig. 11.—Iron blade of a knife or pair of shears: blade, 4·5 inches long, by 1·38 inch greatest breadth; thickness at the middle, 0·14 inch. It is curved on one side at the back, as shown in the Section, and the curve is continued along the only remaining portion of the shank, which is 0·42 inch greatest diameter. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke; 15 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 12.—Portion of iron blade of knife or shears, the tang flattened as in Fig. 10: greatest breadth of blade, 0·47 inch; the point broken off. Found just beneath the turf in the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 13.—Fragment, apparently of a leaden handle, part of which is twisted: thickness, 0·24 inch; breadth, 0·5 inch. Found in the body of the rampart, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 14.—Fragment of iron of unknown use, apparently a clamp of some kind. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 15.—Iron stylus: length, 3·3 inches; breadth of edge, 0·32 inch. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 16.—Iron stylus: length, 3·4 inches; breadth of edge, 0·34 inch. It has a tang at the end, as if to fit into a bone handle. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 17.—Iron stylus: 4·4 inches long; breadth of edge, 0·42 inch. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke; 31 in Section 1, Plate CLXIII.
- Fig. 18.—Iron hob-nail of shoe. Found in the body of the rampart, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke. Similar nails were found at Woodcuts and Rotherley, Vol. I., p. 98, and Vol. II., p. 190.
- Fig. 19.—Iron hob-nail of shoe with square shank. Found in the body of the rampart, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke. Four hob-nails were found in all.

- Fig. 20.—Iron hob-nail of shoe with square shank. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 21.—Iron hob-nail of shoe with square shank. Found in Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 22.—Iron ring : thickness, 0·2 inch ; exterior diameter, 1·3 inch. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 23.—Iron ring : thickness, 0·14 inch ; exterior diameter, 1·1 inch. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke ; 38 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV.
- Fig. 24.—Iron door hook, to carry the hinge of a door : greatest diameter, 0·38 inch. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke. Similar staples were found at Woodcuts, Vol. I., p. 87, and also at Rotherley.
- Fig. 25.—Iron rod of unknown use, having a knob at one end, the part nearest to which is square, with 0·2 inch sides for a space of 2·02 inches, and the remainder twisted for 2·96 inches, then square again for 0·3 inch, after which it is twisted again the reverse way, for 2·84 inches ; then square again for 0·4 inch, and after this twisted again to the end. Total length, 10·8 inches. It is sharply bent, and partly broken through in two places. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 26.—Iron cleat for fastening wood or leather. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke. Seventeen in all were found in the two Sections. Similar cleats were found at Woodcuts and Rotherley, at the former of which places they were associated with the iron hob-nails at the feet of Skeleton No. 1. See Vol. II., pp. 132 and 190.
- Fig. 27.—Ditto, ditto. Found in soil thrown out of ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 28.—Ditto, ditto. Found in soil thrown out of ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 29.—Ditto, ditto. This specimen is curved as if to fit some rounded surface. Found in the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 30.—Ditto, ditto. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 31.—Ditto, ditto. Found in soil thrown out of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.





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BONE AND IRON OBJECTS FOUND IN SECTIONS 1 AND 2, BOKERLY DYKE, WOODYATES.



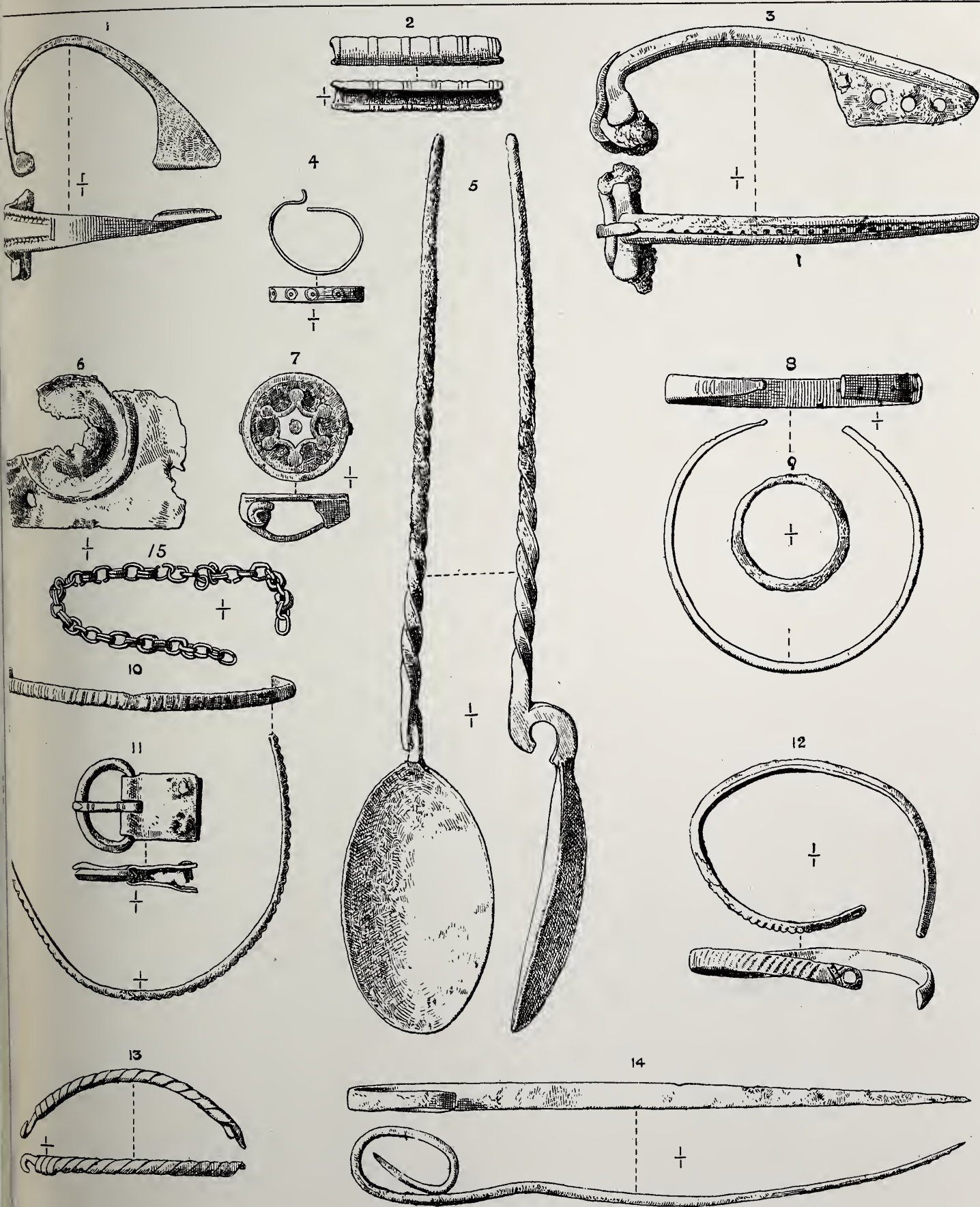




## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXV.

BRONZE OBJECTS, FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF  
BOKERLY DYKE AT WOODYATES.

- Fig. 1.—Bow of bronze hinge-pin fibula, well patinated. Found in black mould, above the old surface line, beneath the rampart, in the Extension of Section 2, Fore Dyke.
- Fig. 2.—Bronze tube, ornamented with five raised bands, and highly patinated; the metal 0·02 inch in thickness; possibly the casing of the spring of a fibula. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke, upper 2 feet.
- Fig. 3.—Bronze fibula, with three circular holes in the catch; 0·1 inch in diameter. Found in the black mould, above the old surface line, beneath the rampart of the Fore Dyke, in the Extension of Section 2. A somewhat similar one from Rotherley is shown in Vol. II., "Excavations," Plate XCVII., Fig. 4, which it resembles in nearly every particular. It is ornamented on the bow with line of a rude fret or meander pattern, which is imperfectly represented in the drawing.
- Fig. 4.—Bronze ring, highly patinated; the metal 0·04 inch thick, and 0·14 inch broad. It is ornamented with a row of pit marks, surrounded by incised rings, and appears to have been fastened by a hook and eye, which latter is broken off. Found at the bottom of the ditch at Bokerly Junction.
- Fig. 5.—Spoon of white metal, with spiral handle, somewhat similar to a fragment of one found at Woodcuts, Vol. I., "Excavations," Plate XVI., Fig. 16. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction, at a depth of 2 feet 5 inches. Similar spoons have been frequently found amongst Roman remains, and were used for eating eggs. The point at the end of the shank was used for picking snails out of their shells, these being a common article of food amongst the Romans.
- Fig. 6.—Thin plate of bronze, 0·02 inch thick, with circle in *repoussé*. It appears not improbable that this is a fragment of the ornamentation of a chest or



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BRONZE OBJECTS, FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF BOKERLY DYKE AT WOODYATES.





box, with bosses, similar to that found at Woodcuts, and represented in Vol. I., "Excavations," Plate XXI., Figs. 12 and 13. Found in the black mould above the old surface line, beneath the Rampart Extension of Section 2, Fore Dyke.

- Fig. 7.—Enamelled brooch with a spring pin, the ornamentation in red, white, and blue. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction. A precisely similar one, with the same number of circular discs on the radii of the wheel, is shown in Plate XL., Fig. 1, Vol. I., "Collectanea Antiqua," found with Roman remains at Springhead, Southfleet, Kent. Another precisely similar with red, blue, and white enamel, having also the six circular discs on the radii of the wheel, was found near Devizes, and is figured in Akerman's "Archæological Index," Plate XII., Fig. 17, which work also contains some observations on the art of enamelling in Gaul and Britain, which the Author believes to be of Celtic, rather than Roman origin. (Akerman's "Archæological Index," p. 109.)
- Fig. 8.—Bronze bangle, highly patinated; thickness, 0·06 inch; breadth, 0·18 inch. Found in the black mould, above the old surface line, beneath the rampart in the Extension of Section 2, Fore Dyke.
- Fig. 9.—Bronze ring, 0·7 inch, interior diameter; thickness, 0·08 inch; breadth, 0·1 inch. Found on the old surface line in the Extension of Section 1.
- Fig. 10.—Bronze band or bangle, ornamented on the outside with transverse notches; thickness, 0·06 inch; breadth, 0·1 inch; it has an eyelet hole at one end, and has probably been fastened with a hook and eye, but the hook is deficient. Found at a depth of 4 feet 6 inches, in the *silting* of the ditch of the Fore Dyke.
- Fig. 11.—Bronze buckle and fastening, the metal of which latter is 0·02 inch thick. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction, at a depth of 3·6 feet.
- Fig. 12.—Bronze bangle, similar to Fig. 10; thickness, 0·08 inch; breadth, 0·16 inch; it has an eyelet hole, and has probably been fastened with a hook, like Fig. 10. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction.
- Fig. 13.—Portion of a bronze spiral band, highly patinated, of two strands, with a hook at one end; it has probably been a bangle, fastened with a hook and eye. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 14.—Bronze pin; thickness, 0·08 inch; greatest breadth, 0·2 inch. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction.
- Fig. 15.—Fragment of small bronze chain, showing 39 links. The links are double. Exterior length of each link, 0·2 inch, width, 0·17 inch; thickness of metal, 0·03 inch. Found in *refilling* Section 1, Rampart Extension, Bokerly Dyke.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXVI.

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### BONE AND IRON OBJECTS, FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF BOKERLY DYKE AT WOODYATES.

- Fig. 1.—Bone instrument of unknown use. Found in the *silting* of the Fore Dyke at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches.
- Fig. 2.—Iron knife, single-edged; thickness of back, 0·12 inch. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction.
- Fig. 3.—Iron fibula of peculiar form; the catch for the pin is longer than in other specimens. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction. Iron fibulæ were found at Woodcuts and Rotherley, and are represented in Vols. I. and II., “Excavations.”
- Fig. 4.—Iron pot-hook. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 5.—Small iron chisel. Found in the Rampart Extension of Section 1.
- Fig. 6.—Iron spear-head, the socket of which has a slit on one side. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 7.—Iron spear or javelin head, the socket of which is broken. Found in the Extension of Section 2, Fore Dyke. A somewhat similar javelin head from Rotherley is figured in Vol. II., Plate CV., Fig. 4.
- Fig. 8.—Fragment of twisted iron, perhaps a Torque. Found in Rampart Extension of Section 2, Fore Dyke.
- Fig. 9.—Iron “dog” or clinch, from Woodyates, similar to Figs. 20 and 21, Plate CLXXXIII., from the same locality, but smaller, and like them probably used for fastening wood. Three similar ones from Rotherley are figured in Vol. II., “Excavations,” Plate CIV., Figs. 3, 19, and 20. They are distinct in form, from the iron clamps or cleats used apparently for leather, and described in Vol. I., Plate XXVIII., Fig. 16, and Vol. II., Plate CXXV., p. 190.
- Fig. 9A.—Iron cleat. Found in the *filling* of the Cross Drain. Similar ones were found as mentioned above, at Woodcuts and Rotherley, and also on the old surface line of Section 2 and in the ditch of Section 1, Woodyates. A precisely similar one was found on the old surface line, 7·9 feet beneath

the crest of the Rampart of Section 2 of Wansdyke, which is represented in Fig. 1, Plate CCXXII. In p. 190, Vol. II., their position is described on the feet of a skeleton at Rotherley, and evidently connected with some portion of the sandals or leather covering of the feet. Several have also been found in recent excavations at Silchester.

Fig. 10.—Another similar to the last, but of different form. Found in the *filling* of the Fore Drain.

Fig. 11.—Portion of the socket, perhaps of a spear or bill; the portion within the socket is iron, so that it appears to have been attached to an iron handle. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke, at a depth of 6 feet 5 inches. Similar sockets from Woodcuts are shown in Plates XXV. and XXVI., Vol. I., and from Rotherley in Plate CIV., Fig. 17.

Fig. 12.—Iron knife. Found in the *silting* of the Fore Dyke, at a depth of 7 feet 7 inches from the surface, and 0·7 foot from the bottom of the ditch, whilst cutting a section beneath the Cross Drain. The form of this knife is peculiar, and deserves attention. Its total length is 6·1 inches, including a tang of 1·44 inch; it is single-edged, the greatest thickness of the back being 0·26 inch. The back is in two nearly, but not perfectly, straight lines of 2·54 inches, and 2·14 inches respectively, joining each other at an angle in the centre of the blade; the edge of the blade is slightly convex. The form of the back of the knife led me to regard it as Saxon the moment I saw it, and Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., who happened to be present at the diggings soon after it was found, and who has considerable experience of Saxon antiquities in Kent, also pronounced it to be Saxon on first seeing it. But, as it is the only object of Saxon form found amongst the innumerable objects turned up during these excavations, it is doubtful whether the peculiarities, above described, are sufficient to warrant its being attributed to a different race and period from the other things found in the Settlement. It is without any groove at the side of the back, which is a common accompaniment of Saxon knives. A somewhat similar form of knife was found by Sir Richard Hoare in a tumulus close by, and is figured in his "Ancient Wiltshire," Vol. I., Plate XXXI., No. 2. From the form of the spear-head associated with it, this must no doubt have been a secondary Saxon interment, although not so described by Sir Richard. He, however, frequently confused the iron objects found in secondary interments with the primary interments. Other knives of the Saxon period, allied to this in form, may be seen in Roach Smith's "Collectanea," Vol. VI., Plate XXII., from Kent, and others from Cambridgeshire are shown in Plate XXX. of the same volume. In Wright's description of Saxon weapons in his "Celt,



Roman and Saxon," one is figured on p. 421. Others are shown in Neville's "Saxon Obsequies," Plates XXXVI. and XXXIX.; in Akerman's "Pagan Saxondom," Plate IX., Fig. 5, found in a tumulus at Great Driffield, and many other instances might be quoted. Some of the Saxon knives, found by me at the sides of the Saxon skeletons in this county at Winkelbury, were nearly of this form, as shown in Vol. II., "Excavations," Plate CL., Figs. 1 and 4. On the other hand, Roman knives as nearly resembling this form, may be seen in Roach Smith's "Roman London," Plate XXXVII., Figs. 2 and 5; also from Richborough, figured in Wright's "Celt, Roman and Saxon," p. 349; in "Isca Silurum," Plate XXXVI., Fig. 3, from Caerwent, and elsewhere. The fact is, that although this form may be recognised as the one prevailing chiefly in Saxon times, the variety in the forms of the knife in both Roman and Saxon times, was so considerable, that a single isolated specimen cannot be taken to determine by its form alone, the period to which it belongs. If it is Saxon its position in the *silting* of the Fore Dyke at 0·7 foot from the bottom, in no way lessens the force of any evidence that has been produced to prove the Romano-British origin of the Dyke, as it is evident it must have been deposited there subsequently to the formation of the Dyke, and after the ditch had already commenced to silt up. On the other hand the circumstance of its being found at a lower depth in the *silting* of the ditch, than the two Skeletons Nos. 17 and 18, which were found buried in the *silting* not far from it, must not be left out of view.

Fig. 13.—Iron knife, in form not entirely different from the last, the fore part of the back being, in this case, slightly concave, and the back more rounded. It has a broad groove on one side, near the back, as shown in the section. Total length 6·08 inches, including a tang of 1·94 inch; the greatest thickness at the back is 0·22 inch; the blade convex. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke, at a depth of 1 foot 4 inches.

Fig. 14.—Iron bolt, perhaps the linch-pin of a chariot or cart. Found in the *silting* of the Fore Dyke, to the side of the Roman Road, at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches. Its total length is 7·54 inches; diameter at top, below the head, 0·76 inch; diameter just above the slot, 0·64 inch; diameter of head, 1·3 inch; thickness of head, 0·5 inch; length of the slot, 0·68 inch; width of the slot, 0·1 inch. The pin is slightly flattened over the slot. It had a fragment, probably of a broken link of a chain, attached to it just below the head, when found. A similar pin is figured in "Grivaud de la Vincelle," Plate LX., Fig. 9, and this is copied into "La Ferronnerie," Plate LVI., E, but without description or dimensions.



BONE AND IRON OBJECTS, FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF BOKERLY DYKE AT WOODYATES.





Fig. 15.—Half a pair of iron shears. Found in the Rampart Extension of Section 1.

Similar shears from Woodcuts are shown in Plate XXII., Figs. 1, 5, and 8, Vol. I., "Excavations," and they are common amongst Roman remains.

Fig. 16.—A pointed instrument of iron of unknown use, and triangular section.

Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction, close to the bottom.

The annexed woodcut represents an iron scythe blade, found in the Mid Drain West, about 1 foot beneath the surface, close to the Hypocaust at Woodyates, and in association with fragments of Roman pottery. It was not included in the plates, because I had some doubt about its antiquity at that time. Its condition, however, denotes great age, and I am inclined to think that it is of the period of the Settlement. It is 2 feet 5½ inches long, from end to point; 1·87 inch greatest breadth of blade, and has a ridge on the upper side rising ½ inch above the blade. It has a square socket, perhaps intended to receive the snathe or sneed (handle), 1½ inch in height, which appears to be open on the side next the blade. The blade is strengthened near the socket by an additional thickness of iron. It is unlike the Roman scythe blade found at Great Chesterford by the Hon. R. Neville in 1854 ("Archæological Journal," Vol. XIII., Plate III., Fig. 29), as well as the Roman one figured in Lindenschmit's "Alterthümer," Band III., Heft III., Taf. 4, found at Mommenheim, which exactly resembles this last. These have a recurved piece about 17 inches in length, and the one from Chesterford is about 5 feet 4 inches in length. They are fastened to the sneed by a tang instead of a socket. All have the ridge at the back on the upper side. Dr. Evans, to whom I have shown the woodcut, concurs with me in thinking that this specimen may perhaps be Romano-British, but he has never seen anything exactly like it. I am almost tempted to suggest, that it may be one of the war scythes which were attached to the chariots, as mentioned by Strabo and others. The square socket would adapt it to turn on the axle as a pivot, and it is difficult to understand how it could have been intended to receive a handle.



## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXVII.

FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY AND OTHER OBJECTS FOUND IN  
SECTIONS I. AND II., BOKERLY DYKE, WOODYATES.

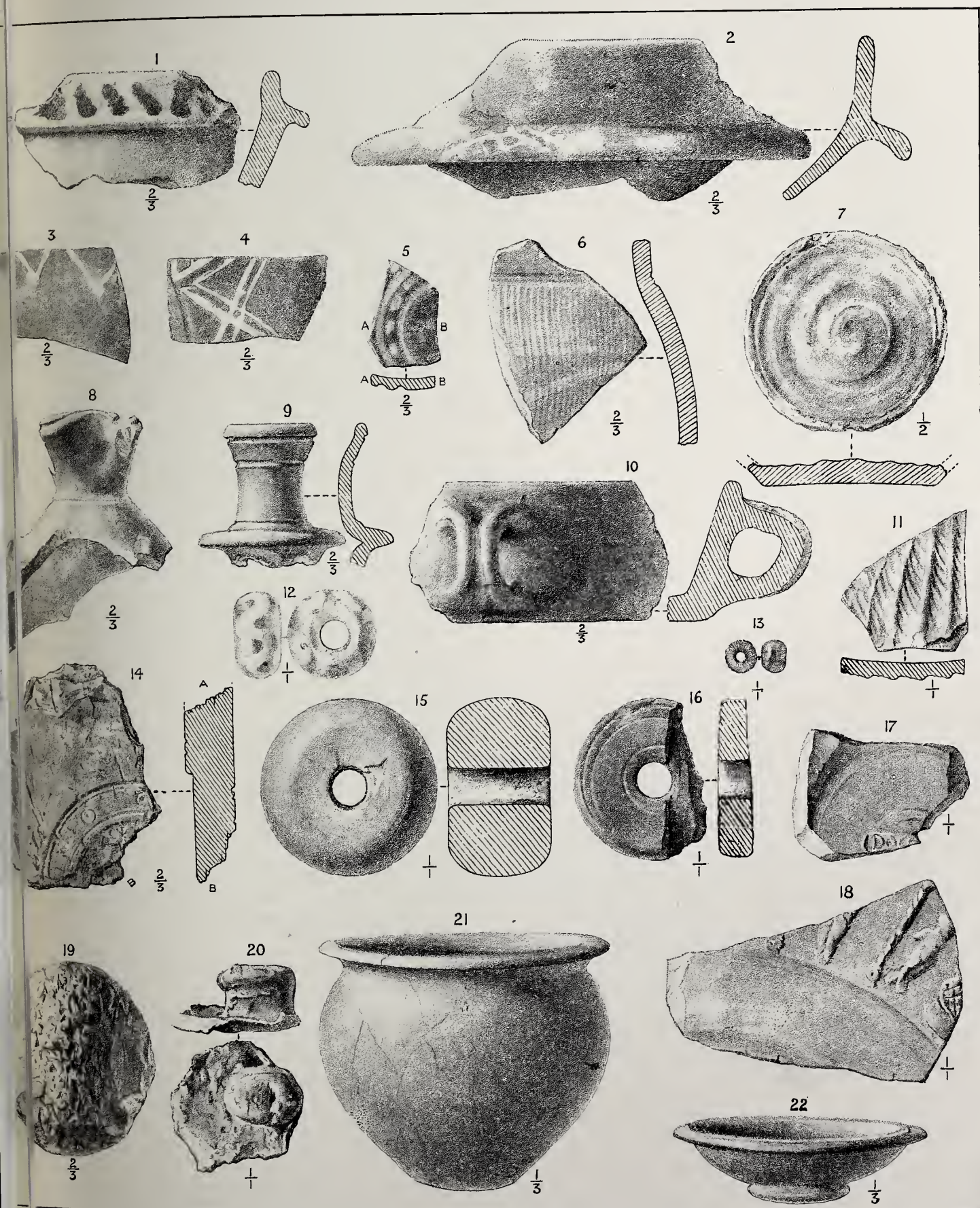
- Fig. 1.—Fragment of rim of white ware ; 0·28 inch thick ; hard, with fine grains of sand in its composition ; splashed with black ornamentation. Found in the body of the rampart, close to the old surface line, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke ; 3B in Section 1, Plate CLXIII.
- Fig. 2.—Fragment of cream-coloured ware ; smooth, and without grains, painted red, and having a design of crossed white painted lines in one place, on the projecting rim. Found in the body of the rampart, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke ; 2 in Section 1, Plate CLXIII.
- Fig. 3.—Fragment of hard grey pottery ; 0·14 inch thick, New Forest ware ; painted black on the outside, with ornamentation in white paint. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 4.—A similar fragment to the last ; thickness, 0·16 inch. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 5.—Fragment of side of vessel similar to the last ; 0·1 inch thick ; ornamented with portion of a concentric circle in black and white paint. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 6.—Fragment of smooth cream-coloured pottery ; 0·26 inch thick ; painted brown inside and out, and ornamented on the outside with perpendicular incised striæ, and two painted bands below. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 7.—Fragment of bottom of pot of brownish-grey ware, showing the spiral marks of the potter's wheel. The sides of the vessel have been chipped neatly off, leaving the bottom, perhaps to be used in a game. Similar objects from Rotherley and Woodcuts are shown in Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, Plate CXVI., Vol. II. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 8.—Fragment of hard grey pottery ; 0·18 inch thick ; brown on the outside ; New Forest ware ; the mouth has been pinched in, to form a lip for pouring. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.

- Fig. 9.—Neck of bottle of hard grey ware, reddish-black on the outside. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke. One nearly similar from Woodcuts is figured in Vol. I., Plate XL., Fig. 1.
- Fig. 10.—Fragment of saucer with handle, of coarse black ware. This vessel is 1.18 inch in height, and the aperture of the handle is 0.25 inch wide, just sufficient to admit the point of the forefinger. It has a small groove down the handle. Found in the body of the rampart, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke. Similar saucers with handles from Woodcuts and Rotherley are shown in Vols. I. and II., Plates XXXIX. and CXI. Statistics of the distribution of similar handles are given in the tables, Vol. II., p. 111.
- Fig. 11.—Fragment of pottery of reddish-black colour, with peculiar incised ornamentation resembling a shell pattern; thickness, 0.12 inch. Found in the body of the rampart, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 12.—Bead of blue glass; 0.7 inch exterior diameter; thickness, 0.38 inch; diameter of hole, 0.22 inch; ornamented with a band, in the form of a meander or wave pattern, composed of white glass, which penetrates into the blue glass to a depth of 0.02 inch. One-half of this bead was found just above the human skeleton No. 1, and the other half in the ditch, at the spots marked 95 and 106 respectively, 4 feet 4 inches apart, in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV., Bokerly Dyke. It appears probable that this bead was attached to the body of the skeleton when buried, and that when the embankment was made, it was broken and the parts separated, as described above.
- Fig. 13.—Spherical glass bead, of green glass; 0.2 inch exterior diameter, with a striated surface, the hole 0.1 inch in diameter. This was not among the discoveries in Bokerly Dyke, but was found in the soil thrown out of Section 3, across the Roman Road, Plate CLXIII.
- Fig. 14.—Fragment of Kimmeridge Shale; 0.78 inch thick; ornamented on both sides with circular incised lines, one side with a circular band, containing a row of circles and dots. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke; 64 in Section 2, south-east half, Plate CLXIV. Similar shale objects were found amongst Roman remains, see Vol. II., pp. 174 and 176, and Plate CXVIII. from Rotherley.
- Fig. 15.—Kimmeridge Shale spindlewhorl; 1.4 inch exterior diameter; 0.84 inch thick; diameter of hole, 0.3 inch. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke. Similar shale spindlewhorls were found at both Woodcuts and Rotherley.
- Fig. 16.—Fragment of shale spindlewhorl, ornamented on one side with concentric circles; exterior diameter, 1.2 inch; thickness, 0.3 inch; diameter of hole, 0.28 inch. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.



- Fig. 17.—Fragment of red Samian pottery of fine quality, forming part of the bottom of a vessel, with the maker's mark stamped on it, the letters "DO" only being legible. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 18.—Fragment of Samian pottery, ornamented with figures in relief, one of which represents a female draped; thickness, 0·18 inch. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 19.—Flint hammer-stone with marks of bruising on its circumference; nearly spherical; diameter 2·2 inches. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at a depth of 2·3 feet beneath the surface, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke; 108 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV. Two of these, from Rotherley, and from Rushmore Park, both associated with Roman remains, are figured in Plate CXXI., Vol. II., Figs. 8 and 9.
- Fig. 20.—Leaden rivet for fastening the fragments of some large vessel; the rivet being oval, 0·6 inch by 0·4 inch, the thickness of the vessel must have been 0·28 inch. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke. For other examples of rivets, see Vol. II., Plate CXI., Figs. 7 and 8.
- Fig. 21.—Globular vessel of hard grey pottery, partly restored; height,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches; exterior diameter at mouth, 7 inches; thickness of sides, 0·12 inch. Found resting on the undisturbed chalk in the counterscarp of Section 1, Bokerly Dyke; 44 in Section 1, Plate CLXIII.
- Fig. 22.—Saucer, of hard red pottery; height,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch; exterior diameter at mouth,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches; it has been greatly restored. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.





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FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY AND OTHER OBJECTS FOUND IN SECTIONS 1 AND 2  
BOKERLY DYKE, WOODYATES.







tation appears to be incised representations of the columns so frequent upon Samian pottery. The semicircular figures probably represent the capitals of the columns. The upper of the three fragments, now cemented together, was found on the old surface line, and the two lower pieces in the body of the rampart between pickets 9 and 10, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke, all being found to match subsequently.

Fig. 17.—Fragment of rim of red pottery, painted brown and ornamented with incised notches. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.

Fig. 18.—Fragment of pottery of grey texture; 0·2 inch thick; coated inside and out with yellow glaze, and ornamented on the outside with grooves. Found on the old surface line, Section 2, Bokerly Dyke; 82 in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV. Somewhat similar glazed pottery was found at Woodcuts, Vol. II., p. 169, and at Rotherley, Vol. II., p. 160. This fragment is rather thicker than the Woodcuts specimen, and the texture is somewhat coarser. It is of the same thickness as one of the Rotherley specimens.

Fig. 19.—Fragment of rim of twisted rope pattern, of coarse grey quality; pierced beneath the rim with a hole. Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.

Fig. 20.—A similar fragment to the last, of coarse grey ware, perforated with a hole; 0·28 inch in diameter. (See Vol. II., pp. 148 and 149.) Found in the *silting* of the ditch, Section 1, Bokerly Dyke.





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FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN SECTIONS 1 AND 2, BOKERLY DYKE, WOODYATES.







## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXIX.

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### FRAGMENTS OF ORNAMENTAL POTTERY, &c., FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF BOKERLY DYKE AT WOODYATES.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of hard grey pottery, 0·12 inch thick ; ornamented apparently with the impress of the fingers ; the interior has a lustre on the surface, which gives it the appearance of having been sized. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke, upper two feet, with 3 others.

Two fragments with this ornamentation were also found in Pit 9. No specimen of this pottery was found at Woodcuts or Rotherley. Similar ornamentation is shown on a specimen from York, represented in Wright's "*Celt, Roman, and Saxon*," p. 226, where it is described as a "frill pattern," and is believed to come from a manufactory in Yorkshire or Lincolnshire, having been found nowhere else at that time. A similar pattern has recently been found at Silchester, and I have also recently found a small fragment orna-



1/2

mented in the same way on the surface at Verlucio, the Roman Station on the Wansdyke (see Map, Plate CCXV.). Similar ornamentation is shown on a vessel discovered in a potter's oven at Durobrivæ (Castor), and is figured in "*The Durobrivæ of Antoninus*" by E. T. Artis, Plate LIII., No. 1. It appears, however, that the pattern was not confined to this country, but was a common ornament on Roman pottery elsewhere. The accompanying woodcut represents a vessel of grey ware, lately added to my collection, and found at Cologne on the Rhine.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of hard red brick-coloured pottery, 0·14 inch thick ; ornamented with a band of raised semicircles, having the appearance of scales overlapping each other ; the interior has the appearance of having been sized. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. This is evidently a variety of the preceding ornament.

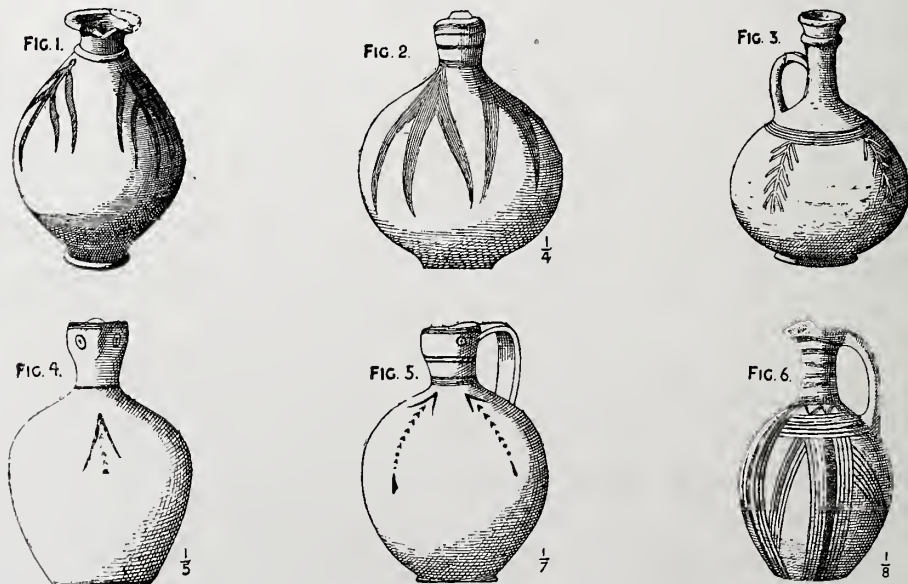


- Fig. 3.—Fragment of hard grey pottery, 0·16 inch thick ; ornamented with bands of punch marks and raised wave lines ; the interior, like the two last specimens, appears to have been sized. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke, upper two feet.
- Fig. 4.—Fragment of hard ware, 0·14 inch thick ; of brown colour, with traces of having been painted black ; the texture is not so close and compact as in the three last specimens ; ornamented with a vertical fluted pattern. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction. It has no signs of sizing in the interior.
- Fig. 5.—Fragment of hard compact pottery, 0·16 inch thick, painted black on the outside, and ornamented with a band of broken coil pattern in white ; the interior has a lustre in places, and appears to have been sized. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. A very similar pattern from the Roman kilns at Crockle in the New Forest is represented in Wise's "New Forest," p. 223. A modification of this pattern is seen on a piece of red Samian from Caerwent ("Isca Silurum," Plate XVII., Fig. 3).
- Fig. 6.—Fragment of hard compact pottery, 0·12 inch thick ; black on the outside ; the ornamentation is in white and raised (*slip ware*), and appears to represent a scroll pattern with flowers. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction.
- Fig. 7.—Fragment of hard compact pottery, 0·18 inch thick ; black-brown, ornamented with "*slip ware*" in white, representing a row of festoons, and a row of punch marks above ; the interior is coloured black. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. Similar pottery was found at Woodcuts.
- Fig. 8.—Fragment of pottery of soft texture, 0·18 inch thick ; cream-coloured in the interior, and brown outside and in ; ornamented with an incised zigzag pattern, and an incised band above. Found in the Rampart Extension, Section 1.
- Fig. 9.—Fragment of hard compact pottery, 0·2 inch thick ; black-brown on the outside, and ornamented with two bands of wave pattern, in very fine incised lines, of which there are eleven in each band. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 10.—Fragment of pottery, 0·18 inch thick, of soft cream-coloured texture in the interior ; painted black-brown inside and out, and ornamented with an incised band of wave pattern, surmounted by a row of punch marks, and two horizontal bands. Found in the Rampart Extension, Section 2, Fore Dyke.
- Fig. 11.—Fragment of rim ; the pot 0·22 inch thick ; the rim 0·34 inch thick ; of soft cream-coloured texture ; it has been painted red inside and out ; ornamented immediately under the rim, with a row of semicircular patterns,

composed of punch marks. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. A precisely similar pattern has recently been found at Silchester.

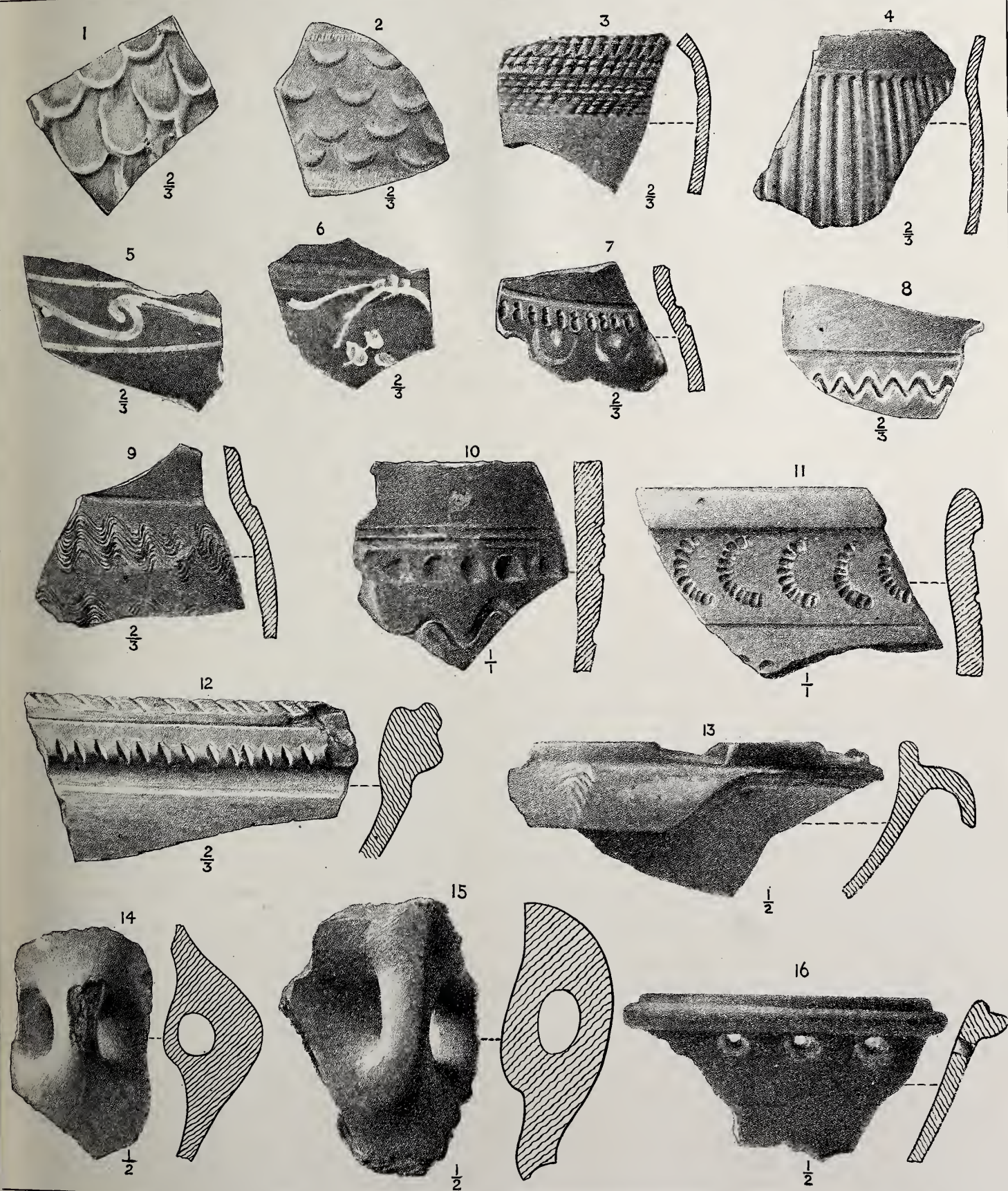
Fig. 12.—Fragment of rim of dark grey pottery, of coarse material, 0·28 inch thick; the rim 0·72 inch thick; the rim is ornamented with raised horizontal bands, cut with oblique notches. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of pottery with overhanging rim; thickness, 0·22 inch; of soft cream-coloured texture in the interior; painted red outside and in; the rim is further ornamented with a multi-barbed arrow-point, in white lines pointing upwards, the point touching the upper rim. This latter figure is precisely similar to the arrow-point pattern commonly found on pottery from Cyprus, Fig. 2, and, like it, is probably intended to represent tassels hanging from a band or cord surrounding the rim of the pot, and originally used for suspending it. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. A vessel of different form, ornamented with a pattern nearly similar to this, from the Roman kilns at Crockle, in the New Forest, is given in Wise's "New Forest," p. 225, and is reproduced in the annexed woodcut Fig. 3. One similarly ornamented, in my possession, from the New Forest, is shown in the cut, p. 145. Another with precisely the same ornament as the



Cyprian one is shown in Fig. 1. It was found by Mr. Artis in a Roman kiln at Durobrivæ (Castor) in Northamptonshire. The origin of this pattern appears to be best shown in the Cyprian examples, where it was probably derived from the representation of grass or other material with which these thin vessels were originally bound round, to preserve and

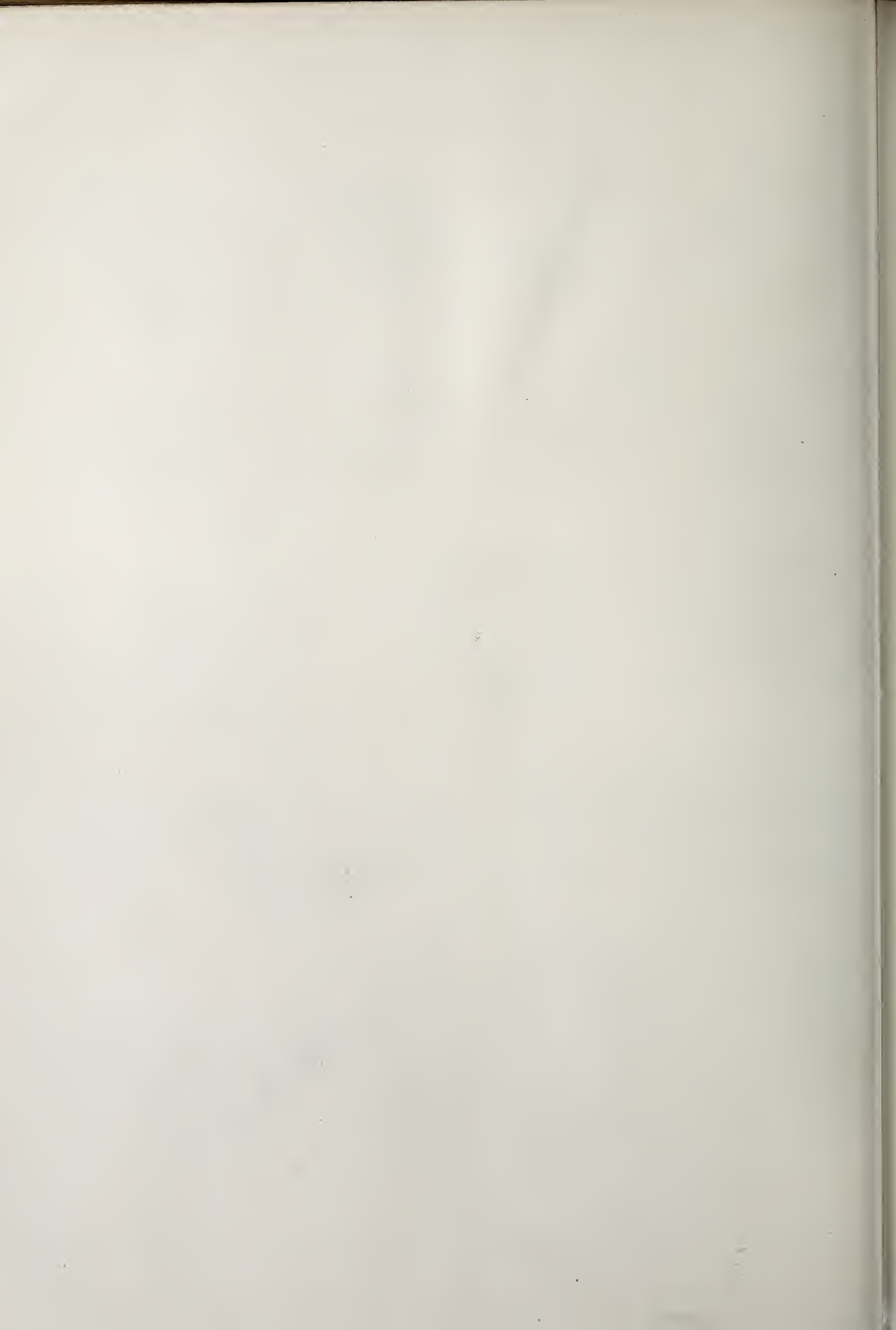




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FRAGMENTS OF ORNAMENTAL POTTERY, &c., FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF BOKERLY DYKE AT WOODYATES.





strengthen them, and which was afterwards painted on the outside of the vessels as shown in Fig. 6. The tassels attached to the neck, as shown in Fig. 2, may have been a survival of this custom, and the conversion of the tassel pattern into an arrow-point is shown in Figs. 4 and 5, also from Cyprus. The use of the overhanging flange is explained in the reference to Fig. 3, Plate CLXXXVI.

- Fig. 14.—Loop or eyelet of coarse pottery; the interior of the loop 0·5 inch in diameter; insufficient to admit of the passage of the forefinger. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. It is precisely similar to loops, commonly found at Woodcuts and Rotherley, but of which only 8 were found at Woodyates, viz., 3 in the Fore Drain, 2 in the ditch of the Epaulement, and the three specimens, of which two are here figured, found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. The percentage of the number of fragments with these loops, to the total number of fragments found at Woodyates, was 0·03, at Woodcuts 0·29, and at Rotherley 0·79. (See Vol. I., Plate XXXIX., and Vol. II., Plate CXI., “Excavations.”)
- Fig. 15.—Loop similar to the last, of similar coarse quality; the hole is larger than in Fig. 14, being 0·9 inch by 0·74 inch. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 16.—Fragment of rim of coarse black pottery, 0·28 inch thick; the rim 0·68 inch thick; the rim is of the basin-shaped pattern, with an upright ridge, and it is perforated just beneath the rim with three holes, at regular intervals, 0·24 inch in diameter; these holes splay somewhat towards the outside, and were formed by boring, after the pot was made. The use of the holes appears uncertain. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXX.

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### SAMIAN POTTERY, &c., FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF BOKERLY DYKE AT WOODYATES.

- Fig. 1.—Fragment of pottery, 0·26 inch thick, of coarse quality, with a distinct greenish-brown glaze on the outside, ornamented with incised lines; the glaze is on the outside only. Found 4 feet 5 inches deep, in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction. It appears questionable whether this is Roman or mediæval, probably the latter, as it resembles the quality of the Bellarmine jugs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- Fig. 2.—Fragment of very fine hard ware, 0·08 inch thick; painted black inside and out, and glazed; ornamented with a white foliaceous pattern in relief, similar in quality to Fig. 6, Plate CLXXIX. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. No fragment of this very fine quality was found at Woodcuts or Rotherley.
- Fig. 3.—A fragment of the same quality as the last, and somewhat similarly ornamented with a pattern in relief; thickness, 0·14 inch. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 4.—Bottom of vessel of the same very fine quality as the two last specimens; thickness, 0·12 inch; black on the outside, and brown on the inside. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 5.—Portion of bowl of red pottery; diameter at mouth,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches; thickness, 0·18 inch; height,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches; it appears to have had an overhanging rim or flange like Fig. 13, Plate CLXXIX., which has been chipped off. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction.
- Fig. 6.—Fragment of bottom of a red Samian vessel, with the inscription BRACCIA. The B is rather uncertain, and not so clear as shown in the drawing, and it would appear that other letters followed, which have been broken off. Schuermans has an inscription RACIANIR F, from Strasbourg and Rheinzabern. It is possible therefore the inscription may have been FRACCIA(NIR), "Sigles Figulins," p. 220, No. 4595. Found 1 foot 8 inches deep in Pit 9.



- Fig. 7.—Fragment of the bottom of a red Samian vessel with the inscription ELVILLI on it. This name is given as having been found at Litlington (in Roach Smith's "Illustrations of Roman London," p. 104), at Richborough (Schuermans's "Sigles Figulins," p. 114), (Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," p. 476), (Birch, p. 414), and at Corinium (Guide to Museum at Corinium, p. 21). Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke at a depth of 6 feet 6 inches. It has a fine glaze, but is not of the best quality.
- Fig. 8.—Fragment of bottom of a red Samian vessel with an inscription that appears to be illegible. Found in the *filling* of the Fore Drain. It has a fine glaze.
- Fig. 9.—Fragment of fine red Samian; 0·12 inch thick; with incised ornamentation. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. It has a fine glaze on the outside, but is badly glazed on the inside.
- Fig. 10.—Fragment of red Samian; 0·2 inch thick; with a scroll pattern in relief. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke at a depth of 5 feet 6 inches. It has a fine glaze, but is not of the best quality.
- Fig. 11.—Fragment of a bowl of red Samian, 0·34 inch thick, with a fine leaf pattern in relief. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke at a depth of 4 feet 9 inches. It has a fine glaze on the inside of the vessel, but is rough, and of a duller quality on the outside.
- Fig. 12.—Portion of side of a red Samian bowl, which was 4·1 inches in height; 0·3 inch thick; ornamented with a circle and a festoon, with a lion and a bird, and ivy leaves. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. Like the last specimen, it has a fine smooth glaze on the inside of the vessel, but is of a duller quality on the outside, especially in the interspaces between the ornaments.
- Fig. 13.—Fragment of red Samian pottery, ornamented with a scroll pattern, in relief; of medium quality; 0·18 inch thick. Found in the Traverse opposite the Epaulement, at a depth of 4 feet from the surface of the crest, see Section 11, Plate CLXXI.
- Fig. 14.—Fragment of red Samian pottery of medium quality; 0·22 inch thick; ornamented with the figure of a hare in relief. Found in the soil thrown out from the outer ditch in Section 10, east of the Traverse.

M. Schuermans and Mr. Gabriel de Mortillet agree in thinking that the red Samian pottery was not fabricated in France, until the time of the Empire. M. Fillon fixes its origin amongst the Gauls in the reign of the Emperor Domitian, A.D. 81, and says that the pottery ornamented in relief, did not commence until the time of Trajan, A.D. 98. The earliest red Samian pottery was of superior quality, with a very fine bright red glaze, but in the third century A.D., it began to degenerate, and in the fourth century it was less compact in its composition, and the colour and

varnish became much duller. This quality is generally known as false or imitation Samian. Samian pottery does not appear to have been fabricated in England or in Belgium. The earlier and better quality is associated generally in France with interments by cremation, whilst the duller quality is often found in graves with bodies interred by inhumation, and in the cemeteries frequently termed *Champs-Dolants*, for which reason Mr. Mortillet calls this kind of pottery *Champ-dolienne*, whilst the finer quality, he terms *Lugdunienne*. The earlier date of the finer quality is also determined by the archaic character of some of the letters with which the potters' names are inscribed. But a red kind of glazed pottery was undoubtedly fabricated from very early times in the Island of Samos, and Pliny says that the Vases from Samos like those from Arezzo, Sorrente, Asti, Pollentia, Sagonte, and Tergamus, were exported in all directions both by sea and land. The possibility therefore of this kind of pottery having been imported into Britain, at a time anterior to the Roman conquest, cannot be denied, but I believe that, in reality, explorations throughout England have sufficiently determined the fact that it was not so imported, and that the presence of a fragment of it, amongst the relics discovered in this country, is sufficient to prove their date to be Roman or post-Roman. In the excavations conducted by me at Mount Caburn, near Lewes ("Archæologia," Vol. XLII., p. 35, and Vol. XLVI., p. 423), in pits of the late Celtic period, in which quantities of pottery and implements of that period were found, not a single fragment of Samian occurred, except one or two bits on the surface, where they might have been dropped at a later time, after the Roman occupation had set in, and of which there is ample evidence in the surrounding hills. Amongst the Samian pottery, found at Woodyates and the Romano-British Villages, a few fragments have a very fine glaze, and appear to be of the best quality. Much of it is of medium quality, and a portion no doubt is imitation Samian, see table, p. 53. None of the archaic letters have been found on any of the potters' marks, but future explorers will do well to take especial notice of these points. (M. H. Schuermans's "*Sigles Figulins Epoque Romaine*," Bruxelles, 1867; "*Les Potiers Allobroges*," 1879, by Mr. Gabriel de Mortillet; B. Fillon's "*L'Art de Terre chez les Poitevins*.")\*

\* For further remarks on the use of the term "Samian" for this kind of Pottery, see Appendix B.





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SAMIAN POTTERY, &C., FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF BOKERLY DYKE, AT WOODYATES.







## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXXI.

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### IRON NAILS, HOB-NAILS, AND CLEATS, FOUND IN BOKERLY DYKE AND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT ADJOINING IT.

- Fig. 1.—Spike-nail, with triangular narrow head ;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long ; the section of the shaft square. It resembles exactly the spike-nails in use at the present time for timber work. The long flat head is intended to be driven in on the grain of the wood. Found in the *filling* of Bokerly Rear Dyke. It is remarkable that nails of this kind are not represented amongst Roman or Gallo-Roman remains either in "Grivaud de la Vincelle" or "La Ferronnerie," or in any illustrated archæological publication in this country, in so far as I have been able to ascertain. Similar nails were found at Woodcuts, and are represented in Plate XXX., Figs. 4, 5, and 22, Vol. I. ; and at Rotherley, they are recorded in Vol. II., p. 68.
- Fig. 2.—A similar nail to the last ; 4·3 inches long. Found in trenching the surface between the Fore and Rear Dykes.
- Fig. 3.—A similar nail ; 3·8 inches long. Found in the Rampart Extension of Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.
- Fig. 4.—A similar nail to the preceding ; 2·68 inches long. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 5.—A narrow-headed nail ;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length ; perhaps a horse-shoe nail. Found in the *filling* of the Fore Dyke, close to Bokerly Junction.
- Fig. 6.—A flat-headed nail ; 1·8 inch in length ; the head has been flat and round, 0·12 inch in diameter, but it is broken ; the section of the shaft is round. Similar nails are used at the present time for fastening the tiles on to the roofs, and the discovery of tiles with nail holes, in the Settlement, shows they were fastened in a similar manner. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 7.—Iron wedge-shaped nail ; 2 inches in length ; the head oblong, 0·5 inch by 0·4 inch, and the shaft tapering gradually from that to the point. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction. This much resembles a modern horse shoe nail, and I am inclined to think it may be modern.



- Fig. 8.—Iron flat-headed nail ; the shaft has been square ; the head thin and circular, 0·12 inch in thickness, and 0·9 inch in diameter. Found at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches in the Rampart of Bokerly Dyke, Section 1.
- Fig. 9.—A flat-headed nail, with square shaft and round head, the latter 0·1 inch thick and 0·8 inch in diameter ; length of nail, 3·2 inches. Found in the Settlement in a small drain.
- Fig. 10.—T-shaped nail ; the shaft having an oblong section, 0·32 inch by 0·2 inch ; the head  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, 0·46 inch broad, and 0·2 inch thick. The head is oblique with the shaft, probably owing to its having been hammered on a surface, which was oblique to the direction of the nail. A similar nail found at Woodcuts is represented in Vol. I., Plate XXX., Fig. 2, where the head is at right angles to the shaft of the nail, and of exactly the same dimensions. Similar nails with long T-shaped heads were found at Rotherley, Vol. II., p. 68 ; and they are also represented in "Isca Silurum," Figs. 4 and 5, Plate XXXVI. ; in "Grivaud de la Vincelle," Plate LXI. ; and in "La Ferronnerie," Vol. II., Plate LVI., M., all being of the Roman period.
- Fig. 11.—Bent iron nail, with square shaft of 0·22 inch sides, with a large flat head, that has been 1·6 inch in diameter and 0·12 inch thick. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke at Bokerly. Two precisely similar nails of exactly the same dimensions were found at Woodcuts, one of which is represented in Plate XXX., Fig. 11. This is also bent exactly in the same manner. They are figured in "Grivaud de la Vincelle," Plate LX., but they appear to be imperfectly drawn in that work.
- Fig. 12.—Large iron nail, 5·6 inches long, though much corroded. It appears to have had a square shaft, 0·32 inch sides in the middle ; the head square of 1 inch sides and about 0·3 inch thick. To the shaft the remains of decayed wood are attached. This nail, with Nos. 13 and 14, was found in a grave containing Skeleton No. 15 in the Square. 15 nails in all were found in this grave, which was 6·1 feet deep, and which is described in the references to Plate CXCIV. of this volume.
- Fig. 13.—Large nail, similar to the last, and of the same dimensions in the shaft ; 6·34 inches long. It has also a square head like the last. Found in the same grave.
- Fig. 14.—Large nail, similar to the preceding one ; 6 inches in length. Found in the same grave.
- Fig. 15.—Iron nail with square shaft and a circular flat head, with fragments of wood attached ; length, 3 inches. The shaft tapers gradually from the head ; the head has been 0·88 inch in diameter and about 0·13 inch thick. Found in a grave with Skeleton No. 12, in the Square. 7 of these nails were found in this grave.

Fig. 16.—Iron nail of the same character as the last; the point broken off; 2·1 inches long; the shaft has a square section of 0·2 inch sides at the top; the head round and 0·8 inch in diameter, 0·1 inch thick. Found in a grave with Skeleton No. 13, in the Square. 17 of these nails were found in this grave.

Fig. 17.—Small iron nail, with square shaft; length, 2 inches; the sides, 0·16 inch; the head oblong, 0·6 inch long, by 0·4 inch, and about 0·14 inch thick. Found in a grave with Skeleton No. 12, in the Square. This is quite perfect.

Fig. 18.—Iron nail, 2·38 inches long; the head has been 0·76 inch in diameter, and about 0·14 inch thick; the shaft much corroded. Found in a grave with Skeleton No. 13, in the Square.

Fig. 19.—Iron nail, 2 inches long; the head circular, 0·7 inch in diameter. Found in a grave with Skeleton No. 11, in the Mid Drain West, close to the Hypocaust. See also Plate CXCIII. 15 of these nails were found in this grave.

Fig. 20.—Iron nail, 2·66 inches long; the point deficient; circular head, 0·9 inch in diameter and about 0·12 inch thick. Found in a grave with Skeleton No. 13.

Fig. 21.—Iron nail, length, 2·7 inches; the point deficient; square sectioned shaft, of 0·2 inch sides; circular head, 0·84 inch in diameter, and about 0·14 inch thick. Found in a grave with Skeleton No. 11, in the Mid Drain West, close to the Hypocaust.

Fig. 22.—Iron hob-nails. Found at the feet of Skeleton No. 11, near the Hypocaust, Plates CLXVII. and CXCIII. 212 of these were found at the feet of this skeleton, the majority single, but some united at the heads in two's and three's, as in this and Fig. 23. The heads appear to have been round, and 0·52 inch in diameter, with a projecting boss in the centre.

Fig. 23.—Another set of hob-nails, from the same interment, where 3 are shown united together at the heads.

Fig. 24.—Another single hob-nail.

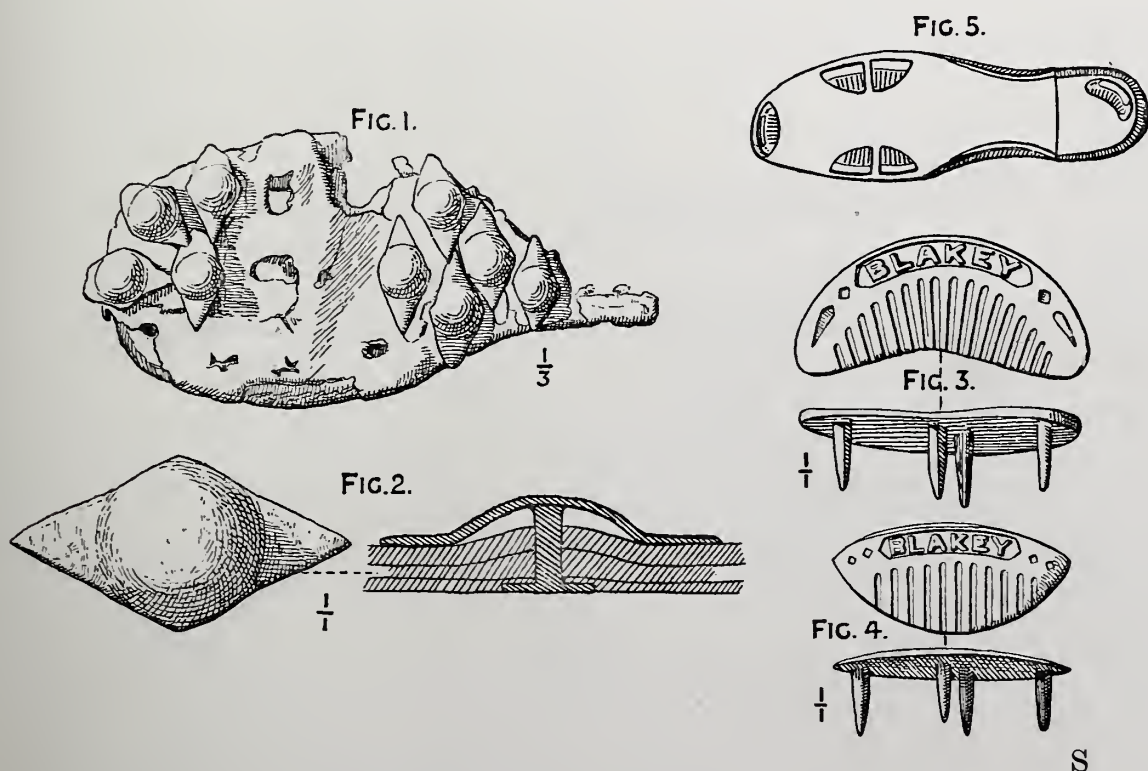
Fig. 25.—Another showing the projecting boss.

Fig. 25A.—Lower side of the head of one of the hob-nails. The leather of the soles of the shoes, must have been 0·54 inch thick, and there is, in most cases, a flattened surface at the point of the nail, as if it had been beaten down to prevent the point of the nail from hurting the foot. The fragments attached to the nails, though impregnated with the iron, and rusted, have the appearance of being leather, when examined with a lens.

Fig. 26.—Iron cleat. Found with 104 hob-nails, similar to the last four specimens, at the feet of Skeleton No. 20, on the west edge of the Rear Dyke. See Plate CXCIV. Greatest length, 1·84 inch; greatest width, 0·7 inch;

thickness of the plate, 0.18 inch. One of the narrow ends (tang) is broken off, the other bent up in the usual manner, and this end has marks of leather upon it for a space of 0.5 inch, nearly the same as shown by the thickness of the leather on the hob-nails, from which it may be conjectured, that these cleats were attached to the sole, in the same manner as the nails. The upper edge of the cleat as it stands in the drawing is slightly bent up towards the side on which the tang occurs. This turning up of the edge of the cleat, has only been noticed in the case of two other specimens; one found in the Settlement at Woodyates, and the other from the same place, represented in Fig. 10, Plate CLXXVI. If the cleats were fastened to the bottom of the sole at the tip or heel, the turning up of the edge might perhaps be due to wear. It is to be noticed that in each of the three instances in which the edge is bent up, the belly of the cleat is in the form of a semicircle, and the turned up tangs are on the line of the base, the turned up edge of the belly being on the opposite side, as represented more distinctly in Fig. 10, Plate CLXXVI.

Since writing the above, a Roman shoe sole, shown in the annexed wood-cuts, Figs. 1 and 2, found in Rome, armed with cleats of a somewhat similar form to these, has been presented to me by Baron de Cosson. This affords sufficient authority for the use of pointed oval plates on the soles of shoes, although the mode of fastening is



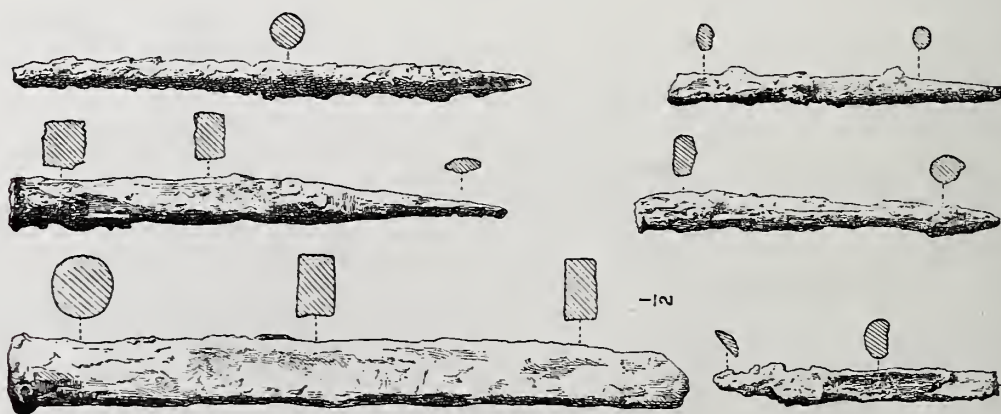


different, the plate being attached to the sole by means of a stud in the centre.\* Modern boot protectors, used at the present time on the soles of shoes, are represented in the woodcuts, Figs. 3 and 4, and the mode of using them is shown in Fig. 5. They are made of wrought iron, and are in common use in this country. In "Grivaud de la Vincelle," Plate LX., two objects similar to these last, with square and circular heads, are represented.

Fig. 27.—Another cleat, also found with the 104 hob-nails at the feet of Skeleton No. 20; greatest length, 1·48 inch; greatest width, 0·68 inch; thickness of plate, 0·16 inch; both ends turned up and curved towards each other, in the usual manner, and attached to the turned-up shanks are seen stratified layers of leather much impregnated with iron rust, the softer portion of which had decayed. These cleats have been commonly found in all the excavations in Romano-British Settlements that I have made in this neighbourhood, and in the Ramparts of Bokerly and Wansdyke, as detailed in the references to Section 2 of Wansdyke (see Plates CCXIX. and CCXXII.).

Fig. 28.—Iron nail, 3·64 inches long; with square shaft, 0·24 inch sides; the head has been circular, 0·8 inch in diameter and 0·14 inch thick. Found, with six others, in a grave with Skeleton No. 20, on the west edge of the Rear Dyke, Plate CXCIV., Fig. 12.

525 iron nails were found in all, of which 256 came from the Dyke cuttings, and sections, and the remainder, 269, from the Settlement.



Iron objects, resembling nails, found in Hunsbury Camp, near Northampton. Late Celtic.

\* A fragment of shoe sole with square-headed copper studs, of the Roman age, was found in Lochlee Crannog, near Tarbolton in Scotland, and is figured in Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 418.



$\frac{2}{3}$  EXCEPT FIGS 22-25a.

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IRON NAILS, HOB-NAILS, AND CLEATS, FOUND IN BOKERLY DYKE AND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT ADJOINING IT.







## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXXII.

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### BONE AND BRONZE OBJECTS, FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES. (? VINDOGLADIA.)

Figs. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7.—Bone pins, found in the Drains and in surface trenching in the Settlement. A number of similar pins were found at Woodcuts, "Excavations," Vol. I., Plate XLV., and they are commonly found amongst Roman remains.

Fig. 2.—Bone comb, found on the right breast of Skeleton No. 15, in the Square; the skeleton was that of a female. It was extended in a grave 6 feet 10 inches in depth, and was surrounded by 15 large iron nails, and a pitcher (Fig. 10, Plate CXCIV., and Fig. 2, Plate CLXXXVI.), was by the side of the left foot. One side of the comb has fine teeth, 0·025 inch in thickness, with intervals of equal size, and the other side thicker teeth 0·06 inch thick, with intervals from 0·02 inch to 0·045 inch. Thus 12 teeth on the fine side occupy a space of 0·62 inch, and on the coarse side a space of 1·4 inch. The teeth of both sides are cut out of blocks of bone or ivory of various sizes, the one represented in Fig. 3, being 0·7 inch in breadth, and 0·1 inch thick, and the whole are enclosed between two flat bands of the same material, 0·5 inch wide, and 0·08 inch in thickness, fastened together by two iron and two bronze rivets. It is ornamented with five longitudinal grooves; greatest thickness of the comb 0·34 inch, and the width between the tips of the teeth 2·16 inches. Similar combs have been frequently found with Roman remains. One from the excavations at Lydney Park is represented in Rev. W. Bathurst's account of them, Plate X., Fig. 2. This has also fine and coarse teeth. Mr. Wright in his "Uriconium," p. 278, also figures a Roman comb of the same kind, found in the excavations there. One found at Pompeii is figured in the Catalogue of the Museo Borbonico, Plate VIII., Fig. 48. Mr. Roach Smith says that the Roman combs resemble those found in Saxon graves. These latter have also fine and coarse teeth on opposite sides, but the majority have a single line of teeth, and the back

of the comb is rounded, and often highly ornamented. The double tooth combs were used for combing the hair, whilst the combs with the single line of teeth were often used for keeping up the hair on the head. For other examples of bone and wooden combs see Neville's "Saxon Obsequies," Plate XXIII., Akerman's "Remains of Pagan Saxondom," Plate XXXI., Akerman's "Archæological Index," Plate XVIII. A double tooth comb was found with Roman remains in a "Puits Funéraire," in the Commune du Bernard (Vendée), by the Abbé Baudry, in connection with Roman remains. This grave is remarkable for containing a pitcher of exactly the same form, only two inches higher, than the one found at the feet of this skeleton ("Puits Funéraires Gallo-Romains," by the Abbé Baudry, pp. 152-153, Figs. 1 and 3). Combs of the same kind were found at the waist of the dead by the Abbé Cochet, in the Frankish and Merovingien Cemeteries of Londinières in 1852, and Envermeu in 1851-2 and 1853, and the Abbé says that they are found not only in Frankish and Merovingien Graves, but in those of the Romans and Gallo-Romans, and that many of these appeared to be of the fourth century of our era. On the Sculptured Stones of Scotland, of the period of the Celtic Christian Church, the double tooth comb, as well as the mirror, is frequently represented, and they are believed to be associated with the memorials of women. A double tooth comb was discovered by Professor Rolleston at the back of the head of a woman of the Roman period at Frilford in 1869 ("Archæologia," 1879, Vol. XLV., p. 405). But they are not confined to females. The Abbé Cochet found them frequently in the graves of men, and at a time when it was customary to wear the hair long, it is evident that such an instrument was equally indispensable for the men, as for the women. In the present instance, there can be no doubt about its being found in the grave of a female, as the skull was independently identified as such, by Dr. Garson and myself. A similar double tooth comb, having coarse and fine teeth on the opposite sides, was found by Mr. Petrie in an Egyptian tomb of about the same period, viz., A.D. 340, and is figured in his work ("Hawara," Plate XIX., Fig. 23, and another in Plate XXI.).\*

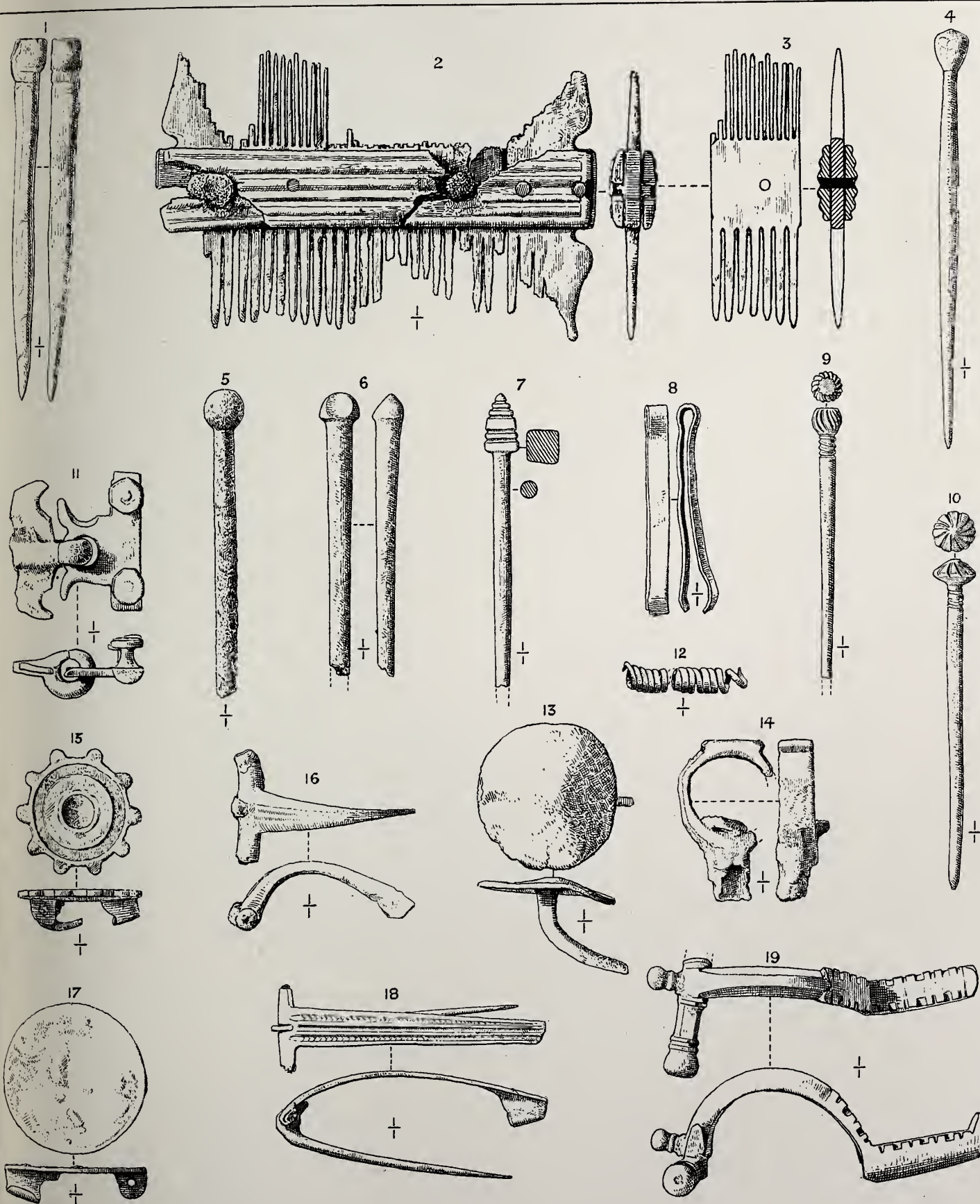
Fig. 8.—Bronze tweezers, found in *surface trenching* in the Settlement. They were frequently found at Woodcuts and Rotherley.

Figs. 9 and 10.—Bronze pins found in the Settlement ; No. 9, in the *filling* of the East Drain, and No. 10, in the North Road Drain, alongside the Roman Road. Bronze pins were found at Woodcuts and Rotherley, see Vol. I., Plate XVI., Figs. 1 to 6, and Vol. II., "Excavations," Plate CII., Fig. 1.

\* Double tooth combs have been found in several of the Scottish Crannogs, all of the Roman Age, or late Celtic. See Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe."

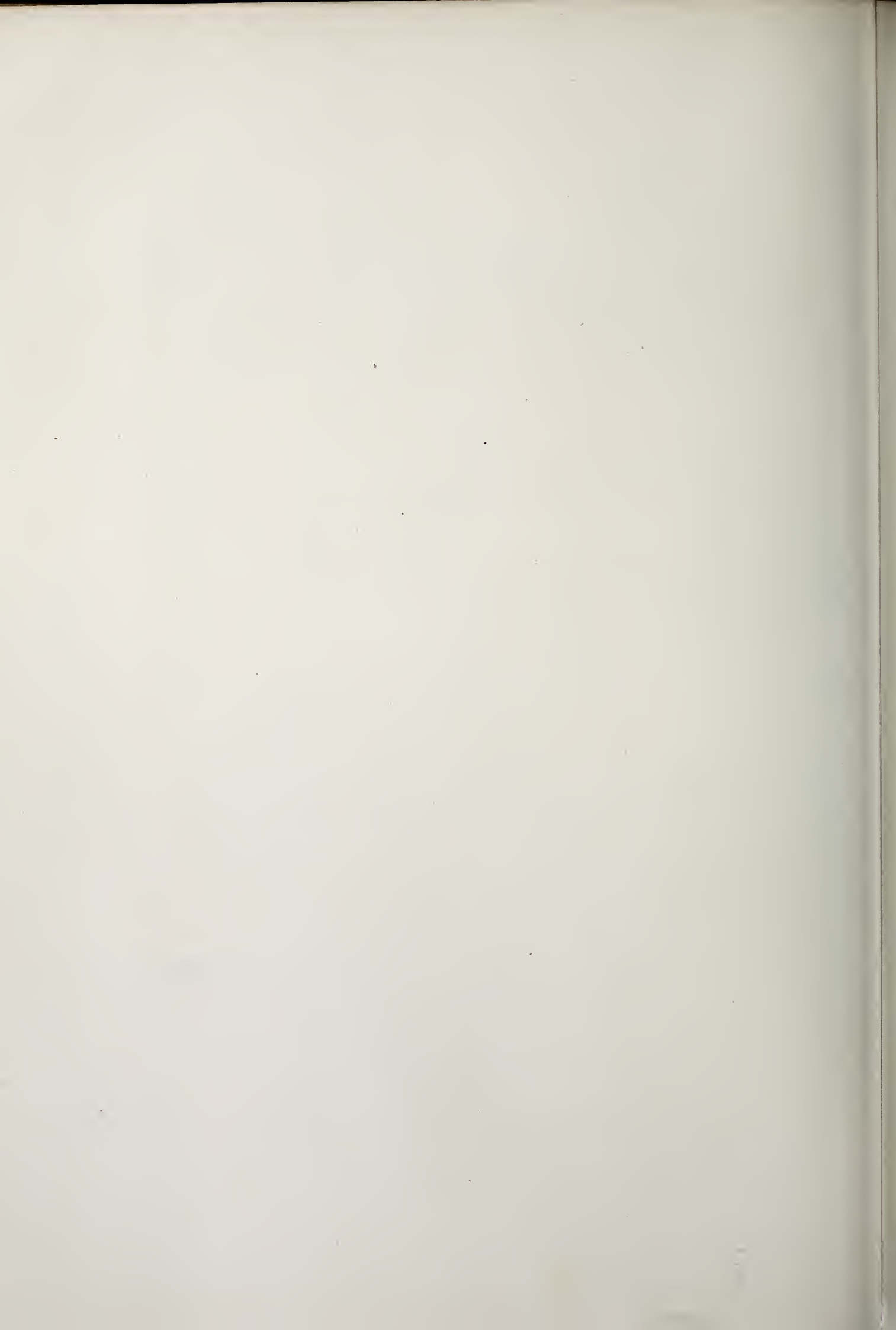


- Fig. 11.—Fragment of bronze horse trapping, with studs for attaching it to leather. Found in the *silting* of the Fore Drain.
- Fig. 12.—Small fragment of bronze spiral wire. Found in the North Road Drain.
- Fig. 13.—Bronze nail with broad head. Found in the *silting* of the Fore Drain. This very closely resembles the iron one, Fig. 11, Plate CLXXXI., and also that found at Woodcuts, Fig. 11, Plate XXX., Vol. I.
- Fig. 14.—Bronze object, probably part of the ring or handle of a key. Found in the North Road Drain, alongside the Roman Road. A similar one, having a flat top on the ring, from Caerleon, is shown in "*Isca Silurum*," Plate XXXV., Fig. 2; somewhat similar ones, with rings for suspension, are shown in "*La Ferrierie*," by F. Liger, Tome I., Plates IX. and X., from Rome; in "*Grivaud de la Vincelle*," Plate XXXVI. (1 and 2), and in Roach Smith's "*Roman London*," Plate XXXVIII.
- Fig. 15.—Bronze brooch, originally enamelled, but the enamel of which has disappeared; it is edged with ten circular discs on the circumference. Found in the *silting* of the small drain near Skeleton No. 10. One from Mayence, nearly similar, but with six circular discs on the periphery, instead of ten, is figured in Roach Smith's "*Collectanea*," Vol. II., Plate XXXII., Fig. 1.
- Fig. 16.—Bow of bronze fibula with hinge-pin. Found in the *filling* of the East Drain. Similar ones from Woodcuts are shown in Vol. I., "*Excavations*," Plate X., Figs. 8 and 11, and from Rotherley in Plate XCVIII., Figs. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 11.
- Fig. 17.—Circular bronze brooch with a hinge-pin, the ornamentation on the face of which has disappeared. Found in the North Road Drain, in the Settlement.
- Fig. 18.—Bronze hinge-pin fibula, ornamented on the top of the bow with longitudinal grooves. Found on the left hip of Skeleton No. 6. This skeleton was crouched on the right side, in Pit No. 8, at the side of the Cross Drain in the Settlement. The position of the fibula on the hip is identical with that of the iron fibula, found on Skeleton No. 6, in Pit 54, at Rotherley, which latter had also a bronze fibula on the right shoulder, similar in form to the present specimen, as shown in Fig. 10, Plate C., Vol. II., "*Excavations*," and is described in p. 195, where a woodcut is given, showing its position. The position of this skeleton is shown in Plate CXCII., Fig. 2, of this Volume.
- Fig. 19.—Bronze fibula, found close to Hearth No. 1 in the Settlement. The only one approaching it in shape from Woodcuts or Rotherley, is that figured in Vol. I., Plate X., Fig. 1, from Woodcuts. But it is a well-known Roman form, examples of which are seen in Roach Smith's "*Roman London*," Plate XXXIII., Fig. 9; Akerman's "*Archæological Index*," Plate XII., Fig. 16, from Odiham, in Hampshire; Wright's "*Uriconium*," p. 280, Fig. 2. (This



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BONE AND BRONZE OBJECTS, FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES. ? VINDOGLADIA.





is of gold.) I have also a gold one of the same form in my collection. Others are figured in Lindenschmit's "*Alterthumer*," Band III., Heft II., Tafel 4. Mr. Akerman in his "*Archæological Index*," has some remarks upon this particular form, which he speaks of as of cruciform design, and says that its differing from all those found in Anglo-Saxon tumuli, warrant our assigning it to a late period of the Roman possession. The early fibulæ were of bronze, and the military, generally, were restricted to the wearing of silver; gold fibulæ being only allowed to the Tribunes. ("*Archæological Index*," p. 114.)

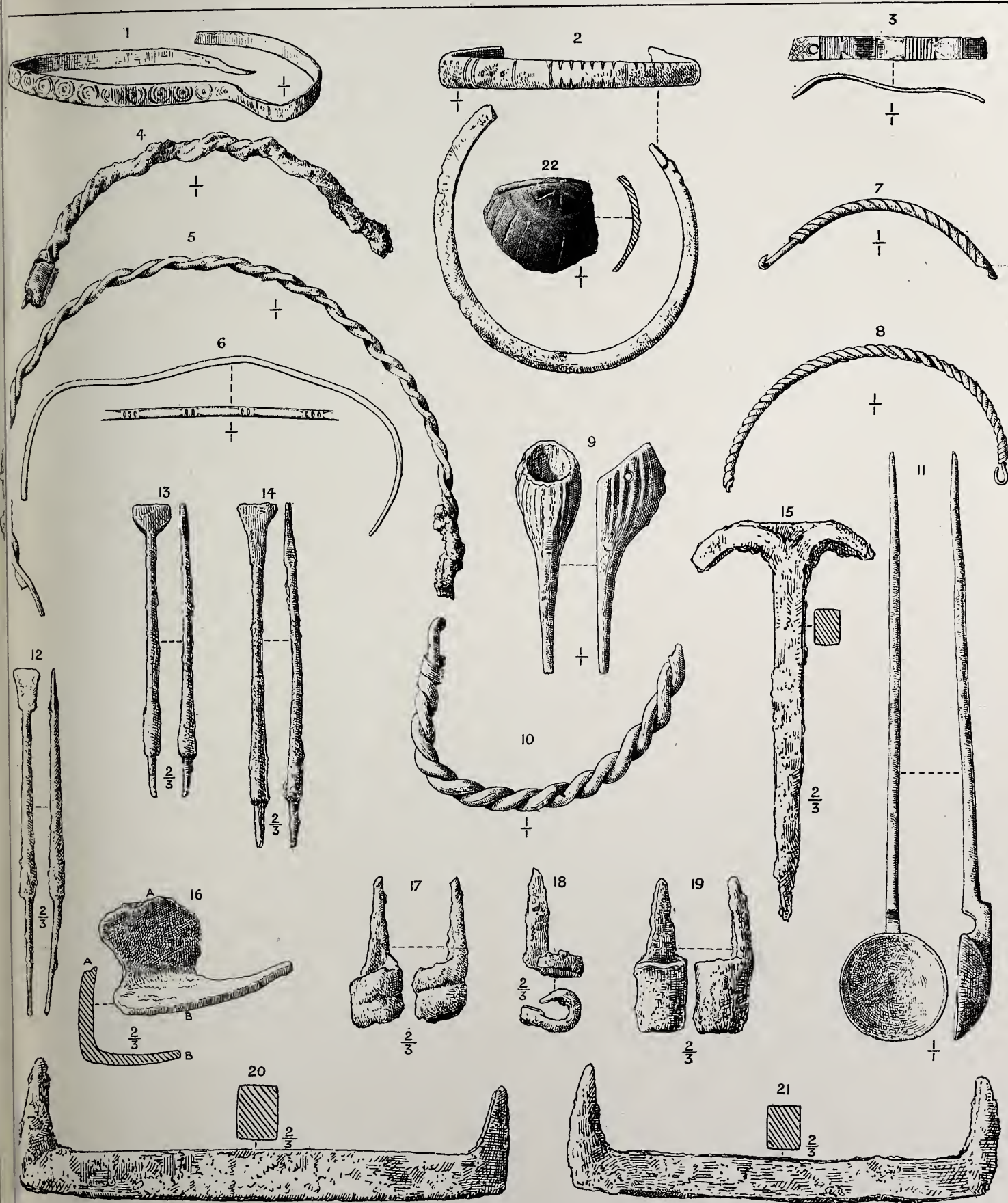
The annexed woodcut represents a deer horn found in Pit, 3, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates (?) Vindogladia. All the tines, except the brow tine are cut off. The point of the brow tine is much rubbed, and the other end, which may have been used as a handle, is cut and rubbed. It appears probable that this may have been used as a kind of pick for some purpose, in the same manner as the antlers of the stone age, described by Canon Greenwell in Grimes Graves ("*Journal of the Ethnological Society*," Vol. II., p. 426). It is undoubtedly of the Romano-British period.



## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXXIII.

## BRONZE AND IRON OBJECTS, FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES. (?VINDOGLADIA.)

- Fig. 1.—Bronze bangle, ornamented on the outside with pitmarks and circles, like Fig. 4, Plate CLXXV. ; it tapers towards one end, which has terminated in a hook : thickness, 0·06 inch ; breadth, 0·18 inch. Found in the West Drain, at a depth of 2 feet.
- Fig. 2.—Portion of bronze bangle ; thickness, 0·14 inch ; breadth, 0·24 inch. Found near Hearth No. 1 in the Settlement.
- Fig. 3.—Portion of bronze bangle, patinated ; ornamented with grooves and cross hatching ; thickness, 0·04 inch ; breadth, 0·18 inch. Found in *surface trenching* over the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 4.—Portion of a twisted iron torque of one spiral ; average thickness, 0·14 inch ; with a fragment of cylindrical bronze casing, 0·2 inch in diameter at one end. Found on the neck of Skeleton No. 13, in the Square, which skeleton had also a bronze twisted torque, Fig. 5 of this plate.
- Fig. 5.—Bronze twisted torque of two strands, the thickness of each strand being 0·04 inch. Found in the soil thrown out from the grave containing Skeleton No. 13, in the Square, and no doubt from the neck of the skeleton.
- Fig. 6.—Bronze wire, highly patinated, and ornamented on the outside by transverse notches ; thickness, 0·05 inch ; breadth, 0·06 inch. Found in the *filling* of the West Drain.
- Fig. 7.—Fragment of a spiral bangle of two strands, flattened into a solid rectangular section ; thickness, 0·08 inch ; breadth, 0·11 inch ; it has a hook at one end. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke, upper two feet.
- Fig. 8.—Fragment of a twisted bangle of two strands, highly patinated, with an eyelet at one end ; diameter of the bangle, 0·08 inch. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 9.—Bronze object of unknown use, found on the surface of plough land in rear of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 10.—Fragment of a thick bronze bangle of two strands, apparently with a



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BRONZE AND IRON OBJECTS FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENTS AT WOODYATES.  
? VINDOGLADIA.





portion of a hook at one end ; thickness of each strand, 0·1 inch. Found in the *filling* of the East Drain.

Fig. 11.—Bronze *cochleare*, or egg spoon ; the pointed end of the shank was used for picking snails out of their shells. Found in *surface trenching* in the Settlement near the Mid Drain East. Similar spoons have been frequently found amongst Roman remains, and are recorded in Roach Smith's "Roman London," and elsewhere.

Figs. 12, 13, and 14.—Iron styli, used for writing on wax tablets ; found in the Settlement. Eight of these in all, were found in the Settlement in different places, and numerous specimens were found at Woodcuts and Rotherley. They are commonly found amongst Roman remains.

Fig. 15.—Large iron nail with rectangular section, and T-shaped head ; found in surface trenching, in the south-east side of the Settlement. A similar nail from Caerwent is figured in "Isca Silurum," Plate XXXVI., Fig. 4. See also "Grivaud de la Vincelle," Plate LXI., Figs. 4 and 5 ; and "La Ferronnerie," Vol. II., Plate LVI., M.

Fig. 16.—Fragment of iron of unknown use, possibly a portion of a Hippo-sandal ; similar to those found at Woodcuts, and figured in Vol. I., "Excavations," Plate XXV., Figs. 10 and 11. Found in the Settlement.

Figs. 17, 18, and 19.—Iron objects, supposed to be ox-goads, and intended to fit on to the end of a long stick.\* Similar ones were found at Woodcuts and Rotherley, and are figured in Vol. I., Plate XXIX., Fig. 10, and Vol. II., Plate CV., Figs. 10, 11, and 12. Six of these in all, were found in various parts of the Settlement.

Figs. 20 and 21.—Iron clenches, "dogs," or clamps, used for fastening together timber and stone work. Found in the Cross Drain near Hearth No. 1. Similar ones were found in the Roman Camp at the Saalburg, amongst Roman remains, and are in the Museum at Homburg. They are in use in all countries at the present time. One, somewhat similar, but a little smaller, was found at Woodcuts, and is shown in Vol. I., "Excavations," Plate XXIX., Fig. 21. Similar, but very much smaller ones, from Woodcuts and Rotherley are figured in Vol. I., "Excavations," Plate XXVIII., Fig. 14, and Vol. II., Plate CIV., Figs. 3, 19, and 20.

Fig. 22.—Thin fragment of bronze, of unknown use ; 0·04 inch thick, ornamented on the convex surface, with a pattern in incised lines. Perhaps part of a crotal or hawk bell. Found on the surface on Martin Down.

\* In Lindenschmit's "Alterthümer," Vol. II, Heft VIII, Tafel 4, Figs. 8 and 13, similar objects to these, found in the Rhine and elsewhere, are described as arrow-points. I, however, doubt their use for that purpose. The interior diameter of the coils of some of these objects is as much as  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, which is too large for the shaft of an arrow, although some of the smaller ones may have been used as bird-arrows.

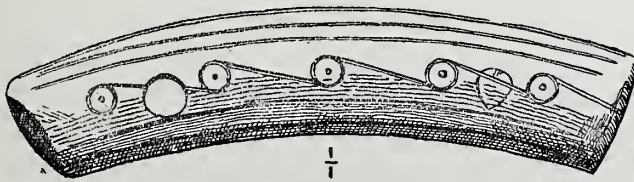
## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXXIV.

BRONZE AND IRON OBJECTS, FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH  
SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES. (? VINDOGLADIA.)

- Fig. 1.—Bronze ring, consisting of a small hoop of bronze; 0·12 inch thick; 1 inch exterior diameter; and 0·78 inch interior diameter; ornamented by the representation of a bird of very archaic form, and three bands on the surface of the ring on each side of the figure. In style, it is not unlike the remarkable bronze bird found at Rotherley, and represented in Vol. II., “Excavations,” Plate CIII., Fig. 6. Equally archaic in design, and of the Roman period, may be mentioned a rude bronze figure of a bird upon a hairpin found at West Lodge, near Colchester, and figured in Vol. V., p. 139, of the “Journal of the British Archæological Association.” A somewhat similar one is figured in “Normandie Souterraine,” Plate VI., Fig. 8, from the Roman Cemetery at Lillebonne. It fits easily the third or little finger of an ordinary man’s hand, and was found in ploughing by a labourer, in the field to the rear of Section 2, Bokerly Fore Dyke.
- Fig. 2.—Fragment of the attachment of a bronze buckle; ornamented with dots in relief. Found in *surface trenching* close to Hearth No. 1.
- Fig. 3.—Bronze object, perhaps a clasp of a belt, or in some way connected with horse furniture. Found in the Rampart Extension of Section 2, in the Fore Dyke.
- Fig. 4.—Iron horse shoe, greatest exterior width, 4·52 inches = 115 mm.; this would have fitted the hoof of a horse standing about 13 hands 2 inches at the shoulder. See estimate of the size of a horse from the shoe, in Vol. II., “Excavations,” Table of Horse Measurements and Test Animals. It was found in the *silting* of the Fore Dyke, at a depth of 2 feet 3 inches in Section 5, cut along the line of the Roman Road (see Plate CLXXI.); but I cannot be certain of its antiquity.
- Fig. 5.—Iron key with ring, found in the *filling* of the West Drain in the Settlement.



- Fig. 6.—Iron key, somewhat similar to the last. Found in the *filling* of the East Drain in the Settlement.
- Fig. 7.—Iron clinch or “dog” for fastening timber, similar to the one represented in Plate CLXXVI. of this volume, where they are described.
- Fig. 8.—Iron knife, with portion of its handle. Found in *surface trenching* near the Mid Drain West; probably modern, but very much corroded.
- Fig. 9.—Iron axe (?); found at a depth of 2 feet 4 inches in the *filling* of the Fore Drain. Its depth would seem to imply that it is ancient, but I cannot identify it with any weapon that has been habitually used in this country. It has some resemblance to the hatchets used by the Franks, but its resemblance to a modern turf cutter must also be noticed.
- Fig. 10.—Fragment of the blade of an iron knife, which appears to resemble somewhat in form Fig. 12, Plate CLXXVI., but the fore part of the back beyond the angle is concave rather than convex. Found in *surface trenching* near Pit 2 in the Settlement.
- Fig. 11.—Fragment of an iron pin or staple. Found in the *filling* of the East Drain in the Settlement.
- Fig. 12.—Fragment of iron with a hook at one end. Found in *surface trenching* over the flint pitching of the Roman Road, between the Fore and Rear Dykes.
- Fig. 13.—Iron knife with portion of a bone handle, ornamented with a dot and circle pattern. Found in Section 5 along the Roman Road. This is a common ornament in Roman as well as in late Celtic times. For the distribution of this pattern see my remarks in “Excavations in Mount Caburn Camp,”



“Archæologia,” Vol. XLVI., p. 423, Fig. 25, Plate XXIV. According to Mr. Montelius (“International Congress of Pre-historic Archæology, 1874,” p. 891) this

pattern of dot and circle is derived, by successive stages, from the continuous coil ornament, so prevalent in the bronze age. The ornamentation of the knife handle found at Woodcuts, Vol. I., Plate XLV., Fig. 25, and here reproduced in a woodcut, affords a good illustration of this transition. The survival of the coil pattern is here shown by straight, lines joining the top of one circle with the bottom of the adjoining one, the dot having been added in the centre of each circle.\* By omitting the oblique connecting line, the

\* A precisely similar pattern, on bone, is represented in “Les deux Cimetières Gallo-Romains de Vermand et de Saint-Quentin,” par Théophile Eck, 1891, Plate XIV., Fig. 4. It formed part of the ornamentation of a *coffret funéraire* and was found in association with a coin of Valentinian I.

pattern is converted into a line of plain dot and circle pattern, of which the illustration in Fig. 13 of this plate is a specimen.

Fig. 14.—Iron spud, the socket formed by bending over a flat plate, leaving a slit on one side. Found in the *filling* of the West Drain, No. 2, at north-west end.

Fig. 15.—Iron hook; found in the *filling* of the East Drain.

Fig. 16.—Iron barbed arrow-head. Found on the surface, by a workman, in ploughing 180 yards to the north of Section 2, and near the foot of the interior slope of the Fore Dyke. It was brought to me by the finder during the excavations in 1888, having been found by him some time before. I went with him to see the spot where it was found. There is no proof that it is of the period of the Settlement, and such arrow-heads are usually supposed to be mediæval. One, exactly like it, was found, however, in *surface trenching* in the east quarter of Rotherley, and is figured in Vol. II. "Excavations," Plate CV., Fig. 17. Several in the Museum at Salisbury were found in the streets of Salisbury, and, as I am informed, in Old Sarum. The kind of arrow of which this is a specimen, with very long barbs, passes by gradations into the kind with shorter barbs, in use in the Middle Ages, and appears probably to be of the same period, but more information would be desirable as to the positions in which these arrow-points have been discovered. In form, they are not unlike the broad barbs of the Saxon and Frankish Angon, but these latter are generally attached to an iron shank, whilst the arrow-points under consideration appear designed to fix on to a wooden shaft.

Fig. 17.—Iron door-key. Found in the *filling* of the Mid Drain East, at a depth of 7 inches beneath the surface. Similar keys were found, one at Woodcuts, Vol. I., Plate XXV., Fig. 5, and one at Rotherley, Vol. II., Plate CV., Fig. 5. Two others were found by me in Mount Caburn, near Lewes, with late Celtic remains ("Archæologia," Vol. XLVI., Plate XXIV., Figs. 16 and 17). Others were found at Hartlep in Kent, at Caerwent, at Spettisbury, near Blandford, at St. Pierre-en-Chastre (Oise) France, and their distribution is given in my paper on "Primitive Locks and Keys," Plate IV., page 12, (Chatto and Windus, London). See also "La Ferronnerie," Vol. I., p. 320 and Vol. II., p. 232.



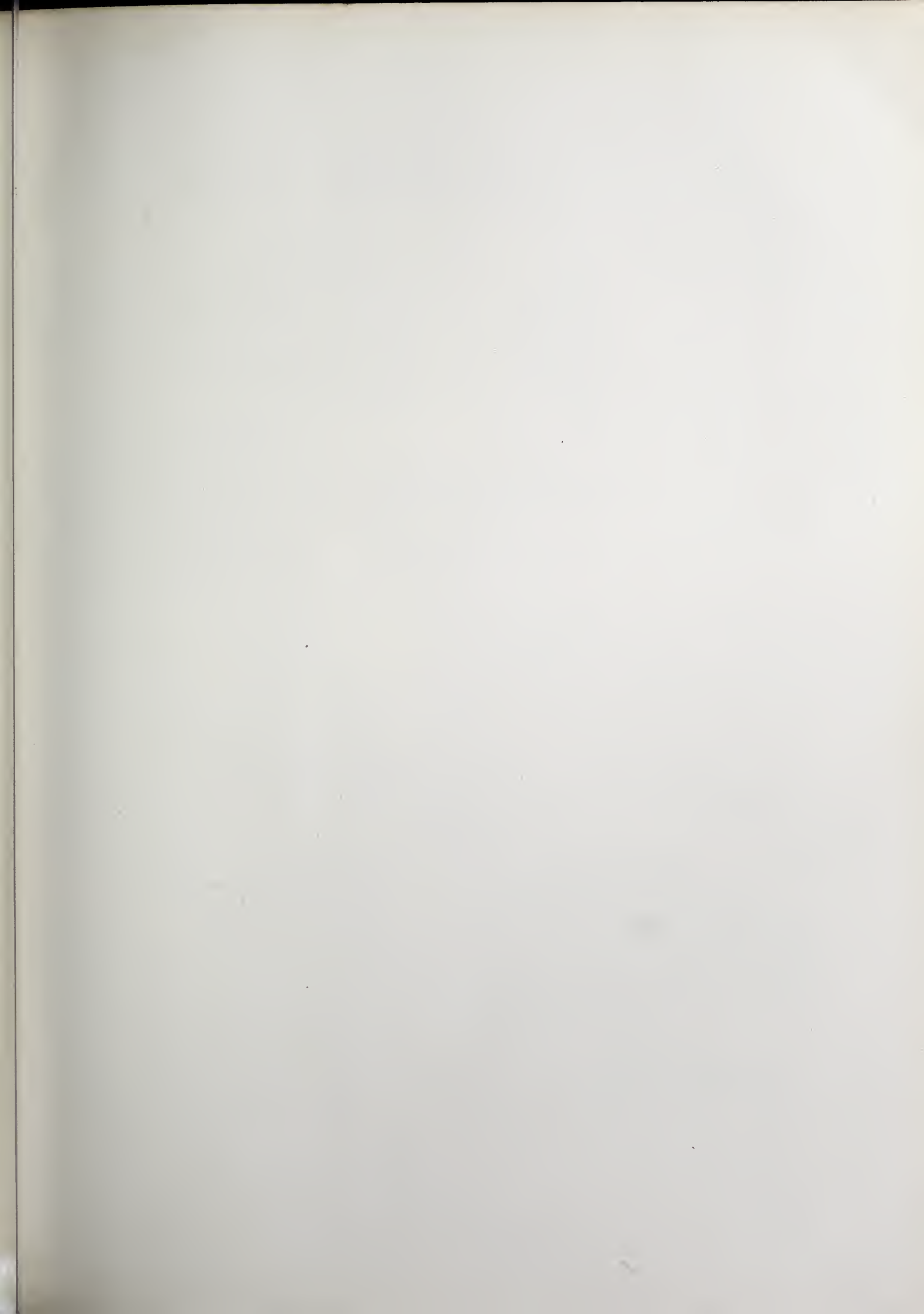


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BRONZE AND IRON OBJECTS, FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES. ? VINDOGLADIA.







## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXXV.

## SPINDLEWHORLS, POTTERY, &amp;c., FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES. (? VINDOGLADIA.)

- Figs. 1, 2, and 3.—Spindlewhorls of Kimmeridge shale. Found in *surface trenching* in the Settlement. Four of these were found in all. They are common in Woodcuts, Vol. I., Plates XLVIII. and XLIX.
- Fig. 4.—Perforated disc of bone, 0·1 inch in thickness. Found in *surface trenching* near the East Drain.
- Fig. 5.—Rude perforated fragment of chalk, perhaps a spindlewhorl. Found 2 feet deep in the *filling* of the Fore Drain of the Settlement.
- Fig. 6.—Disc of brown-coloured pottery, 0·16 inch thick; possibly used in some game. Found in *surface trenching* in the Settlement.
- Fig. 7.—Fragment of hard grey pottery, ornamented with raised bands, and a vertical fluted pattern. Found in the *filling* of the Cross Drain.
- Fig. 8.—Fragment of hard compact pottery, 0·12 inch thick; brick-red in the interior of the substance, black on the outside, and brown on the inside, both of which are glazed. It has also a raised band on the outside, and other ornamentation in relief. Found in the *filling* of Pit 9, at a depth of 3 feet.
- Fig. 9.—Fragment of red pottery, 0·22 inch thick; ornamented with two rows of semicircular punched figures, similar to Fig. 11, Plate CLXXIX.; the fragment is brick-red inside and out, and in the interior of the substance, and is of rude quality. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. Pottery with precisely similar ornamentation has been recently found at Silchester.
- Fig. 10.—Fragment of rim of a mortarium, of coarse yellowish-grey pottery, ornamented with rows of notches, and the inside studded with large grains of flint and quartz. Found in the *filling* of the Mid Drain West.
- Figs. 11, 12, and 13.—Fragments of New Forest ware, with white applied ornamentation (*slip* ware). Figs. 11 and 13 found in the *filling* of the West Drain; Fig. 12 in the Boundary Drain.





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SPINDLE-WHORLS, POTTERY, &c., FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES. ? VINDOGLADIA.





- Fig. 14.—Fragment of black pottery, 0·2 inch thick; ornamented with bands of oblique incised lines, divided by a single incised line. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction.
- Fig. 15.—Fragment of reddish-brown Samian ware, 0·28 inch thick; ornamented with raised circles, and a sea-horse: it is of very hard compact pottery, and glazed on the inside of the vessel. Found in *surface trenching* near Skeleton No. 9.
- Fig. 16.—Portion of a tablet of Kimmeridge shale, probably similar to that found at Rotherley (Plate CXVIII., Vol. II., "Excavations"); 0·54 inch thick, the lower edge bevelled. It has been ornamented with a circle on one face, and the other face is scored perhaps to receive the wax of the tablet. Found in the *filling* of the Fore Drain.
- Fig. 17.—Fragment of thick hard grey pottery, 0·5 inch thick; rivetted with lead. Found in *surface trenching* in the Settlement.
- Fig. 18.—Jet bead, 0·7 inch exterior diameter; the hole bored apparently from both sides, and larger on the outside than in the centre; diameter at the outside 0·22 inch, in the centre 0·1 inch. Found in the *filling* of the Boundary Drain in the Settlement.



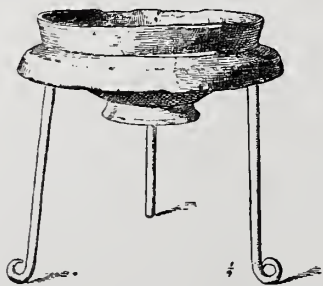
## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXXVI.

## POTTERY, PARTLY RESTORED, FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES. (? VINDOGLADIA.)

Fig. 1.—Bowl of red Imitation Samian; exterior diameter at mouth, 5·3 inches; height, 2·7 inches; thickness, 0·25 inch; ornamented with a row of oblique lines, under the rim, and two similar ones just beneath the belly of the vessel; it is partly restored. Found in fragments at the feet of the extended Skeleton No. 16, in the Square.

Fig. 2.—Small pitcher with handle, having one groove; exterior diameter at mouth, 2·6 inches; height, 6·8 inches; thickness, 0·2 inch; it has a slight lip, formed by the pressure of the fingers; it is of brick-red colour in the interior of the substance, and painted black inside and out, and contains 26 ounces of liquid (about a pint and a quarter) when filled to the brim. Found entire at the feet of the extended skeleton of a woman, No. 15, in the Square, outside the line of iron nails. This skeleton had also a bone comb, Fig. 2, Plate CLXXXII., on the right breast. For further remarks on this pitcher and the comb found with it, see the description of Fig. 10, Plate CXCIV.

Fig. 3.—Tazza of cream-coloured ware, painted red; diameter at mouth, 5·2 inches; height, 2·6 inches; it has an overhanging rim or flange, probably intended to receive the frame of an iron tripod, when placed over a fire of charcoal, as shown in the accompanying woodcut. It is allied in form, to the fragment, Fig. 13, Plate CLXXIX., and also to the vessel found at Woodcuts, Fig. 1, Plate XXXV., Vol. I., "Excavations," then supposed to be the cover of a pot, but this is probably an error. Found in fragments in the *filling* of the Hypocaust, Plate CLXVII. Portions of similar vessels, including one of Samian ware, have recently been found at Silchester.



- Fig. 4.—Open vase of black ware, with broad rim; exterior diameter at mouth, 5.1 inches; 3.4 inches interior diameter; height,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; thickness, 0.15 inch. Found, entire, in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. It somewhat resembles the Woodcuts specimen, Fig. 5, Plate XXXII., Vol. I., "Excavations."
- Fig. 5.—A vase of similar shape to the last and of the same colour; exterior diameter, at mouth, 5 inches; interior diameter, 3.2 inches; height, 5.6 inches; thickness, 0.2 inch. Found close to the last specimen in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 6.—Mouth and handles of a two-handled vase of yellow-grey ware; thickness, 0.14 inch; exterior diameter of mouth, 3.9 inches; the aperture of the handles, 0.7 inch by 0.54 inch; they will only admit the tip of the fore-finger of an ordinary hand. Found in the Mid Drain West.
- Fig. 7.—Small tazza of cream-coloured ware, painted red; exterior diameter at mouth, 4 inches; height, 2 inches; thickness, 0.2 inch. Found in fragments, at the feet of the extended Skeleton No. 12, in the Square.
- Fig. 8.—Neck and handle of a pitcher or vase of coarse grey quality, which has been painted red. Found in the *filling* of the West Drain. A precisely similar mouth and neck of a pitcher, found in the Roman kilns at Crockle in the New Forest, is represented in Wise's "New Forest," 1863, p. 218.



Fig. 9.—Neck and handle of a small vessel of black pottery; the interior diameter of the neck is only 0.24 inch; painted with white *slip* lines. It may perhaps have been used for oil. Found in *surface trenching* in the Settlement. A precisely similar neck and handle of a bottle from the Roman kilns at Crockle in the New Forest is represented in Wise's "New Forest," p. 218. I have also a perfect specimen in my possession found in the New Forest, a drawing of which is annexed.

- Fig. 10.—Neck of bottle, or socket of a lamp or candlestick; interior diameter, 0.24 inch; painted with radiating bands of red on the mouth. Found in *surface trenching* in the Settlement.
- Fig. 11.—Mouth of vessel with lip, of hard grey compact pottery, painted black. Found in the *filling* of the Cross Drain. This form of lip is represented in a figure in Wise's "New Forest," from the Roman kilns at Crockle in the New Forest, p. 218.
- Fig. 12.—Small entire saucer of grey ware; diameter, 1.7 inch; height, 0.6 inch. Found in the *filling* of the Fore Drain.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of reddish brown-coloured pottery. Seen through a lens it has occasional fine grains of quartz sand, and some other dark substances, in its composition, but to the naked eye it is quite smooth; 0·26 inch thick; ornamented on the outside of the vessel with rows of elongated punch marks. It is similar in quality and ornamentation to the drinking vessels of the bronze age, specimens of which, found in tumuli in this neighbourhood, are represented in Vol. II., Plates LXXVII. and XCII. Found with another similar fragment, on the old surface line of Bokerly Dyke, Left Centre, in Section 10, Plate CLXXII.

Fig. 14.—Fragment of New Forest ware, 0·12 inch thick; ornamented on the outside of the vessel with a row of punch marks, of peculiar form, with a row of wave pattern beneath. Found in the *silting* of the ditch of Bokerly Dyke, opposite the Traverse.





POTTERY PARTLY RESTORED, FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES.  
? VINDOGLADIA.









## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CLXXXVII.

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SUPPLEMENTARY PLATE, CONTAINING FRAGMENTS OF GLASS,  
POTTERY, AND STONE, FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH  
SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES. (? VINDOGLADIA.)

- Fig. 1.—Fragment of a glass vessel, 0·02 inch thick ; thickness of rim, 0·18 inch.  
Found in *surface trenching* to the east of the East Drain.
- Fig. 2.—Fragment of the bottom of a Samian vessel with the letters IVAI (or T),  
(perhaps PRIVATI), probably the central portion of a name, having had  
other letters preceding and following. Found in the *filling* of the Rear  
Dyke.
- Fig. 3.—Fragment of a Samian vessel, with ornamentation in relief, and an inscription  
which has been stamped on the side of the vessel. The third and fourth  
letters are somewhat indistinct. The nearest approach to the inscription in  
Schuermans's "Sigles Figulins" is OFI SACRI. If this is the reading of  
it, the S in SACRI must have been represented by C, which appears not  
unfrequently to have been the case in these inscriptions. (See remarks upon  
this subject in M. H. Schuermans's "Sigles Figulins," p. 27, and Note 2.)  
Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.
- Fig. 4.—Fragment of pottery with ornamentation in relief, of a reddish-brown or  
buff colour throughout, 0·16 inch thick ; the ornamentation has the  
appearance of that known as "Castor ware" from Durobrivæ, near  
Peterborough ; but that can hardly be determined by so small a fragment.  
Possibly the kilns in the New Forest may have produced similar ware.  
Found in the *filling* of the Fore Drain.
- Fig. 5.—Fragment of pottery of fine brown ware outside, and brick-red colour in the  
interior of the substance, 0·1 inch thick ; the ornamentation is peculiar,  
consisting of a band of chequer pattern above and below lines terminating  
in points downwards, as if representing hanging foliage. I have not been  
able to find any example of this ornamentation in other works, but similar  
patterns appear recently to have been found at Silchester. Found in the  
*filling* of the Cross Drain. None of this pattern was found at Woodcuts  
or Rotherley.

- Fig. 6.—Fragment of rim of vessel of smooth soft texture, black-brown throughout, and without grains, 0·32 inch thick; the rim is no thicker than the body of the vessel; ornamented under the rim with a band of oblique lines very rudely incised. This fragment appears to be hand-made, and might be British. Found in the *filling* of the Cross Drain.
- Fig. 7.—Fragment of cream-coloured ware, 0·24 inch thick; the rim 0·38 inch thick: painted red all over, and ornamented with entire circles of radiating punch-marks, similar to the half circles represented in Fig. 9, Plate CLXXXV., and Fig. 11, Plate CLXXIX. Found in the *filling* of the Fore Drain. None of this pattern was found at Woodcuts or Rotherley, but a similar pattern has recently been found at Silchester, the circles being rather smaller.
- Fig. 8.—Fragment of pottery with a pattern nearly similar to the last, but of different composition, being grey in the centre of the substance, and red-brick colour on the outside and inside of the vessel, also of much harder ware. Found in the *filling* of the Fore Drain.
- Fig. 9.—Fragment of a candlestick, or lamp, or earthenware object, of unknown use of coarse grey pottery. Found in the *filling* of the West Drain. The point of the interior aperture does not go through, and the lower part appears to have been broken off. I thought at first that it was intended for letting out a small drop of oil from a flask, but its construction does not bear out that idea. The mouth of the aperture on the upper side, 0·48 inch in diameter, appears to be of its original shape. I conclude therefore that it is a kind of lamp, intended to stick into some support on its lower end. The hollow part of the tray around the aperture is discoloured, as if by burning. It is remarkable that neither at Woodyates, Woodcuts, nor Rotherley, have any of the ordinary Roman lamps been found, which are so common amongst Roman remains generally. Similar objects to this have lately been found at Silchester, one of which stands on a flat base 1½ inch in diameter.
- Fig. 10.—Fragment of vessel of reddish-brown pottery, with upright rim at the top, and a handle just large enough to admit of the passage of the forefinger. Found in the *filling* of the Mid Drain East.
- Fig. 11.—Mouth and part of the neck of a vessel of grey pottery; exterior diameter, 0·82 inch; interior diameter, 0·3 inch. Found in the *filling* of the West Drain.
- Fig. 12.—Fragment of rim of hard buff-coloured pottery, painted red outside and in, and ornamented with a band of zigzag pattern, incised, and a row of punch marks above; thickness, 0·28 inch; rim, 0·42 inch thick. It is scarcely

fine enough to be considered Imitation Samian. Found in *surface trenching* in the Settlement.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of a small bowl of cream-coloured ware, painted black inside and out, and ornamented with two horizontal incised lines on the outside; height, 1.58 inch; thickness, 0.18 inch. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction.

Fig. 14.—Fragment of handle of a pitcher of coarse grey ware, ornamented with five vertical bands. Found in the *silting* of the ditch at Bokerly Junction.

Fig. 15.—Fragment of a large globular bowl of hard grey ware; thickness, 0.2 inch. I have never seen a rim of this kind before. Found in *surface trenching* between the Fore and Rear Dykes.

Fig. 16.—Fragment of mouth and rim of bottle with a lip on one side, the marks of a handle on the opposite side; of hard grey pottery, painted black; interior diameter of neck, 0.5 inch. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke. A nearly similar form is represented in Plate CLXXXVI., Fig. 9, which has no lip. A similar one from the Crockle kilns in the New Forest is represented in Wise's "New Forest," p. 218.

Fig. 17.—Fragment of whetstone; 0.54 inch thick; of close-grained micaceous sandstone, with marks of the sharpening of some pointed tool on the face. The concave edge is finely polished by burnishing. Found in *surface trenching* in the Settlement.

Fig. 18.—Portion of a stone mortarium. Found in *surface trenching* near the Roman Road. Similar vessels from Woodcuts are shown in Vol. I., Plate L., Fig. 1, and from Rotherley in Plate CXX., Fig. 4.

Fig. 19.—Fragment of rim of a large globular vessel of hard grey ware; thickness of body of vessel, 0.42 inch. The rim is of peculiar form, and has not been found by me in any other place. Found in the *filling* of the Rear Dyke.

Figs. 20 and 21.—Small irregularly-formed globular glass beads of transparent bluish-grey colour; exterior diameters, 0.34 inch and 0.32 inch respectively. Found together in the *filling* of the North Road Drain alongside the Roman Road in the Settlement.

Fig. 22.—Fragment of cylindrical glass bead of transparent blue colour; length, 0.8 inch; exterior diameter, 0.14 inch; diameter of the hole, which runs longitudinally down its length, 0.002 inch. The end, on one side, is broken off, and on the other, cut, showing that it has been longer. Found in the *filling* of the Cross Drain, close to the skeleton of the horse in the Settlement.

Fig. 23.—Fragment of thin white glass; 0.002 inch thick; ornamented with four parallel incised lines, and slightly curved, showing that it has been part of a glass vessel. Found in the Rampart of Section 2, Bokerly Dyke.

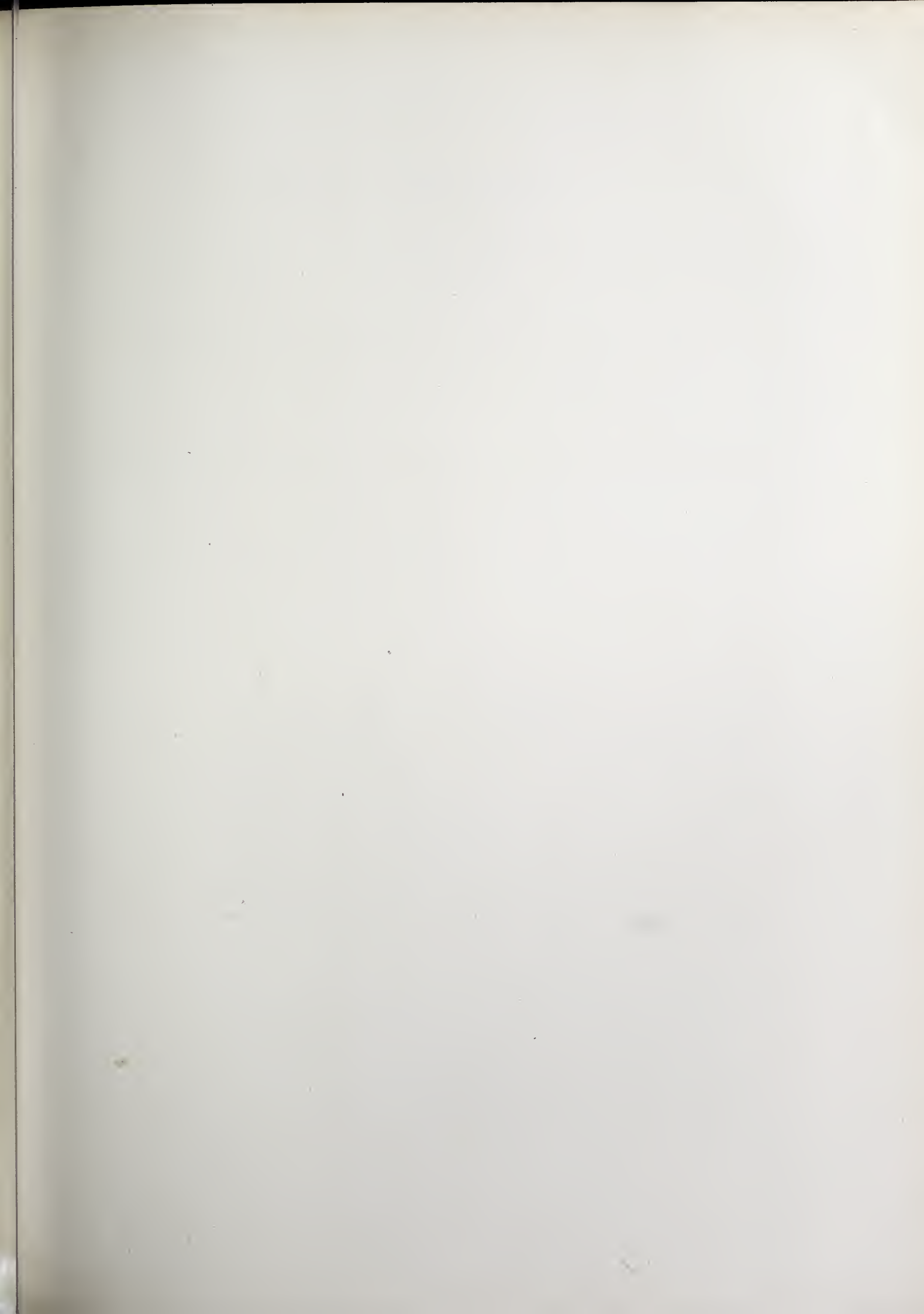




SUPPLEMENTARY PLATE, CONTAINING FRAGMENTS OF GLASS, POTTERY, AND STONE.  
FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES. ? VINDOGLADIA.









## DESCRIPTION OF PLATES CLXXXVIII. TO CXCI.

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### ROMAN COINS FOUND IN THE SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES (?VINDOGLADIA), AND IN THE BODY OF THE BOKERLY DYKE IN SECTIONS I. AND II.

Owing to the important position in which they were discovered, more attention has been given to these coins than they are worth numismatically. They consist for the most part of the third brass coins, and barbarous imitations of ordinary types, which, but for the evidence derived from them, of the date of Bokerly Dyke, would not be considered worthy of being illustrated, or described with the care that has been done in the list of those found in the rampart.

The coins shown in the table, Plate CLXXXVIII., are those found in the body of Bokerly Dyke in Sections 1 and 2, whilst those given in the table, Plate CLXXXVIII. A., are those from the whole of the Settlement, including Bokerly Dyke. By comparing these two tables, it will be seen that the coins of the different Emperors are represented in nearly the same proportion in each. This is only what might be expected, when it is remembered that the coins in the rampart are simply those of the Settlement which happened to be thrown up into it, by the Romano-British workmen during the construction of the Dyke. In both tables, the reigns preceding Gallienus, A.D. 253, are ill represented, whilst the great majority belong to the Constantine Period, terminating, or nearly so, with the reign of Theodosius I., A.D. 395. No. 557, the coin of Honorius, A.D. 395-423, found nearly 5 feet beneath the surface of the Rampart in Section 2, No. 100, Plate CXCI., and No. 79 in Section 2, Plate CLXIV., is without doubt the most important coin of the series, proving, as it does, that the Bokerly Dyke was not thrown up until at, or after, the time of the evacuation of Britain by the Roman Legions in A.D. 407. The other coin of Honorius, No. 558, 63 in Section 2, Plate CLXIV., was not identified until later, and it is besides much defaced, and therefore not included in the plates; whilst the coin of his brother Arcadius, though equally valuable in point of date, was found in the Extension of Section 2, and is, on this account, not included in the list of those found in the Section, or in the Plate. Plate CLXXXVIII. was completed before the

Extensions of Sections 1 and 2 were cut, and it does not therefore include the coins found in these extensions. The table, Plate CLXXXVIII. A., contains one coin less than the list of the total number of identified coins in the Settlement. This is owing to the coin of Quintillus, which was only identified after this table was lithographed, and could not therefore be added to it.

I went over the identification of the whole of the coins three times ; twice with my assistant, Mr. James, and once with Dr. Evans, who was kind enough to examine every coin. I was pleased to find that he did not make any correction, but he identified several that I was unable to decipher. Those who are accustomed to examine Roman third brass coins, and the barbarous imitations of them, are aware that very great attention is necessary in deciphering the legends, as scarcely any two are exactly alike.

In comparing the Woodyates tables with that of Woodcuts, given in Vol. I., p. 162, it is at once seen that the earlier reigns are proportionably better represented in the latter place, whilst at the same time, four British coins were found at Woodcuts, and none in Woodyates. But in both places the bulk of the coins commenced with Gallienus. Those of Woodcuts terminated with Magnentius, A.D. 350-353, whilst the Woodyates coins extend nearly continuously to the reign of Theodosius I., A.D. 379-395.

Only 12 Roman coins, of which 8 were identified, extending from Trajan to Tetricus, and 2 British coins were found at Rotherley, from which we are led to assign about the same period of occupation to that Village, as to Woodcuts. The discovery of an inferior, and probably later, quality of Samian pottery at Woodyates, gives additional weight to the evidence derived from the coins, in favour of Woodyates having been occupied for at least half a century later. Probably the occupation continued much later, for the Roman coins, of course, would cease with the evacuation of Britain by the Roman legions, and the discovery of the two skeletons Nos. 17 and 18, which had been buried in the *silting* of the Dyke, shows that the custom of burying in the soft *silting* or *filling* of the ditches must have continued here, after the Dyke had been disused as a defence, and the ditch had been filled or become silted up. But throughout all these investigations not a single reliable fragment of evidence of Saxon occupation has been brought to light in any of the Settlements.

In attempting to account for the finding of so many coins, scattered about in the Settlement at Woodyates, three hypotheses may be put forward :—(1.) That the Settlement was attacked by an enemy, and the inhabitants driven away, without giving them time to collect their treasures ; against this may be put, the fact that only one silver coin was found in the whole series, and that the other relics discovered consist mostly of rubbish, or of objects accidentally lost. (2.) That the finds of coins consisted of small hoards concealed by their owners, on leaving the place, to serve in wars, or for other causes, and that they never returned to claim them ; against this

view, the small value of the coins must also be said to militate. (3.) That upon the evacuation of Britain by the Romans, their small bronze coinage, having no intrinsic value, was disused, and thrown away; in favour of this view, it may be said, that the people who made the Dyke evidently took no notice of the coins, when they came across them in digging the ditch, but threw them up with the soil into the rampart.

In the case of the Wansdyke, where the Entrenchment at Brown's Barn was cut through, in the same manner, by the construction of the rampart, as will afterwards be seen, no coins were found. This may perhaps be accounted for on the supposition that the Wansdyke was constructed at an earlier period, when the Roman coins continued to be of value, and were therefore preserved. No very lengthened period would be necessary to bring about such a change in the appreciation of the Roman coinage; and the same condition of things has frequently been noticed in other places.

In comparing the tables of coins from these Settlements, with that arranged in the same manner, showing the coins found in the Roman Camp at the Saalburg, near Homburg, by Col. Von Cohausen and L. Jacobi, from which this method of recording the coins is taken,\* an entirely different period presents itself. The coins here, commence with Vespasian, and terminate with Claudius Gothicus, or indeed, practically, with Gordianus III., A.D. 244, only two of a later period having been found. This arose from the Romans having been driven away from their frontier wall, the Pfahlgraben, of which *Artaunon* (the Saalburg), was one of the supporting fortresses, by the Alemani and Franks, in the time of Alexander Severus; and although they appear to have returned to it, for a short period, it was finally abandoned about the time of the discontinuance of the coins, the two more recent coins found there, one of Philip the Arabian, and one of Claudius Gothicus, being hardly sufficient to denote permanent Roman occupation at that time. Our Wiltshire and Dorsetshire Entrenchments, together with those in the north of England, may therefore perhaps lay claim to have contributed to preserve for Britain the benefit of Roman civilization, for nearly two centuries later than the *Limes Germanicus* did for the region beyond the Rhine.

\* "The Roman Castellum (Saalburg)," by Col. A. von Cohausen, Conservator, and L. Jacobi, Architect. Translated from the German by F. C. Fischer, with a Preface by T. Hodgkin, Esq. Homburg, 1882.



**BATH OF OREST**

**JULIUS**

**TROJAN**

**CALYPSO**

**CUBA**

**NUBIS**

**YEPHAN**

**TITUS**

**DIONIS**

**NEPTIS**

**TRAJAN**

**MORGAN, VI**

**TUB**

**ANTONIO**

**LUCILLA**

**NUBIS**

**TUBA**

**CONCORD**

**CLAUDIA ALBINA**

**SUFFRAN**

**CACALIA**

**MACON**

**ELAMALL**

230 ALEXANDER SEVERUS  
235 MAXIMINUS I  
238 GORDIAN III  
244 PHILIP I  
248 TRAJAN DECIUS  
251 TREBONIANUS GALLUS  
253 VALERIAN  
260 GALLIENUS  
268 VICTORINUS  
271 CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS  
276 TETRICUS I  
276 AEMILIANUS  
276 TACITUS  
276 PROBUS  
282 CARUS  
283 CARINUS  
283 NUMERIAN  
284 DIOCLETIAN  
284 MAXIMIAN  
284 MAXIMINUS  
284 CONSTANTINE I  
284 LICINIUS I  
284 LICINIUS II  
284 CONSTANTINE I HERETIC  
284 CONSTANTINE II  
284 CONSTANTINE III  
284 JULIAN  
284 JOVIAN  
284 VALENTINIAN I  
284 VALENS  
284 GRATIANUS  
284 VALENTINIAN II  
284 MAXIMUS II  
284 THEODOSIUS I  
284 HONORIUS  
284 THEODOSIUS II  
284 ROMAN FINALLY QUITTED BRITAIN ABOUT THIS TIME

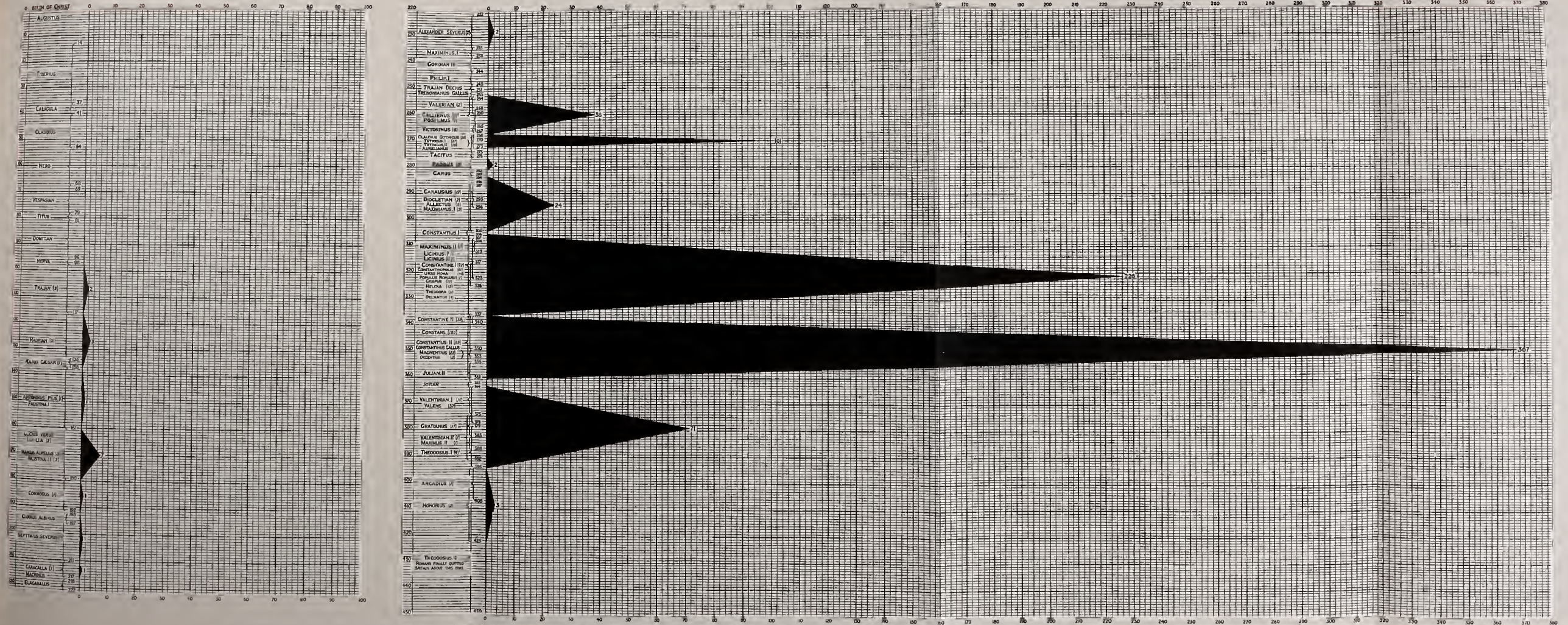
THE COINS REPRESENTED IN THIS TABLE DO NOT INCLUDE THOSE FOUND  
IN THE EXTENSIONS OF SECTIONS 1 AND 2.





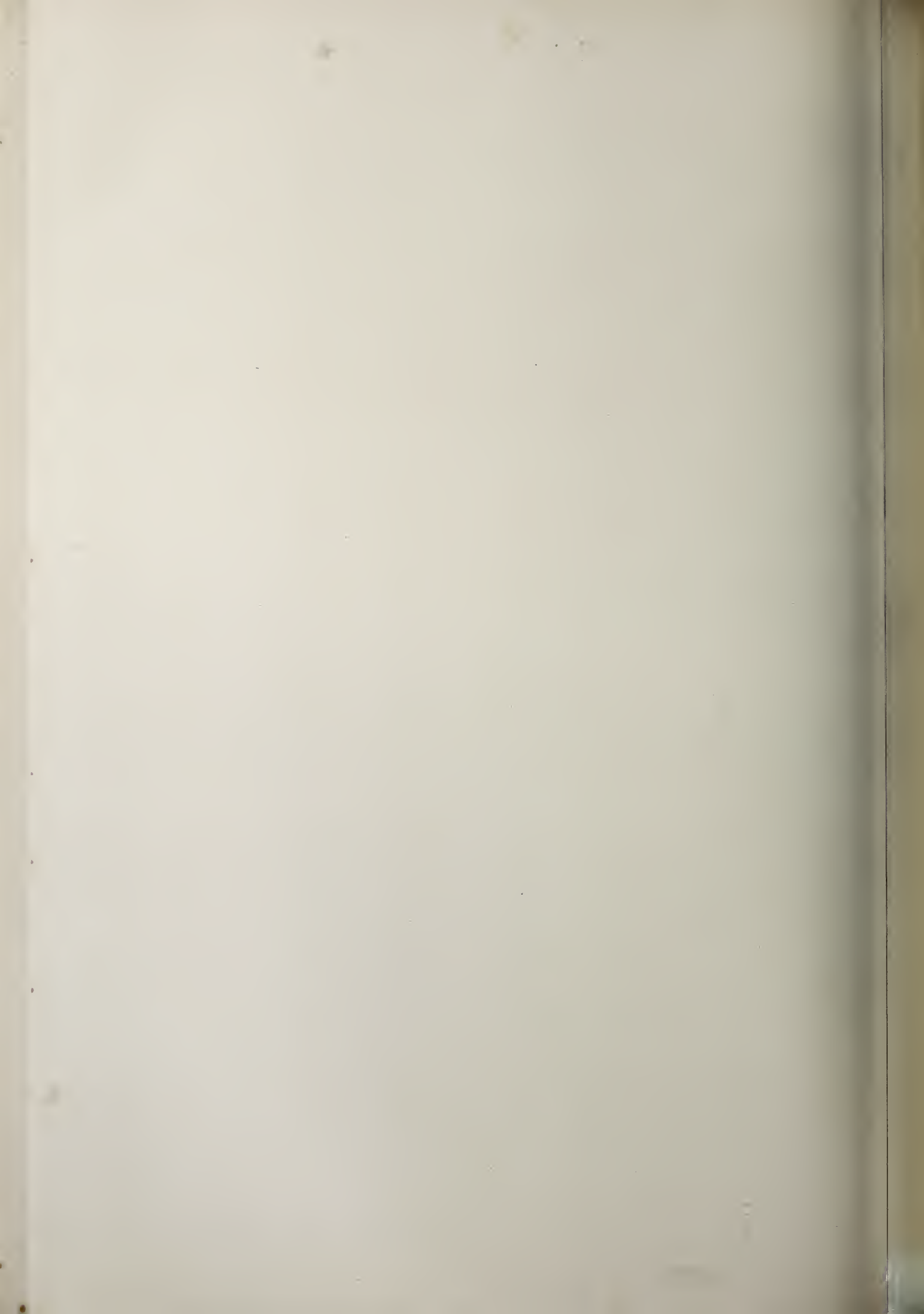


TABLE SHOWING THE TIME OF REIGN OF THE ROMAN EMPERORS AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THEIR COINS FOUND AT WOODYATES, INCLUDING SECTION I, SECTION 2, SECTION I EXTENSION, SECTION 2 EXTENSION, SETTLEMENT, REAR DYKE, BOKERLY JUNCTION, SECTION 7, AND TRAVERSE.



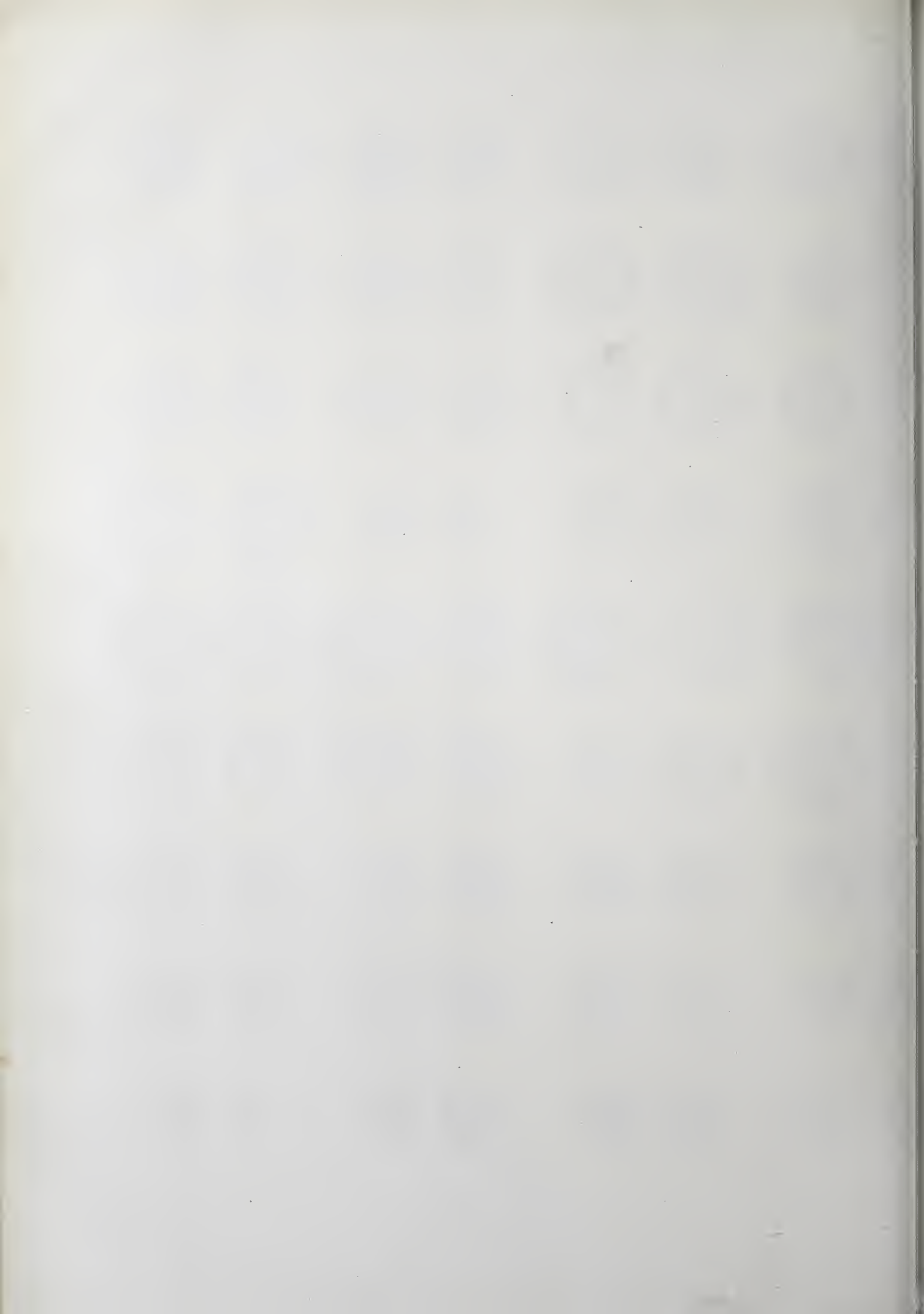
NOTE. 1209 COINS IN ALL WERE FOUND AT WOODYATES. OF THESE 850 HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AND ARE INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE. THE REMAINDER ARE UNIDENTIFIED. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF 107 WHICH COULD ONLY BE RECOGNISED AS BEING OF THE CONSTANTINE PERIOD, AND ARE THEREFORE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE.







ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME OF THE BEST ROMAN COINS FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH, BOKERLY DYKE, SECTIONS I. AND II., 1888.







ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME OF THE BEST ROMAN COINS FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH, BOKERLY DYKE, SECTIONS I. AND II. 1888.







AUTOTYPE

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME OF THE BEST ROMAN COINS FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH, BOKERLY DYKE, SECTIONS I. AND II. 1888.



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS FOUND IN THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF BOKERLY DYKE, SECTIONS I. AND II.\*

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CLXXXIX.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
1	HADRIAN. (1.) A.D. 117-138	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Defaced ... ..	...	...	...	27		
2	MARCUS AVRELIVS. (1.) A.D. 161-180	M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. TRP. XXXIII; head to r. (First brass.) (Cohen, III, p. 20, No. 185)	Inscription defaced; female (Felicity) standing to l., r. arm extended, l. holding a sceptre	S.C.					
3	LVCILLA. (1.) A.D. 147-183	LVCILLA AVGVSTA; head to r.	Inscription defaced; female standing to l.; holding r. hand over an altar	C. on r.	...	...	59		
4	GALLIENVS. (13.) A.D. 253- 268	GALLIENVS AVG; radiated head to r.	ATERNITAS AVG; semi-nude figure, with radiated head, standing to l.; r. h. raised, l. h. holding a globe	F	...	...	80	1	
5	" "	GALLIENVS —; radiated head to r.	APOLLINI CONS A(VG); a winged griffin facing to l.	...	Δ	...	69	2	
6	" "	(G)ALLIENVS AVG; radiated head to r.	[DIANA] CONS AVG; rude ante- lope to r.	...	Ε	...	84	3	
7	" "	GALLIENVS —; radiated head to r.	IVNONI CONS A(VG); a goat to l.	...	...	...	104	4	
8	" "	GALLIENVS (AVG); radiated head to r.	(CON)SERVAT[PIETAT]; a male figure standing to front with a spear in l. h.; head to l.; r. arm extended downwards, with the hand open; a small figure beneath it kneeling, with the arms uplifted (? the Emperor raising up a child, Akerman, Vol. II, p. 25)	...	...	...	51	5	
9	" "	GALLIENVS AVG; radiated head to r.	DIANA(CO)NS AVG; an antelope to r.	...	XL	...	78	6	
10	" "	Inscription defaced; radiated head to r.; bar- barous imitation (E.)	DIANA(CO)NS AVG; antelope to r.; head turned back.	...	...	...	69		
11	" "	GALLIENVS A(VG); radiated head to r.	— TVS AVG; helmeted figure to l., branch in r. h., spear in l.	X.	...	...	78		

\* This is exclusive of the coins found in the extensions of Sections I. and II.

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CLXXXIX.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
12	GALLIENVS (continued)	—LLIENVS—; radiated head to r.	—TVS AVGG; female to l, r. arm extended downwards, cor- nucopie in l.	X.					
13	"	Inscription defaced; radiated head to r.	AEQ(VITAS)—; female figure standing to l, r. arm extended, with a balance (?), cornucopiae in l.	...	...	32			
14	"	GALLIENVS A—; radiated head to r.	Inscription defaced; figure with globe in r. h. and spear in l.	...	...	...	78		
15	"	—ALLIENV(S)—; radiated head to r.	Defaced ...	...	...	22			
16	"	Inscription defaced; radiated head to r.	Defaced ...	...	...	...	67		
17	CLAVDIVS GOTHICVS. (10.) A.D. 268-270	—CLAVDIVS AVG; radiated bust with beard to r.	AEQVITAS AVG; figure with balance in r. h. cornucopiae in l.	...	...	...	34		
18	"	—(CLA)VDIVS AVG; radi- ated bust to r.	MARS VLTOR; Mars (nude) marching to r. with a lance held in both hands	...	...	...	66	7	
19	"	[CL]AVDIVS AVG; radiated head to r.	PROVID—; figure standing to l. pointing with short staff in r. h.	...	...	...	28		
20	"	[DI]VO CLAVDIVS; radiated head to r.	CON[SE]CRATIO; an altar much defaced	...	...	...	29		
21	"	(D)IVO CLAVDI—, radiated head to r.	(CON)SECRATIO; altar in four panels with boss in centre of each, partly defaced	...	...	...	110		
22	"	DIVO—; crowned head to r.	—TIO; an altar with fire kindled, with festoon across and boss in centre	...	...	43			
23	"	IMP. CLAVDIVS AVG; radiated head to r.	(F)IDES EXER—; draped figure standing to l.; a line of dots, perhaps a standard, in r. h.	FXI.?	...	1			

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CLXXXIX.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
24	CLAUDIUS GOTHICVS (con- tinued)	IMP. C. CLAUDIVS AVG; radiated bust to r.	VIRTVS AVG; figure standing to l.; holding a palm branch in r. h. and spear in l., dotted outline of shield below	...	...	...	65	8	
25	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	VICTO—; Victory standing to l. with a palm branch in l. h. and a wreath raised in r.	A on l.	.	...	23		
26	"	—DIVS AVG; crowned head to r.	—S AVG; female figure stand- ing, r. arm raised holding a branch, cornucopie in l.	B.	...	33			
27	VICTORINVS. (2.) A.D. 265— 267	—VICTORINVS P.F. AVG; radiated bust to r.	INVICTVS; figure running to l. with r. arm raised	...	...	...	8		
28	"	(IMP.) C. VICTORINVS P.F. AVG; radiated bust to r.	PROVIDE(NTIA) AVG.; female holding a cornucopie	...	...	...	66	9	
29	TETRICVS I. (21.) A.D. 268— 273	IMP. TETRICVS P—;—; crowned head to r.	HILARITAS AVGG; a standing figure to l.	...	...	...	66		
30	"	Inscription illegible; radiated head to r.; barbarous imitation	(FIDES) MILIT—; figure standing	...	...	...	70		
31	"	—TE(P)RICVS P.F. A—;—; radiated bust to r.	LAETI — AVG; female standing to l., holding (?) a wreath in r. h.	...	...	37			
32	"	Inscription defaced; radiated bust to r.	LAETITI —; female figure standing to l., ? wreath in r. h.	...	...	...	79		
33	"	IMP. C. TETRICVS P.F. AVG; radiated head to r.	LAET(I) (AVG); female figure to l.	...	...	...	48		
34	"	IMP. C. TETRICVS P.F. AVG; radiated head to r.	SALVS AVGG; draped female figure standing to l., holding in l. h. a ship's rudder; the r. h. over an altar, behind which rises a serpent	...	...	...	20	10	
35	"	Inscription defaced; radiated head to r.	Inscription defaced; female grasping a serpent rising be- hind an altar in r. h., in l. h. a ship's rudder	...	...	...	63		



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CLXXXIX.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
36	TETRICVS I. (continued)	IMP. C. TETRIC(VS) —; radiated head to r.	SPES(PVBLICA)?; rude figure of Hope to left holding a branch in r. h.	...	...	...	63	11	Barbarous
37	"	Inscription defaced; radiated head to r.	VIC—; a debased figure	...	...	4			
38	"	IMP.C.TETRIC(VS) P.F. AVG; radiated head to r.	(VIRTVS)S AVGG; figure standing to l.	...	...	...	80		
39	"	—TRI(CVS) —; radiated head to r.	Inscription defaced; a standing figure	...	...	...	68		
40	"	(T)ET(RICVS) —; head to r.	Defaced ...	...	...	...	66		
41	"	—VPA (perhaps TETRICVS P. AVG); radiated head to r. (debased)	Inscription defaced; female holding a palm branch in r. h.	...	...	...	58		
42	"	IMP— AVG; radiated head to r.	PA(X AVG); female figure standing to l.; r. h. raised holding a branch, l. h. holding a spear or sceptre	...	...	18			
43	"	Inscription defaced; radiated head to r.	Inscription defaced; female figure standing with arms extended	...	...	8		...	Barbarous
44	"	Inscription defaced; radiated head to r.	Defaced ...	...	...	19			
45	"	— TETRICVS —; radiated head to r.	Defaced; figure standing	...	...	...	80		
46	"	Inscription defaced; radiated head to r.	—PAX—; figure with palm branch and spear	...	...	...	45		
47	"	Barbarous imitation; radiated head to r.; inscription defaced	Defaced ...	...	...	...	76		
48	"	— TET—; radiated head to r. (E.)	Inscription defaced; a vase	...	...	...	78		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

N.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CLXXXIX.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
49	TETRICVS I. (continued)	....	SPES type ....	....	....	....	80		
50	TETRICVS II. (10.) A.D. 268- 273	Inscription defaced ; radiated head to r. ESV. TETRIC[vs] ; radiated head to r.	[PI]ET[as] — ; vase with handle to r.	....	....	....	24		
51	"	Inscription defaced ; radiated head to r.	Inscription illegible ; a vase ; PIETAS AVGVSTOR type	....	....	....	80		
52	"	(TE)TRICVS CA — ; radiated head to r.	—S AVGG ; a vase	....	....	....	99		
53	"	C. PIV. ESV. TE[TRICVS]AES ; radiated head to r.	—AVGVST— ; a vase	....	....	....	66		
54	"	—SV. TETRICVS CAES ; radiated head to r.	SPES[PVB]LICA ; Hope standing to l., r. arm extended	....	....	....	118	13	
55	"	—ESV TETRICVS— ; radi- ated head to r.	—LICA ; Hope standing to l....	....	....	....	78	14	
56	"	[T]ETRICVS— ; radiated head to r.	Inscription defaced ; female figure standing, r. h. extended holding a wreath	....	....	....	53		
57	"	—ICVS CAES ; radiated head to r.	Inscription defaced ; female holding a palm branch in r. h. and spear in left	....	....	....	67	15	
58	"	C. P—QVS CAES ; radiated head to r.	SPES AVG ; Hope marching to l., with branch in r. h.	....	....	....	67		
59	"	—TETRI— ; radiated head to r.	V. TV T— ; female figure stand- ing l., spear in l. h. (?) ; a very debased coin	....	....	....	89	12	
60	DIOCLETIAN. (1.) A.D. 284- 305	IMP. C. VAL. DIOCLETIANVS AVG ; radiated bust to r. in armour	IOVI CO(NS)ERVAT ; Jupiter standing to l., holding a thunderbolt in r. h., and a spear in l.	....	PXXIT.	....	34	16	
61	MAXIMIANVS I. (1.) A.D. 286-305	IMP. C. VAL. MAXIMIANVS P.F. AVG ; radiated bust to r. ; of white metal	VIRTVS AVGG ; Hercules with right arm on hip, club in l. h. pointing to ground	D. on l.	....	....	67	17	

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CLXXXIX.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
62	CARAVSVS. (5.) A.D. 287- 293	IMP. CARAVSVS P.F. AVG; radiated bust to r. (large coin)	PAX AVG; Peace standing to l., branch in r. h., spear in l. h.	F.O.	M.L.	...	72	18	
63	" "	—ARAVSVS P.F. AVG; radiated bust to r. (large coin)	PAX AV(G); a female figure standing to l., a branch in r. h. and spear in l.	L	ML	...	78		
64	" "	IMP. CARAVSVS—; radiated head to r.	PAX—; Peace standing with branch in r. h., spear in l.	...	...	...	99		
65	" "	IMP. CARAVSVS—; radiated head to r.	PRINCIPI IV—; figure stand- ing to l., standard in r. h., spear in l.	...	III.	...	78	19	
66	" "	IMP. C. CARAVSVS P.F. AVG; radiated bust to r. (large coin)	SA(LVS) AVG; figure standing feeding serpent from a patera	S.C.	...	...	78		
67	ALLECTVS. (2.) A.D. 293- 296	IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG; radiated bust to r. (large coin)	PROVIDENTIA AVG; female hold- ing a cornucopie in l. h. and globe in r.	S.P.	C.	...	78	20	
68	" "	IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG; radiated bust to r.	PA(X)AVG; female figure stand- ing, r. arm extended holding a branch, transverse sceptre in l. h.	SA.	ML	25	...	21	
69	LICINIVS I. (1.) A.D. 307- 323	IMP. LICINIVS AVG; head to r.	[D.N.] LICINIVS AVG(VSTI); a large wreath within which is vot xx; a pellet between vot and xx	...	SA	...	66	22	
70	LICINIVS II. (1.) A.D. 315- 326	LICINIVS NOB. CAES; lau- reated head to r.	CAESARVM NOSTROVM ...	VOTIS in large letters	Q.R.	...	71		
71	CONSTANTINE THE GREAT. (48.) A.D. 306-337	CONSTANTINVS AVG; hel- meted head to r.	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed votis xx; a globe and 3 stars above	...	PLON	...	63	23	
72	" "	CONSTANTINVS AVG; hel- meted head to l.	BEAT. TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed votis xx, with globe and 3 stars above	...	PLON	...	66		



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			In the Field.	In Exergue.	Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CLXXXIX	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.				Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
73	CONSTANTINE GREAT (continued)	CONSTANTINVS AVG; lau- reated bust to r.; r. h. raised on breast holding a sceptre	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed VOTIS XX, with globe and 3 stars above.	...	...	PTR and pellet	...	36	24	
74	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG; lau- reated bust to r.; sceptre surmounted by eagle in r. h.	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed VOTIS XX, with globe and 3 stars above	...	...	•PTR•	...	78	25	
75	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG; lau- reated bust to r.; sceptre in r. h.	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; altar inscribed VOTIS XX, with globe and 3 stars above	...	...	PTR	...	78		
76	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG; hel- meted bust to r.	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; altar inscribed VOTIS XX, with globe and 3 stars above	...	...	PTR	...	67		
77	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG; hel- meted bust to r.	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; altar inscribed VOTIS XX, with globe and 3 stars above.	...	...	STR•	...	78		
78	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG; hel- meted bust to r.	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed VOTIS [xx]. with globe and 3 stars above.	...	...	...	...	6	26	
79	"	CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG; diademed head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two sol- diers regarding central stan- dard with Chi Rho monogram	...	...	€SIS	...	...		
80	"	—NVS MAX. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	Inscription defaced; two sol- diers regarding a central stan- dard with Chi Rho monogram	...	...	...	...	80		
81	"	—NVS MAX. AVG; head to r.	—IA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard bearing Chi Rho monogram	...	...	...	...	80		
82	"	CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXER(citvs); two sol- diers regarding a central stan- dard with Chi Rho monogram	...	...	SLC?	...	78		
83	"	CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards with a wreath between and a pellet below	A wreath and a pellet	...	PCONST	...	99	27	

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CLXXXIX.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Seet. I. Plate CLXIII.	Seet. II. Plate CLXIV.		
84	CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (continued)	CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG; diademed head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards with a palm branch between them	...	SCONST.	...	66	28	
85	"	CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards with a palm branch between them	...	...	...	77		
86	"	CONSTANTINVS (MAX.) AVG; diademed head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two war- riors regarding two standards	...	•SLC•	...	68		
87	"	CONSTANTINVS MAX. AV(G); diademed head to r.	Inscription defaced; two sol- diers regarding two standards	...	SLC	...	78		
88	"	CONSTANTINVS—; dia- demed head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard with O on banneret	...	SLC	...	77		
89	"	CONSTAN—MAX. AV(G); diademed head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers holding a standard with O on the banneret	...	...	...	78		
90	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG; bust to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard with O on banneret	...	TRP?	...	78		
91	"	CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG; diademed bust to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	•SMHI	...	78		
92	"	CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG; diademed bust to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	•SMNA•	...	83		
93	"	CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	TRP•	...	76		
94	"	—NVS MAX. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	—ITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard inscribed O	...	TRP•	...	78		
95	"	CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two sol- diers regarding two standards	...	TRS•	...			
96	"	CONSTANTINVS—; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two sol- diers regarding two central standards	...	TRS•	...			

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued)

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			In the Field.	In Exergue.	Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CLXXXIX	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.				Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
97	CONSTANTINE GREAT (continued)	THE CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG ; laureated head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS ; two hel- meted warriors with spear and buckler regarding two standards with a wreath between	...	...	TRS	...	6		
98	"	CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG ; diadem head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS ; two sol- diers regarding two standards	...	...	TR•S	...	60	29	
99	"	(CONSTANTINVS AVG. ; head to r. (E.)	(SARMATIA DEVICTA)							
100	"	CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG ; laureated bust in cuirass to r.	SOL(I) INVICTO COMITI ; semi- nude figure with globe in l. h., r. h. raised, head radiated	T.F.	...	BTR.	...	78		
101	"	CONSTANTINVS P. AVG ; laureated bust in cuirass	SOLI INVICTO COMITI ; semi-nude figure with radiated head, globe in l. h., r. h. raised	A crescent, points up, on l.	...	PLN	...	84		
102	"	(c)ONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG. ; laureated head to r.	SOLI INVICTO COMITI ; semi-nude figure standing to l., globe in l. h., r. h. uplifted	A crescent, points up, on l.	...	PLN	...	81		
103	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG ; lau- reated head to r.	SOLI INVICTO ; figure standing with radiated head to l., globe in l. h., r. h. raised	...	...	PTR	...	80		
104	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG ; lau- reated head to r.	SOLI IN-TO ; semi-nude figure with radiated head, holding a globe in l. h., r. arm raised, r. hip projecting	...	...	PTR	...	71		
105	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG ; lau- reated bust to r.	SOLI INVICTO ; semi-nude figure with radiated head to l., globe in l. h., r. h. upraised	...	...	PTR	...	68	30	
106	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG ; lau- reated bust to r.	SOLI INVICTO ; nude figure, crowned, standing to l., r. hip projecting, r. h. raised, globe in l.	...	...	PTR	...	59	31	
107	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG ; hel- meted bust in cuirass to r.	VIRTUS EXERCIT ; trophy with two nude figures seated below, that on the r. with his hands tied behind his back, that on l. free, with one raised (Cohen, Vol. VII, p. 312, No. 697)	TF	...	STR.	...	80	32	



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plates CLXXXIX and CXC.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
108	CONSTANTINE GREAT (continued)	IMP CON(STANTI)NVS—; laureated bust in cuirass to r.	VOT. XX. MULT. XXX TS(T) within a large wreath	...	...	21	...	
109	"	CONSTA—AVG; helmeted head to r.	An incuse impression of the same obverse, arising from the previous coin not having been removed from the die when the new blank coin was put on.	...	...	...	69	33
110	"	DIVO CONSTA—; veiled head to r.	(AET)ERNA PIETAS; Constantine standing to r, holding a spear in r. h. and a globe surmounted by $\text{P}$ in l. h.	...	...	...	6	34
111	"	DIV CONSTAN—; veiled head to r.	No inscription; Constantine in a quadriga, four horses gallop- ing to r., reins apparently in l. h., r. arm raised	...	...	...	...	35
112	"	No inscription; veiled head to r.	Constantine standing to front with a cloak over his l. shoulder; in r. h. a spear, in l. a globe. The only letter seen of the legend is an s (probably AET ERNA PIETAS); in front of r. foot a ball.	X	SCONST.	...	99	36
113	"	D.N. FL. CL. CONSTANTINVS NOB.C.; laureated head to r.	IOVI CONSERVATORI; Jupiter, nude, standing to r. holding in his r. h. a globe surmounted by a Victory, and a sceptre sur- mounted by an eagle in his l. h.; at his feet to l. an eagle holding a wreath or crown in its beak; to the r. a seated captive	III and a star	SMKA	...	99	37
114	"	IMP. CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG; laureated head to r.	SOLI INVICTO COMITI; semi-nude figure standing to l. holding globe in l. h., r. h. upraised; head radiated	M or N and F	PARL	...	66	38
115	"	IMP. CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG; laureated bust in cuirass to r.	SOLI INVICTO COMITI; radiated figure to r., r. h. raised, l. h. holding a globe	A star	PLN	...	67	39

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Section.		Reference to Plate CXO.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
116	CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (continued)	IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG ; laureated bust in cuirass to r.	SOLI INVICTO COMITI ; semi-nude figure with radiated head to l., r. arm extended, in l. h. a globe	S.F.	PLN.	39	...	40
117	"	IMP. CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. ; helmeted bust in cuirass to r.	VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP ; two Victories holding a buckler or wreath inscribed VOT. PR. above an altar. (Cohen, VII., p. 302.)	...	SR	...	113	41
118	"	— CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. ; helmeted head to r. (rude)	VICTORIA(E LAETAE) PRINC. PERP ? Two Victories holding a large wreath over an altar or panel ; letters in wreath badly formed and illegible	...	Illegible and peculiar	...	99	42
119	CONSTANTINE THE GREAT ; POPVLVS ROMANVS. (1.)	POP. ROMANVS ; laureated bust of young man to l., cornucopia behind him	CONSIDIA and a star, both within a wreath	...	...	...	80	Barbarous form
120	CONSTANTINE THE GREAT ; CONSTANTINOPOLIS. (36.)	CONSTANTINOPOLIS ; helmeted head to l., sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel, spear in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	...	BSIS	...	80	
121	"	Inscription defaced ; helmeted bust to l., sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel ; spear in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	...	PLC	...	78	
122	"	—OPOLIS ; helmeted head to l.	Victory on prow of vessel with sceptre and shield	...	PLC	...	78	
123	"	CONSTAN— ; helmeted head to l.	Victory on prow of vessel ; sceptre in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	...	PLC	...	66	
124	"	CONSTAN(TINOPOLIS) ; helmeted head to l., sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel ; transverse sceptre in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	...	PLC	37		
125	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS ; helmeted head to l., sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel ; sceptre in r. h., l. h. on shield	...	PLC	...	78	
126	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS ; helmeted head to l. ; sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel with sceptre and shield	...	PLC	...	78	

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXG.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
127	CONSTANTINE THE GREAT; CONSTANTINOPOLIS (continued)	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.; sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel; sceptre in r. h., l. resting on shield	...	•PLC	...	66		
128	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.; sceptre in l. h.	Victory standing to l. on prow of vessel; sceptre in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	...	•PLC	...	66	44	
129	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.; sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel; sceptre in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	...	⊙ PLC	...	80		
130	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.	Victory with sceptre and shield on prow of vessel	O on l.	SCONST.	...	69		
131	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.	Victory on prow of vessel; transverse sceptre in r. h., l. h. on shield	...	—RS*	...	68		
132	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.	Victory standing on prow of vessel, sceptre in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	On l. a palm branch	TRP	...	120		
133	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l., sceptre in l. h.	Victory with sceptre and shield on prow of vessel	A wreath on l.	TRP	...	78		
134	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l., sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel, transverse sceptre in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	...	TRP.	...	67	45	
135	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.	Victory on prow of vessel with sceptre and shield (rude)	...	TR•P	...	71	46	
136	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l., sceptre in l. h.	Victory standing on prow of vessel with sceptre and shield	...	TR•P	...	78		
137	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l., sceptre in l. h.	Victory standing on prow of vessel with sceptre and shield	...	TR•P	...	80		
138	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l., sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel; sceptre in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	...	TR•P	...	117		



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXG.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate OLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate OLXIV.		
139	CONSTANTINE GREAT; CONSTANTINOPOLIS (continued)	CONSTAN— is; hel- meted head to l., sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel with sceptre and shield	...	TRS●	...	71		
140	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.	Victory standing on prow of vessel, a sceptre in l. h.; r. h. on shield	...	TRS	...	55		
141	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l., sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel with transverse sceptre and shield	...	...	...	78		
142	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.	Victory on prow of vessel with sceptre and shield	...	...	...	69		
143	"	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.	Victory with sceptre and shield standing on prow of vessel	...	...	...	78		
144	"	(CONSTAN)TINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.	Victory on prow of vessel; transverse sceptre in r. h., l. resting on shield	...	...	...	68		
145	"	C—TINOPOLIS; hel- meted head to l.	Victory standing on prow of vessel with sceptre and shield	...	PLC	...	81		
146	"	CONSTAN(TINO)POLIS; hel- meted head to l. sceptre in l. h.	Victory on prow of vessel; sceptre in r. h., l. resting on dotted outline of shield	...	...	...	66		
147	"	CONSTANTINOPO(LIS); hel- meted head to l.	As last	...	...	...	113		
148	"	Inscription defaced; hel- meted head to l.	Victory standing on prow of vessel; spear in r. h., l. h. rest- ing on shield	...	...	...	63		
149	"	Inscription defaced; head to l.	Victory on prow of vessel; l. h. on shield	...	...	...	67		
150	"	Inscription defaced; hel- meted head to l.	Victory on prow of vessel	...	...	...	78		Barbarous
151	"	Inscription defaced; head to l. (E.)	Figure standing to l.	...	...	...	78		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXG.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
152	CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, CONSTANTINOPOLIS (continued)	Head to l; imitation coin (E.)	Winged Victory on prow of vessel with transverse sceptre	...	...	...	74		
153	" "	Inscription defaced; head to r. (E.)	Victory on prow of vessel	...	...	...	80		
154	" "	Imitation coin; head to l. (E.)	Victory on prow of vessel	...	...	...	92		
155	" "	CON —; head to r. (E.)	Victory on prow of vessel; transverse sceptre in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	...	...	...	99	...	Barbarous
156	CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, VRBS ROMA; (27.) A.D. 306-337	VRBS (ROMA); helmeted head to l.	Victory on prow of vessel, transverse sceptre in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	...	...	...	68	...	Barbarous
157	" "	VRBS (ROMA); head to l. ....	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	PLC.	...	80		
158	" "	VRBS ROMA; helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, and two stars above	...	PLC	...	78	47	
159	" "	Head apparently hel- meted, but obliterated	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus	...	PLC	...	5		
160	" "	Inscription defaced; hel- meted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus	...	PCON.	...	67		
161	" "	VRBS ROMA; head to l. ....	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	TRP	...	66	...	Barbarous
162	" "	VRBS ROMA; helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars with a wreath between them above	...	TRS	...	78		
163	" "	VRBS ROMA; helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	TRS	...	78		
164	" "	VRBS ROMA; helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	TRS.	...	99		
165	" "	VRBS ROMA; helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	TRP.S?	...	63		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXG.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
166	CONSTANTINE GREAT; VRBS ROMA (con- tinued)	Inscription defaced; hel- meted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	TR-	...	78		
167	"	VRBS ROMA; helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; star above	...	RQQ?	...	78		
168	"	VRBS ROMA; helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	SLG	...	89	48	
169	"	VRBS ROMA; helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; three stars above	...	...	...	40		
170	"	VRBS ROMA; helmeted head to l.	Rude wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above with a crescent between	...	...	...	63	49	
171	"	VRBS ROMA; helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above and wreath between	...	TRS?	...	80		
172	"	VR(B)S —; helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	...	...	66		
173	"	VRBS —; helmeted head to l. ( <i>The "S"</i> <i>horizontal.</i> )	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	...	...	69		
174	"	VRBS (ROMA); helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	TR—?	...	67		
175	"	VRBS (ROMA) helmeted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	...	...	63		
176	"	VRBS ROMA; helmeted head to l. with visor	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above (rude)	...	...	...	66		
177	"	Inscription defaced; hel- meted head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above	...	PLC	...	107		
178	"	VRBS ROMA; head to l. ....	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus	...	...	...	80		
179	"	VR(BS) (ROMA); head to l.	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus	...	PLC	...	66		Barbarous



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXC.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate OLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
180	CONSTANTINE THE GREAT; VRBS ROMA (con- tinued)	VRB(S) ROMA; head to l. ...	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus	...	...	...	67		
181	"	Defaced ...	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus to r.	...	...	35			
182	"	Defaced ...	Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus	...	...	26			
183	CRISPVS. (6.) A.D. 317-326	CRISPVS NOBIL. C; hel- meted bust to l. in cuirass above	BEAT TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed VOTIS XX, three stars above	...	PLON.	...	78	50	
184	"	CRISPVS NOB. CAES; laure- ated bust to r., l. h. raised	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed VOTIS XX, with globe and three stars above. The globe in this case is flattened into the form of a half- circle	...	STR?	...	69	51	
185	"	CRISPVS OB. (sic) CAES; laureated head to r.	CAESARVM NOSTROVM; VOT. X. within a large wreath	...	QAR?	...	78	52	
186	"	CRISPVS NOB. CAES; lau- reated head to r.	D.N. CONSTANTINI MAX. AVG; VOT. XX within a large wreath	...	PT.	...	78	53	
187	"	IVL. (CRISP)VS NOB. CAES; laureated bust to left with spear and shield.	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed VOTIS XX with a barred and dotted globe and three stars above	...	STR.	...	58		
188	"	IVL. CRISPVS NOB. C; laureated head to r.	CAESARVM NOSTROVM; a wreath inscribed VOT. X	...	ASIS*	32	...	54	
189	HELENA (9.) A.D. 306-337	FL. IVL. HELENAE; head to r.	PAX P(VB)LICA; Peace standing with olive branch in r. h., transverse sceptre in l.	...	TRP and wreath	...	...	55	
190	"	FL. IVL. HELENAE AVG; head to r.	(PA)X PVBLICA; Peace standing to l. with olive branch in r. h., transverse sceptre in l.	...	TRP•	...	88		
191	"	—NAE AVG; head to r.	—BLICA; Peace standing to l., transverse sceptre in l. h.	...	TR—	...	78		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXO.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
192	HELENA (continued) ...	FL. IVL. —; head to r. ...	PAX (PVB(L)ICA); Peace with olive branch in r. h. and trans- verse sceptre in l.	...	TR—	...	81	
193	" "	FL. IVL. HELENAE AVG; head to r.	PA(X PVB(L)ICA); Peace with olive branch in r. h. and trans- verse sceptre in l.	...	TRS	...	78	56
194	" "	FL. IVL. (HE)LENAE AVG; head to r.	PAX PVB(L)ICA); Peace with olive branch in r. h. and transverse sceptre in l.	...	TRS?	...	78	
195	" "	FL. IVL. —E AVG; head to r.	(P)AX PVB(L)ICA; Peace with olive branch in r. h. and transverse sceptre in l.	...	TRS?	...	69	
196	" "	— (HE)LENAE AVG; head to r.	(PA)X PVB(L)ICA); Peace holding an olive branch in r. h. and transverse sceptre in l.	...	...	...	69	
197	" "	— IVL. H—NAE; head to r.	—BLICA; Peace standing to l., r. h. extended holding a branch, transverse sceptre in l.	...	...	...	66	
198	THEODORA. (7.) A.D. 306-337	FL. MAX. THEODO(RAE) AVG; head to r.	PIETAS ROMANA; Piety or Theo- dora, standing to front, head to r. nursing a child.	...	TRP	...	56	
199	" "	FL. (MA)X. (THEO)DORA(E); bust to r	PIETAS (R)OMANA; Piety or Theodora standing to r. suck- ling a child.	...	TRP	...	80	
200	" "	FL. MAX. THEODORA —; head to r.	PIETAS —; a woman stand- ing suckling a child	...	TRS.	...	99	
201	" "	FL. MAX. THEODORAE AVG; laureated bust to r.	(PI)ETAS ROMANA; Piety or Theodora nursing a child, head to r.	...	TRS•?	...	63	57
202	" "	FL. MAX. THEO(DORAE)AVG; defaced head to r.	PIETAS ROMA(NA); a woman nursing a child	...	TR—?	...	59	
203	" "	FL. MAX. THE(O)DO —; —; head to r.	PIETAS —; a female nursing a child	+ on l.	...	...	78	

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXC.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
204	THEODORA (continued)	....	VICTOR —; Victory marching to l., wreath in r.h.	...	LVG.	...	79	PL.CXCI, No. 99.
205	DELMATIVS (3.) A.D. 306-337	FL. DELMATIVS NOB. CAES; head to r.	GLORIA EXERC(ITVS); two soldiers regarding a standard with the Chi Rho monogram	...	CON?	...	78	58
206	"	FL. DELMA(TIVS) NOB. C; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	R*	...	68	59
207	"	FL. DELMATIVS NOB. CAES; laureated head to r.	GLOR(IA) EXERCITVS; two sol- diers regarding a standard with the Chi Rho monogram	...	SCONST.	...	80	
208	CONSTANTINE PERIOD (26.)	Inscription defaced; head to r.	GLORIA —; two soldiers re- garding a standard with M on banneret	...	...	...	71	
209	"	Laureated head to r. ....	(GLORIA EXER)CITVS; two sol- diers regarding a standard with N on banneret	...	...	...	63	
210	"	— AVG; laureated head to r.	GLO(RIA EXERCITVS); two sol- diers regarding a standard with Y on banneret	...	PLC	...	5	
211	"	CONSTANTINVS AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two sol- diers regarding two standards	...	PLC.	...	6	
212	"	CONS — P.F. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two sol- diers regarding a standard with pellet on banneret	...	TRP	...	66	Barbarous
213	"	CONSTA —; diademed head to r.	— EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard with M on banneret	...	SIS.	...	70	
214	"	Head to r. ....	GLORIA (EXERCITVS); two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	67	
215	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	...	...	69	
216	"	Head to r. ....	Two soldiers regarding a stand- ard	...	...	...	66	

\* This coin has subsequently been identified as THEODOSIVS I., instead of THEODORA.



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXU.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
217	CONSTANTINE PERIOD (continued)	CONS —; head to r. ...	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	68	...	Barbarous
218	"	Barbarous coin of Con- stantine period; head to r.; inscription il- legible	Inscription illegible; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	66	60	
219	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	80		
220	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	80		
221	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	(GLORIA EXERCITVS); two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	66		
222	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	78		
223	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	GLOR—; two soldiers regard- ing a standard	...	R*	...	80		
224	"	Imitation coin; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard with Y on banneret (very rude)	...	...	...	116		
225	"	Barbarous imitation	Two soldiers regarding a stand- ard	...	...	...	117		
226	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	—ITVS; two soldiers regard- ing a standard with Chi Rho monogram	...	...	...	69		
227	"	CONSTA—; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard with S on the banneret	...	...	...	78		
228	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	78		
229	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding wreaths over M	...	...	...	80		
230	"	Head to r....	Two Victories holding two wreaths, above S T	S T	...	...	78		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXC.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
231	CONSTANTINE PERIOD (continued)	CONSTAN—; head to r. ....	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths over a palm	...	TR(S) ;	...	66		
232	"	CONSTAN—; head to r. ....	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths	...	...	...	68		
233	"	CONSTAN—; head to r. ....	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths	...	...	...	81		
234	CONSTANTINVS II. (38.) A.D. 337-340	CONSTANTINVS IVN. N.C.; radiated bust in armour to l.	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed VOTIS XX with globe and three stars above	...	PLON	...	79		
235	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. N.C.; helmeted bust in armour to l.	BEAT. TRANQVILLITAS; altar in- scribed VOTIS XX with globe and three stars above	...	PLON	...	80	61	
236	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. — ? ; laureated head to r.	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed VOTIS XX with globe and three stars above	C R	PLC—.	...	63		
237	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; laureated bust in armour to l., a Victory on globe in r. h., a sceptre in l.	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed VOTIS XX; a globe and three stars above	...	•PTR•	...	69	62	
238	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NO(B); head to r., with r. h. raised to breast, holding a sceptre	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; an altar inscribed VOTIS XX; a globe with squares and dots and three stars above	...	...	...	39	...	Barbarous.
239	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; head to r.	Inscription defaced; altar with — is XX; globe and three stars above	...	...	...	80		
240	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; laureated head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard with O on banneret	...	PLC and a branch	...	66		
241	"	— NVS IVN. N.C.; head to r.	— EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a central standard	...	TRS•	...	78		
242	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. N.C; draped and laureated bust to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers, helmeted, with bucklers, each holding a spear and looking at a standard in the centre	...	TRS•	...	3		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXC.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
243	CONSTANTINVS II. (con- tinued)	CON(S)TANTINVS IVN. N.C.; head to r.	(GLOR)IA EXERCITVS; two sol- diers regarding a standard	...	TRS?	...	63		
244	"	CO— IVN. N.C.; bust to r. (E.)	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	TRP.	...	68		
245	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. N.C.; head to r.	GLORIA —; two soldiers re- garding a standard	...	TRP	...	80		
246	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. (NOB.C); bust to r.	—EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a central standard with O on banneret	...	TRP•	...	99		
247	"	FL.— NOB C; bust to r. (E.)	GLORIA EXERC—; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	80		
248	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. N.C.; bust to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a central standard with O on banneret	...	•T	...	88		
249	"	—VS IVN. N.C.; bust to r.	GLORIA EXER—; two soldiers regarding a standard with O on banneret	...	TR—.	...	66		
250	"	— IVN. N.C.; bust to r.	(GLOR)IA EXERC(ITVS); two soldiers regarding a standard with O on banneret	...	...	...	67		
251	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NO(B); head to r.	Inscription defaced; two figures with a standard between them	...	...	...	38		
252	"	CONSTANTI—; head to r.	GLORI—; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	11		
253	"	— IVN. N.C. ....	GLORIA EXER(CITVS); two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	60		
254	"	(CONSTANT)INVS IVN. N.C.; laureated head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	67		
255	"	(CON)STANTINVS—; laure- ated head to r.	GLOR(IA E)—; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	69		
256	"	CONSTA(NT)INVS IVN. N.C.; laureated head to r.	(GL)ORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a central standard	...	...	...	80		



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.			Reference to Plate CXC.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
257	CONSTANTINVS II. (con- tinued)	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; laureated head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	PLC	...	68	63	
258	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; laureated head to r. in cuirass	GLORIA E—; two soldiers re- garding two standards	...	•PLC	...	78		
259	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; laureated head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	TR•P	...	80		
260	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; laureated head to r.	GLOR(IA) EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	TR•P	...	66		
261	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. —; laureated head to r.	GLORIA E—; two soldiers re- garding two standards	...	TRP	...	66		
262	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.; laureated head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	TRP and star	...	63	64	
263	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; laureated bust to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	TRS•	...	80		
264	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; laureated bust to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	TR•S	...	99	65	
265	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; laureated bust to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	TRS•	...	66	66	
266	"	(CONS)TANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; laureated head to r.	GLORIA EXER(CITVS); two soldiers with spear and buckler regard- ing two standards	...	...	...	17		
267	"	CONS— NOB.C; laureated head to r.	GLORIA EXERC(ITVS); two soldiers regarding two standards	...	...	...	66		
268	"	CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB.C; laureated bust to r.	GLORIA EXERC(ITVS); two soldiers regarding two standards	...	...	...	69		
269	"	— IVN. NOB.C; head to r.	GLORIA EXER—; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	...	...	78		
270	"	CONSTAN— IV— NOB.C; head to r.	—IA EXERC—; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	...	...	78		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXG.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
271	CONSTANTINVS II. (con- tinued)	FL. C— CONSTANTINVS IVN. N.C; laureated bust to r.	SOLI INVICTO COMITI; semi-nude figure, right arm raised, left holding globe, head radiated	A crescent with points upwards on l.	PLN	...	63	67	
272	CONSTANS. (142.) A.D. 337- 350	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard with Y on banneret	...	PLC	...	99		
273	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	GLO— —TVS; two soldiers re- garding a standard with Y on banneret	...	PLC	...	63		
274	"	CONSTANS —; diademed head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard with V on banneret	...	PLC	...	58		
275	"	CONSTANS — AVG; diademed head to r.	(GLORIA) EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard with M on banneret	...	TRS and crescent	...	67		
276	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	(GLOR)IA EXERC(ITVS); two sol- diers regarding a central stan- dard with V-shaped ornament on banneret	...	TRS	...	89	...	Barbarous
277	"	D.N. FL. CONSTANS AVG; diademed head to r. (E.)	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard with O on banneret	...	TRS	...	89		
278	"	(CON)STANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXER(CITVS); two soldiers regarding a standard with X on the banneret	...	TRS (?)	...	59	...	Barbarous
279	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a central standard with O on banneret	...	PARL (?)	...	78		
280	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard with O on banneret	...	PLC	...	80		
281	"	(CONS)TANS P.F. AV(a); head to r. (rude)	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a central standard with M on banneret	...	...	...	80	...	Barbarous

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXC.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
282	CONSTANS (continued)	CONSTANS—; head to r.	GLORIA EXER—; two soldiers regarding a standard with M on banneret	...	...	...	80	
283	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXERC(IVS); two soldiers regarding a standard with M on banneret	...	...	...	71	
284	"	—S.P.F. AVG; head to r.	—A EXER—; two soldiers re- garding a central standard with M on banneret	...	...	...	78	
285	"	Inscription defaced; bust to r.	—A EXER—; two soldiers re- garding a standard with Chi Rho monogram	...	...	20		
286	"	Inscription defaced; head to r. (E.)	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard with V on banneret.	...	...	...	63	
287	"	Imitation coin: —ANS P.F. AVG; head to r. (E.)	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	...	...	71	
288	"	—NS—?; head to r. (E.)	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	...	...	63	
289	"	CONS(TAN)'S P.F. AVG; head to r.	—AE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	...	TRP	...	78	
290	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	...	TRP	...	73	
291	"	Defaced ...	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths and palm branch	D	TRP	...	32	
292	"	(CONS)TANS P.F. AV(G); head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TR(S)?	...	63	
293	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TRS	...	117	



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXC.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
294	CONSTANS (continued)	....	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE — AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TRS	68		
295	"	....	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	Inscription defaced ; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths together, D beneath (rude)	D	TRP	59		
296	"	....	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths together, D beneath	D	TRP	63		
297	"	....	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TRP	69		
298	"	....	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TRP	69		
299	"	....	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	—ELAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TRP	80		
300	"	....	(CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	Inscription defaced ; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TRP	99		
301	"	....	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths	D	TRS	99		
302	"	....	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TRS	80		
303	"	....	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TRS	78		
304	"	....	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TRS	76		
305	"	....	CONSTANS — AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. — ; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TR—	67		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXC.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
306	CONSTANS (continued)	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	...	...	66		
307	"	CONSTANS ———; diademed head to r.	— ORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	...	...	99		
308	"	CONSTAN ———; diademed head to r.	(VICT)ORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. ——— ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	...	...	99		
309	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	— AE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	—RP	...	99		
310	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG— ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	...	...	78		
311	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	TRS ?	...	78		
312	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; head to r.	— AVGG. Q. NN ; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths	...	PLC	...	68		
313	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG. ; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN. ; two Victories holding two wreaths, € beneath	€	TRP ?	...	78		
314	"	—S P.F. AVG ; head to r.	VICT— ; two Victories hold- ing two wreaths, E or F be- neath	E or F	TRP	...	67		
315	"	Inscription defaced head to r.	— LAE DD. AVGG. ——— ; two Victories holding two wreaths, € beneath	€	TRS	...	80		
316	"	—ANS P.F. AVG ; diademed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, € beneath	€	TRS	...	63		
317	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG ; head to r.	(VIC)TORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN ; two Victories holding two wreaths, € or q beneath	€	...	...	68		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plates CXC. and CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
318	CONSTANS (continued)	... CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	---RIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths, € beneath	€	...	...	99		
319	"	... CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. (AVGG) Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths, M beneath	M	TRS	...	80		
320	"	... CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding wreaths, a leaf beneath	a leaf	TRP	...	78		
321	"	... CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths, a leaf beneath	a leaf	TRP	...	78		
322	"	... CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIA(E) DD. AVGG Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths over a leaf (coin bent)	a leaf	TRS	...	91		
323	"	... CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths over a leaf	a leaf	TRS	...	78		
324	"	... (CONSTANS) P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	(VICTO)RIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths, a leaf beneath	a leaf	TRS	...	63	68	
325	"	... CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG—; two Victories holding two wreaths, a leaf beneath	a leaf	TRS	...	78	69	
326	"	... CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	--- AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths over a leaf	a leaf	TRS	...	66		
327	"	... CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE (D)D. AV—; two Victories holding two wreaths, a leaf beneath	a leaf	...	...	80		
328	"	... CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	(VIC)TORIAE DD. AVGG Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths over a leaf	a leaf	...	...	78		



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			In the Field.	In Exergue.	Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.				Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
329	CONSTANS (continued)	Defaced	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths, a leaf beneath	...	a leaf	...	34			
330	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths, a star beneath	...	a star	TRS	...	80		
331	"	Inscription defaced; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths, a branch beneath	...	branch	TRS	...	80		
332	"	CON(ST)A(N)S P.F. AVG; diademmed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths	...	...	RVS	...	66		
333	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	VIRTVS (AVGG); soldier with standard in r.h., l.h. on shield	...	...	...	...	80		
334	"	—S P.F. AVG; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths	...	...	...	30			
335	"	CON(STAN)S P.F. AVG; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths	...	...	...	...	81		
336	"	CONSTAN—; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths	...	...	TRS	...	78		
337	"	CONSTANS —; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths	...	...	...	...	80		
338	"	CON—; head to r.	—A N. DD. AVGVST (?); two Victories holding a wreath	...	...	PTR	...	63		
339	"	—S P.F. AVG; diademmed head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths, N beneath	...	N	PARL	...	78		
340	"	CONSTANS P.F. —; dia- demmed head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths, P O L beneath	...	P O L	...	...	80		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
341	CONSTANS (continued)	CONSTAN — AVG; head to r.	— DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths, below S over T	S T	...	...	63		
342	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths over a palm branch	branch	TRP	...	78		
343	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTO—; two Victories holding two wreaths over a palm branch	branch	TRP	...	85		
344	"	— S P.F.—; head to r.	VICTORIAE —; two Victories holding two wreaths together over a branch	branch	TRP•	...	58		
345	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths over a palm branch	branch	TRS	...	81		
346	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths over a palm branch	branch	TR—?	...	66		
347	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG—; two Victories holding two wreaths over a palm branch	branch	TR	...	78		
348	"	(CONSTANS) P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTORIAE —; two Victories holding two wreaths, a palm branch below	branch	TRS•	...	78		
349	"	Inscription defaced; dia- demed head to r.	—AE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths over a palm branch	branch	TRP•	...	78		
350	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG.—; two Victories holding two wreaths over a palm branch	branch	TRS(?)	...	99		
351	"	CONSTA—; head to r.	—ORIAE DD. AVGG; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths over a palm branch (rude)	branch	...	...	78		
352	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	Defaced; two Victories holding two wreaths together over a branch	branch	...	...	58		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
353	CONSTANS (continued)	....	....	....	....	....	99	70
354	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	An incuse impression of the same obverse, arising from the previous coin not having been removed from the die before the new blank coin was put on	....	....	....	78	71
355	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; dia- demed head to r.	An incuse impression of the same obverse, caused by the blank coin having been put on the previous stamped coin	....	....	....	59	72
356	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; diadem head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; rude soldier standing on prow of vessel with oars, bird in r. hand, and standard with Chi Rho monogram in l.; Victory steering	....	*PLC	....	61	
357	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	....	TRP	....	68	
358	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	....	TRP.	....	69	
359	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	....	TRP.	....	69	
360	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	....	TRP.	....	78	
361	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	....	TRP.	....	80	
362	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	....	TRP.	....	80	
363	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	....	TRP.	....	80	
364	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	....	TRP.	....	80	



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			In the Field.	In Exergue.	Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCL.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.				Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
365	CONSTANS (continued)	—NS P.F. AVG; head to r.	—MP REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TRP	...	80		
366	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; bust to r.	FEL. TEMP. REP—; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TRP	...	80		
367	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TRP.	...	80		
368	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TRP.	...	80		
369	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TRP	...	80		
370	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. (AVG); head to r.	FEL. TEMP. (REPARATIO); phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	...	TRP	...	80		
371	"	—S P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. (REPARATIO); phoenix radiated, on rock	...	...	TRP.	...	99		
372	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TRP	...	99		
373	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TRP.	...	61		
374	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; bust to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TRS.	...	63		
375	"	D.N. CONSTA(N)S P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TR	...	66	73	
376	"	D.N. CONSTANS (P.F. A)VG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. RE—; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TRS.	...	78		
377	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; bust to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TRS.	...	78		
378	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	—REPARATIO; phoenix, radi- ated, on rock	...	...	TRS.	...	80		
379	"	—STANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. (RE)PARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	TRS	...	121		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
380	CONSTANS (continued)	—NS P.F. AVG; head to r.	Inscription defaced; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	TRS.	...	80	
381	"	D —NS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. —; phoenix, radi- ated, on rock	...	TRS	...	99	
382	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. (TEMP. RE)PARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	TRS•	...	80	
383	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; bust to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	TRP	...	80	
384	"	CONSTA(NS P.F.) AVG; bust to r.	FEL. (TEMP. RE)PARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	TR—?	...	99	
385	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Inscription defaced; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	...	80	
386	"	D.N. CONSTA—; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	TRS	...	80	
387	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	...	78	
388	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	...	78	
389	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP —; phoenix, radi- ated, on rock	...	...	...	78	
390	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	TRP	...		
391	"	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	TRP	...	62	
392	"	CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	TRP	...	63	
393	"	(c)ONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	TRP•	...	99	
394	"	—NS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	TRP•	...	99	

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
395	CONSTANS (continued)	....	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. (AVG); head to r.	....	TRS	....	....	....
396	"	....	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	....	TRS•	....	78	....
397	"	....	D.N. CONSTANS — AVG; head to r.	....	TRS	....	80	....
398	"	....	(D.N.) CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	....	TRS	....	68	....
399	"	....	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; diademed head to r.	....	TRS.	....	66	....
400	"	....	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	....	TRS•	....	66	....
401	"	....	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; diademed head with wreath to r.	....	TRS	....	58	....
402	"	....	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	....	TRS.	....	59	....
403	"	....	[D.N. CONSTANS] P.F. AVG; head to r.	....	....	....	78	....
404	"	....	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	....	....	....	99	....
405	"	....	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. (AVG); head to r.	....	....	....	78	....
406	"	....	D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; head to r.	....	....	....	69	....
407	"	....	—NS P.F. AVG; head to r.	....	....	....	78	....
408	"	....	—CONSTANS—; head to r.	....	....	....	80	....



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
409	CONSTANS (continued)	... D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG; bust to l. holding a globe	FEL. TEMP. REPAR[ATIO]; hel- meted soldier marching to r. with spear leading a young captive from the door of a hut, behind which rises a tree	...	—S	...	80	74
410	"	... D.N. FL. CO(NS)TANS AVG; head to r.	SECVRI(TAS) RE(I)P; figure lean- ing on column and holding sceptre	...	R and branch	...	68	75
411	"	... FL. IVL. CONSTANS NOB. CAES; laureated head to r.	GLORIA EXERC(ITVS); two soldiers regarding two standards with a palm branch between	...	TRS	...	99	
412	"	... FL. IVL. CONSTANS NOB. C; head to r.	—EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a central standard with O on banneret	...	PLC	...	81	
413	"	... —IVL. CONSTANS AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EX—; two soldiers regarding a standard with O on banneret	...	...	...	80	Rude work
414	MAGNENTIVS. (12.) A.D. 350. 353	... D.N. MAGNENTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r., with a diadem	FELICITAS REIPVBICE; a warrior holding a standard in l. h. with the Chi Rho monogram, and in the r. a Victory on a globe	...	• RBLC	...	43	76
415	"	... IM. CAE. MAGNENTIVS AVG; head to r.	FELICITAS REIPVBICE; a warrior holding a standard with the Chi Rho monogram in l. h., in r. h. a figure with a wreath	A on r.	TRP	...	66	77
416	"	... IM. CAE. MAG(NENTIVS); rude head to r.	(FELICITA(S)—; soldier holding a Victory in r. h. and standard with Chi Rho monogram in l.	A or M.	...	...	69	Barbarous
417	"	... D.N. M(AGNENTIVS) P.F. AVG; nude head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. NN. AVG—; two Victories holding a wreath within which is inscribed VOT. V. MVLT. X.	A on obverse	A star and AMB?	...	58	78
418	"	... —S P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICT(ORI)AE DD—; two Vic- tories holding a large wreath on which is inscribed VOT. V. MVLT. X, surmounted by the Chi Rho monogram	...	AMB•	...	78	79

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCII.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
419	MAGNENTIVS (continued) ...	D.N. MAGNEN(TIVS); head to r.	VICTORIAE —; two Victories holding a large wreath inscribed VOT. V. MVLTR. X.	A on obverse	TR S	...	67		
420	" "	D.N. MAGNENTIVS (P.F.) AVG.; head to r.	VICT. DD. NN. AVG ET CAES; two Victories holding a large wreath inscribed VOT. V. MVLTR. X; I beneath ?	I (?)	...	...	68		
421	" "	(D.N.) MAGNENTIVS —; rude head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Victories holding one wreath on which are three rows of numerals, II, III, II.	...	III	...	63	80	Barbarous
422	" "	Inscription defaced; head to r.	—REIVBEL; soldier holding standard in l. h. and a (?) Victory in r. h.	...	TR	...	80		
423	" "	Inscription illegible; head to r.; barbarous imitation (E.)	Inscription defaced; two Victories holding a large wreath with an inscription	"	...	...	67		
424	" "	Inscription defaced; head to r. (E.)	Inscription defaced; two Victories holding a wreath	...	...	...	81	...	Barbarous
425	" "	Inscription defaced; head to r. (E.)	Inscription defaced; two Victories holding a wreath or shield	...	...	...	76	...	Barbarous
426	DECENTIVS. (2.) A.D. 350-353	D.N. DECENTI(VS) (NOB) ?; head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. N. AVG; two Victories holding a wreath on which is inscribed VOT. V. MVLTR. +	SV	II M	...	63	81	Barbarous
427	" "	D.N. DECENTIVS NOB CAES; head to r.	VICTOR — VG ET —; two Victories holding a large wreath inscribed VOT. V. MVLTR. X.	S.V.	R-I	...	78		
428	CONSTANTIVS II. (81.) A.D. 337-361	(CON)STANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	(PEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; soldier standing to l., a buckler on l. arm, r. arm raised holding a spear over a captive whose r. arm is raised, his horse fallen beside him (rude transition form)	...	RET	...	78		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCL.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
429	CONSTANTIVS II. (continued)	(co)NSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPA(RATIO); soldier standing to l., buckler on l. arm, r. arm raised holding a spear over a captive, whose l. arm is upraised, his horse fallen beside	...	...	...	66	82	
430	"	---IVS P.F. AVG; rude head to r.	Inscription defaced; soldier with a spear in r. h. piercing a captive who has fallen from his horse; a shield on the ground (very debased)	...	LSTC	...	79	83	Barbarous
431	"	--- AVG?; head to r. (very rude)	Inscription defaced; a warrior standing to l., a shield on l. arm, r. h. raised with a spear striking a warrior on a horse which is falling; l. arm up- raised; below, a shield sur- rounded by pellets (a transition form)	...	...	...	66	...	Barbarous
432	"	---TVS P.F. (the AVG wanting); head to r.	---RATIO; soldier with spear in r. h. piercing a captive who is falling from his horse (a variety of this reverse)	...	...	...	80	...	
433	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Inscription defaced; rude de- sign of soldier piercing a fallen captive and his horse	...	...	...	78	...	Barbarous
434	"	Inscription head to r.	Inscription defaced; soldier holding a spear in r. h. piercing a captive who has fallen off his horse (very rude)	...	TRS	...	80	...	Barbarous
435	"	Head to r.	Inscription defaced; soldier piercing a fallen captive	...	...	...	63	...	Barbarous minim
436	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Inscription defaced; a soldier piercing a captive who has fallen off his horse (?)	...	...	...	99	...	Barbarous
437	"	Inscription defaced; rude head to r.	Horse and rider fallen, &c.	...	...	...	54	...	Barbarous minim



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCL.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.		
438	CONSTANTIVS II. (continued)	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; bird, radiated, on globe with stars and cross-bands	...	SLC*	...	69	
439	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; bird, radiated, on globe	...	TRP	...	76	
440	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; bird, radiated, on globe with stars and bands	...	TRP•	...	69	
441	"	CONSTANTI(V)S P.F. AVG; laureated head to r.	GLORIA(A) (EXERCITVS); two soldiers helmeted, regarding a standard with G on banneret	...	PAR(L).	...	32	
442	"	—NSTANTIVS NOB. C—; head to r.	GLO—VS; two soldiers regard- ing a standard	...	•TRS•	...	99	
443	"	CONSTANTIVS P.F. A(VG); head with wreath to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers with spear and buck- ler regarding a central stan- dard, M on the banneret	...	TRP	...	16	
444	"	(CON)STANTIVS AVG; youthful head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard with O on banneret	...	TRP.	...	61	
445	"	—STANTIVS NOB. C; head to r.	—IA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a central standard with O on banneret	...	TRP	...	78	
446	"	—IVS AVG; head to r.	— EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a central standard with O on banneret	...	TRP?	...	80	
447	"	—TIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers with standard between	...	...	...	54	
448	"	(CONSTANTIVS NOB. C; head to r.	GLORIA —; two soldiers re- garding a standard	...	...	...	66	
449	"	(CONSTANTIVS AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXER(CITVS); two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	66	
450	"	—IVS P.F. AVG; head to r., in cuirass	(GL)ORIA EXER(CITVS); two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	61	

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
451	CONSTANTIVS II. (continued)	(CONST)ANTIVS AVG; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	66	
452	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Inscription defaced	...	...	...	69	Barbarous
453	"	CONS— AVG; bust to r., in armour	GLOR—; two soldiers regard- ing a standard with the Chi Rho monogram	...	...	...	63	
454	"	CONSTAN—; head to r.	GLORIA—; a soldier piercing a fallen captive and his horse	...	...	...	78	
455	"	—IVS P.F. AVG; head to r. (rude, and letters ill-formed)	—AE DD. NN. AV—; two Victories holding a large wreath inscribed VOT MVL X (?) (very debased)	...	Illegible	...	99	Barbarous
456	"	CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN.; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	...	...	78	
457	"	CONSTAN— P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. —; two Victories holding two wreaths, D beneath	D	...	...	63	
458	"	CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTORIAE —; two Victories holding two wreaths, M beneath	M	PARL	...	66	
459	"	CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths, M beneath	M	PARL.	...	69	
460	"	—VS P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. A—; two Victories holding two wreaths with a pellet and M beneath	M	...	...	78	
461	"	CONSTAN—; head to r.	(VICT)ORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN.; two Victories holding two wreaths, M beneath	M	...	...	78	
462	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	(VICT)IAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN.; two Victories holding two wreaths, M beneath	M	...	...	63	

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
463	CONSTANTIVS II. (continued)	CONSTANT— AVG; head to r.	VICTOR(IAE) DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths	...	R-S.	...	68	
464	"	CONSTAN—; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths	...	TRP.	...	52	
465	"	CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTORIAE DD. AVGG—; two Victories holding two wreaths with leaf beneath	a leaf	...	...	69	
466	"	CONSTA—; head to r. ...	Inscription defaced; two Vic- tories holding two wreaths, a leaf beneath	a leaf	...	...	79	Barbarous
467	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	(VICTORI)AE DD. AVGG. Q. NN; two Victories holding two wreaths together over a branch	branch	SARL.	...	60	
468	"	CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two Victories holding two wreaths over a branch	branch	...	...	87	
469	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	VICTORIAE D—; two Victories holding two wreaths over a palm branch	branch	TRS.	...	78	
470	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe with stars	...	TRP•	...	63	
471	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS (P.F. AVG); head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	TRS	...	78	
472	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated on globe	...	TRS•	...	99	
473	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP —; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	TRS.	...	99	
474	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	TRS•	...	78	
475	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	—MP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	...	...	7	



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate OLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate OLXIV.	
476	CONSTANTIVS II. (continued)	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. A(VG); head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	...	...	59	
477	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	...	...	80	
478	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. — REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	TRP	...	80	
479	"	D.N. CONSTA—; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO (for REPAR- ATIO); phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	TRP	...	59	
480	"	D.N. CONSTAN(T)IVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	TRS	...	67	
481	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	TRS•	...	80	
482	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	...	68	
483	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPAR—; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	...	...	78	
484	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on rock	...	TRS	...	69	
485	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG;	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix, radiated, on globe	...	TRP	...	69	
486	"	D.N. (CON)STANTIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	FEL. TEMP. —; a soldier to l. with spear in r.h., l.h. resting on shield, a warrior beneath with l.h. upraised, horse fallen	...	CSL—.	..	66	
487	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG; head with wreath to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; on r. a warrior standing to l., a buck- ler on l. arm, and a bonnet on head; the r. arm raised and piercing with a spear an enemy crouched at his feet by the side of his horse, which has fallen; the right arm of fallen figure raised in supplication	...	SLC	...	42	85

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
488	CONSTANTIVS II. (continued)	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P. AVG; diademed head to r.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; soldier to l., his l. foot resting on an oval shield, shield on l. arm; r. arm raised with spear, piercing a soldier who has fallen with his horse. The r. arm of the fallen soldier is raised in supplication	...	C	...	70	86	
489	"	D.N. CONSTANTIVS P——; laureated head to r.	FEL. TEMP. (RE)PARATIO; the Emperor standing on a galley, globe in r. h., standard with Chi Rho monogram in l. h.; on his l. Victory seated, hold- ing the rudder	...	*SLG	...	99	87	
490	"	D.N. CONSTA——; head to r.	Inscription defaced; the Em- peror standing on a galley holding a globe surmounted by a Victory in r. h. and a standard in l. h.; on his l. Victory steering	A	...	...	99	...	Rude work
491	"	D.N. CONSTAN(T)IVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EX——; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	SM(KB) ?	...	79		
492	"	FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB.C; bust to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	∩PLC.	...	80	88	
493	"	FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS AVG; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	∩PLC.	...	80		
494	"	— IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB.C; head to r.	— EXER—; two soldiers regarding a central standard with O on banneret	...	...	...	80		
495	"	FL. IVL. CON——; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a central standard	...	TRS and branch	...	81		
496	"	FL. IVL. CON——; head to r.	GLORIA EXER(CITVS); two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	61		
497	"	FL. IVL. CONSTANT——; head to r.	GLORI——; two soldiers regard- ing a central standard	...	TRS	...	79		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCL.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
498	CONSTANTIVS II. (continued)	FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS AVG; laureated head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a central standard	...	TRS	...	78		
499	"	FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS AV—; diademed bust to r.	GLORI—; two soldiers regard- ing a central standard	...	TRP	...	81		
500	"	(FL.) IVL. CONSTANTIVS (NOB.C); head to r.	(GLORIA) EXERC(IT)VS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	TRS•	...	61		
501	"	FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. CAES; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	TRP•	...	63		
502	"	FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB.C; laureated bust to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two hel- meted warriors with spear and buckler regarding a central standard	...	TRP?	...	10		
503	"	FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB.C; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a central standard	...	TRP?	...	44		
504	"	FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB.C; bust to r.	GLORIA EXERC(IT)VS; two soldiers regarding two stand- ards with a wreath between	...	...	...	78	89	
505	"	—L. CONSTANTIVS NOB. —; head to r.	GLOR—; two soldiers holding a standard inscribed O on the banneret	...	TRS	...	80		
506	"	FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB.C; head to r.	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers regarding a standard with Chi Rho monogram	...	SCONST	...	69		
507	"	FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB.C; bust to r.	GLORIA EXERC—; two soldiers regarding a standard with Chi Rho monogram on banneret	...	...	...	103		
508	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	Inscription defaced; two soldiers regarding a standard	...	...	...	79		
509	VALENTINIAN I. (12.) A.D. 364-375	D.N. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	(GLORI)A ROMANORVM; a soldier holding a crouched captive with r. h., and a standard with Chi Rho monogram in l.	OF—I.	CONST.	...	67	90	



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.	
510	VALENTINIAN I. (continued)	D—NTINIANVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	G(LORI)A ROMANORVM; a soldier standing to r., holding a stand- ard in l. h. with the Chi Rho mono- gram, r. h. dragging a captive	FR and A	BSISC	...	63	91
511	"	D.N. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA ROMANORVM; warrior holding a captive with r. h. and bearing a standard in l. with Chi Rho monogram.	F on l. and A or R on r.	BSISC.	...	57	92
512	"	D.N. VALENT—; head to r.	GLORIA ROMANORVM; soldier holding crouched captive with r. h. and standard with Chi Rho monogram in l.	...	...	...	80	
513	"	D.N. VAL—P.F. AVG; head to r.	(GLO)RIA ROMANORVM(M); soldier holding a crouched captive in r. h. and standard in l.	...	...	...	70	
514	"	D.N. VALENTI—; head to r.	Inscription defaced; a soldier holding a standard in l. h. and crouched captive in r.	...	...	...	90	
515	"	(V)ALEN—; head to r.	—BLICAE; female figure drag- ging a captive with left hand.	...	...	...	69	
516	"	D.N. VALENTINIANVS —; head to r.	—TIV—; (RESTITVTOR REI- PVBLICAE); soldier standing with standard to r., globe sur- mounted by a Victory in l. h.	...	SLVG	...	76	
517	"	D.N. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTORIA AVGG; Victory to l., holding a wreath in l. h.	...	...	...	78	
518	"	D.N. VALENTINI(ANVS); head to r.	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; Vic- tory marching to l., wreath in r. h.	...	...	...	80	
519	"	Inscription defaced; head to r.	SECVRITAS RE(I)P; Security leaning against column, sceptre or spear in r. h., legs crossed	...	...	...	116	
520	"	D.N. VALEN(TINI)ANVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	Inscription defaced; winged figure to l.	...	...	...	108	

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			In the Field.	In Exergue.	Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCL.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.				Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
521	VALENS. (19.) A.D. 364-378	... D.N. VALEN—; head to r.	GLORIA ROMANORVM; a soldier holding a standard bearing Chi Rho monogram in l. h., leading a captive in r. h.	...	...	PCON	...	80		
522	"	... —N. VALENS P.(F.) AVG; draped and laureated bust to r.	GLORIA ROMANORVM; a warrior holding a kneeling captive with the r. h.; a standard with Chi Rho monogram in l.	...	...	SCON	...	4		
523	"	... D.N. VALENS P.F. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA ROMANORVM; soldier holding a crouched captive in r. h., and a standard with Chi Rho monogram in l. h.	...	...	SMAQS.	...	78		
524	"	... D.N. VAL— AVG; head to r.	(GLORIA ROMANORVM; soldier holding kneeling captive with r. h., standard with Chi Rho monogram in l.	OF on l, I and pellet on r.	...	...	...	99		
525	"	... D.N. (V)ALENS P.F. A—; head to r.	GLORIA ROMANORVM; soldier marching to r., holding crouched captive with r. h., standard in l.	...	...	SM—RB and leaf	...	119		
526	"	... (D.)N. VALENS —; head to r.	Inscription defaced; soldier holding a kneeling captive with r. h., and a standard with Chi Rho monogram in l.	...	...	...	...	113		
527	"	... Inscription defaced; head to r.	GLORIA ROMANORVM; soldier holding crouched captive with r. h., standard in l.	...	...	...	...	12		
528	"	... Defaced ...	— MANORVM; soldier hold- ing a kneeling captive with r. h. and a standard in l.	...	...	...	...	67		
529	"	... D.N. VALEN—; head to r.	SECVRITAS—; Victory standing to l., a wreath in r. h.	OF II.	...	CON	...	68		
530	"	... D.N. VALEN—; head to r.	Inscription defaced; Victory holding a wreath to l.	OF I. (?)	...	...	...	67		
531	"	... D.N. VALEN —; head to r.	SECVR—VBLIC—; Victory hold- ing a wreath in r. h.	...	...	SCON	...	78		

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			In the Field.	In Exergue.	Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plate CXCI.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.				Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
532	VALENS (continued) ...	D.N. VALENS P.F. AVG; head to r.	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; Victory marching to l., wreath in r. h.	...	...	SMRB	...	99	93	
533	" "	D.N. VALENS P.F. AVG; head to r.	SECVRITAS(RE)IPVBLICAE; Vic- tory to l., wreath in r. h.	A on l.	...	...	...	78		
534	" "	(D.N. V)ALENS —; head to r.	SECVRITAS REI—; Victory marching to l., with wreath in r. h., branch in l.	OF on l, I on r.	...	...	...	102		
535	" "	— VALENS P.F. AVG; head to r.	Inscription defaced; Victory to l., with wreath in r. h.	OF on l, I on r.	...	...	...	80		
536	" "	D.N. VALEN(s); head to r.	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; winged Victory with wreath in r. h. and sceptre in l.	...	...	—N—.	...	62	94	
537	" "	D.N. VALE(NS) —; head to r.	SECVRITAS REIPV—; Victory holding a wreath in l. h.	...	...	...	...	78		
538	" "	VALENS P.F. AVG; head to r.	— REIPVBLICE; Victory to l. with wreath	...	...	...	...	71		
539	" "	—S P.F. AVG; head to r.	(SECVRIT)AS REIPVBLICAE; Vic- tory marching to l.	...	...	...	...	67		
540	GRATIANVS. (12.) 375—383	(D.N. G)RATIAN(VS AV)GG. AVG; head to r.	GLO(RIA NO)VI SAECVLI; a sol- dier standing to l., l. h. resting on shield, r. h. holding a standard	...	...	CON	...	68		
541	" "	D.N. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG; head to r.	GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI; a soldier standing to l., l. h. resting on shield, r. h. holding a standard with Chi Rho monogram	N on l.	...	TCON	...	71	96	
542	" "	D.N. GRATIANVS —; head to r.	GLORIA RO—; a soldier standing to l., a standard with Chi Rho monogram in r. h., l. h. resting on shield	...	...	TCON?	...	99		
543	" "	D.N. GRATIAN(VS); head to r.	(GLOR)IA ROMANORVM; figure marching to r., holding a crouched captive with r. h., standard with Chi Rho mono- gram in l.	F on l. and RCP on r.	...	SISCOV?	...	114		



## LIST OF ROMAN COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.			Reference Number in Sections.			Reference to Plate CXCL.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
544	GRATIANVS (continued)	D.N. (GRA)TIANVS AVGG. AVG; head to r.	Inscription defaced; standing figure to r., standard in l. h., r. h. holding a kneeling captive	O on l., — on r.	...	...	80		
545	"	(G)RATIA(NVS); head to r.	GLORIA ROMANORVM; Victory to l.	a star on l.	TRP	...	41		
546	"	D.N. GRATIANVS P.F. (?) AVG (?); head to r.	GLORIA ROMANORVM; Emperor with labarum holding captive	OF II R.S.	LVG	...	37		
547	"	D.N. GRA— AVGG—; bust to r.	Inscription defaced; figure marching to l., wreath in r. h.	OF S. on l., I on r.	...	...	80		
548	"	D.N. GRATIAN(VS A)VGG. AVG; draped bust to r.	Inscription defaced; figure to l.	...	?LVGP.	...	50	95	
549	"	D.N. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG; bust to r.	SECVRTAS REIPVBLICE; winged female to l.	ON.I.	LVGP	...	76		
550	"	D.N. GRATIA(NVS P.F. AVG); head to r.	SECVRTA(S REIPVBLICAE); fe- male figure marching to l. (E.)	...	POON.	...	61		
551	"	D.N. GRATIANVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	Within a wreath, vot. x.v. MVL. XX.	...	LVGP.	...	78		
552	MAXIMVS II. (1.) A.D. 383- 389	D.N. MAG. MA(XIMVS)—; head to r.	(SPE)S ROMANORV(M); the gate of the Pretorian camp; a star above (See Akerman, Vol. II., p. 335)	...	...	...	77	97	
553	VALENTINIAN II. (1.) A.D. 375-392	D.N. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	SALVS REIPVBL—; Victory holding a captive with l. h. (E.)	P	...	...	44		
554	THEODOSIVS I. (3.) A.D. 379- 395	D.N. THEODOSIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	—LA AVGG; Victory marching to l., wreath in r. h.	...	SCON	...	81		
555	"	D.N. THEODOSIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	Two concentric wreaths in- scribed within vot. x MVL. X.	...	...	...	78	98	
556	"	D.N. THEODOSIVS P.F. AVG; head to r.	VICTOR(IA AVGE); figure de- faced	...	...	...	66		
557	HONORIVS. (2.) A.D. 395-423	—N. HONORIVS P.—; head to r.	Defaced ... ..	...	...	...	79	100	The most important coin of the series, being the latest in point of date
558	"	HONO—; head to r.	Inscription defaced	P	...	...	63		

## LIST OF DOUBTFUL COINS.

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plates.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
559	PHILIPPVS I. (1.) (?) A.D. 244-249.	Plated coin ...	... ..	...	...	...	...		
560	GALLIENVS. (1.) A.D. 253-268	...	PAX AVG ...	...	...	...	23		
561	CLAVDIVS GOTHICVS. (4.) (?) A.D. 268-270.	...	... ..	...	...	...	80		
562	" "	...	ANNONA AVG. ?	...	...	...	80		
563	" "	Imitation coin ...	CONSECRATIO ; eagle ...	...	...	38	...		
564	" "	...	... ..	...	...	24	...		
565	VICTORINVS I. (2.) (?) A.D. 265-267.	...	PROVIDENTIA AVG. ...	...	...	...	78		
566	" "	Crowned head to r.	Winged figure to l, r. arm raised, a palm branch in l.	...	...	41	...		
567	TETRICVS I. (7.) A.D. 268-273	Debased imitation	... ..	...	...	...	29	...	Barbarous
568	" "	Barbarous imitation ; crowned head to r.	... ..	...	...	...	99		
569	" "	...	... ..	...	...	...	78		
570	" "	Barbarous imitation ; crowned head to r.	... ..	...	...	...	69		
571	" "	Barbarous imitation ; crowned head to r.	... ..	...	...	...	99		
572	" "	Debased imitation	... ..	...	...	...	78		
573	" "	...	... ..	...	...	...	80		
574	CONSTANTINE PERIOD. (1.)	Head to r. ...	Gloria Exercitus type	...	...	...	80		
575	CONSTANTINE II. (2.) A.D. 337-340	D. N. CONSTANTIN— ; head to r.	(VICTORI)AE DD AVGG ...	...	...	...	99		
576	" "	CON— ; head to r. ...	GLORIA EXERCITVS ; two soldiers regarding two standards	...	...	...	101		

## LIST OF DOUBTFUL COINS (continued).

No.	Name and Date of Emperor, with Number of Coins belonging to each.	Description.				Reference Number in Sections.		Reference to Plates.	Remarks.
		Obverse.	Reverse.	In the Field.	In Exergue.	Sect. I. Plate CLXIII.	Sect. II. Plate CLXIV.		
577	CONSTANS. (4.) A.D. 337-350 ....	Debased imitation (?) ...	Warrior to l. spearing a fallen captive with his horse	...	...	...	34		
578	" " "	Debased imitation ...	FEL TE(MP REPARATIO) ...	...	...	...	34		
579	" " "	Imitation coin; head to r. ...	Victoriae D.D. type; two Victories holding two wreaths above a palm branch	PL*	...	...	69		
580	" " "	D.N. CONSTAN — ; head to r. ...	FEL TEMP REPARATIO ; a soldier with standard in l., a figure to r.	...	...	...	99		
581	CONSTANTIVS II. (5.) (?) A.D. 337-361	Head to r. ....	VICTORIAE D.D. AVGG. ...	...	...	...	80		
582	" " "	Barbarous imitation ...	Fel Temp. Reparatio type ...	...	...	...	86		
583	" " "	... ..	Fel Temp. Reparatio type ...	...	...	...	80		
584	" " "	... ..	FEL(TEMP REPARATIO) ...	...	TRP.	...	111		
585	" " "	Imitation coin ...	Fel Temp. Reparatio type ...	...	...	...	109		
586	VALENTINIAN II. (2.) (?) A.D. 375-392.	... ..	... ..	...	...	...	48		
587	" " "	D.N. ——— ; head to r. ...	SALVS REIPUBLICAE ? ...	P	...	...	59		
588	ARCADIUS. (1.) ? A.D. 395-408	... ..	... ..	...	TR.	...	34		
	Imitation coins 9, time of Tetricus and Constantine	... ..	... ..	...	...	...	78		
	Uncertain 19								

NOTE.—616 Coins were found in all 32 in Section I., and 584 in Section II., of which 558 have been identified, the 58 remaining being recorded as doubtful. This is exclusive of the extensions of Sections I. and II., which were not cut until this list was made out, and the coins found in them were not described in detail. To the additional identifications by Dr. EVANS the letter "E" is attached.



## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CXCII.

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### PLANS SHOWING THE POSITION OF SKELETONS FOUND IN DRAINS AND GRAVES, ROMANO - BRITISH SETTLEMENT, WOODYATES.

The position of Skeleton No. 1, found buried beneath the old surface line in Section 2, is shown in Plate CXCVII., where it is described. The only remaining portions of Skeleton No. 2 are represented in Fig. 3 of this plate. The bearings of all the skeletons were taken on the line of the dorsal column, and they are represented in the plates in their proper bearings with reference to the true north.

Fig. 1.—Part of the East Drain, showing the positions of Skeletons Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

This Drain was 9 feet wide at the top, 1 foot at the bottom, and 3·9 feet in depth, and the three skeletons were found about 1 foot from the bottom; all buried in the direction of the line of the drain, with the heads to the north. The drain was filled, as usual, with brown mould and chalk rubble, the sides of the drain being very clearly distinguished from the *filling* by the undisturbed chalk. Want of space in the plate, has made it necessary to place the skeletons a little nearer to each other than their actual position. The skull of Skeleton No. 3 was 7 feet from that of No. 4, and that of No. 4, 5·7 feet from that of No. 5. All may be said to be extended, though the legs of No. 4 were slightly drawn up, as shown in the figure. No relics or nails were found on any of them. No. 3, that of an adult male, 4 feet 11·1 inches in height, lay on its back, in the direction of N. 6° W., the face to the east, the right arm over the breast, the hand resting on the left humerus, the legs extended. The bones were in good preservation. Skeleton No. 4, adult male, 5 feet 6·2 inches in height, was resting on the left side, in the direction of N. 3° W., the right arm in a similar position to the last; the legs slightly drawn up, in a sitting position. The right tibia and fibula had been broken and irregularly reset, and of the right foot, the toes had been chopped off during life, as described by

Dr. Garson in the General Table of Limb Measurements. Skeleton No. 5, adult male, 5 feet 5.1 inches in height, lay on its back, in the direction of N. 8° W., the face to the west, the left forearm crossed over the pelvis, the right arm extended, the right leg extended, and the left leg drawn up and crossed over the right leg, the heel being under the right tibia. All three skeletons were in a good state of preservation. The position of this drain is shown in the General Plan of the Settlement, Plate CLXII., and the skulls are figured and described in Plates CXCVIII., CXCIX., and CC.

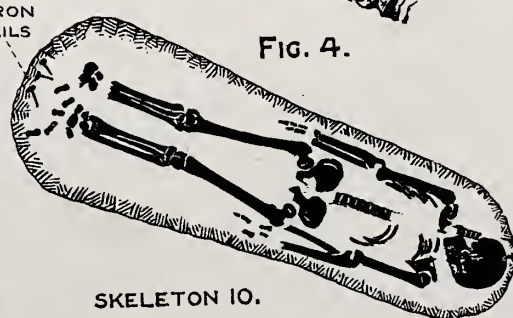
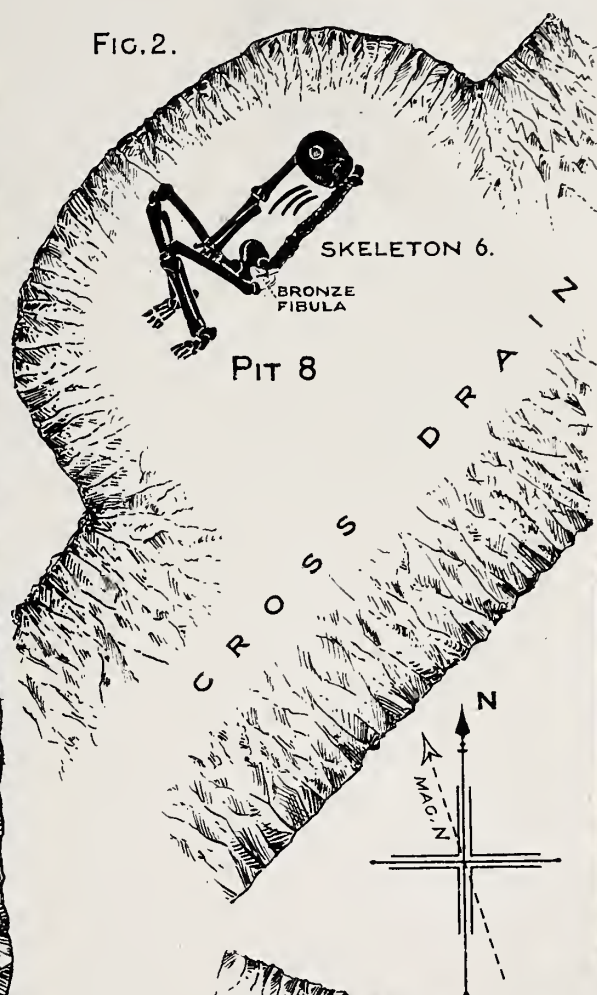
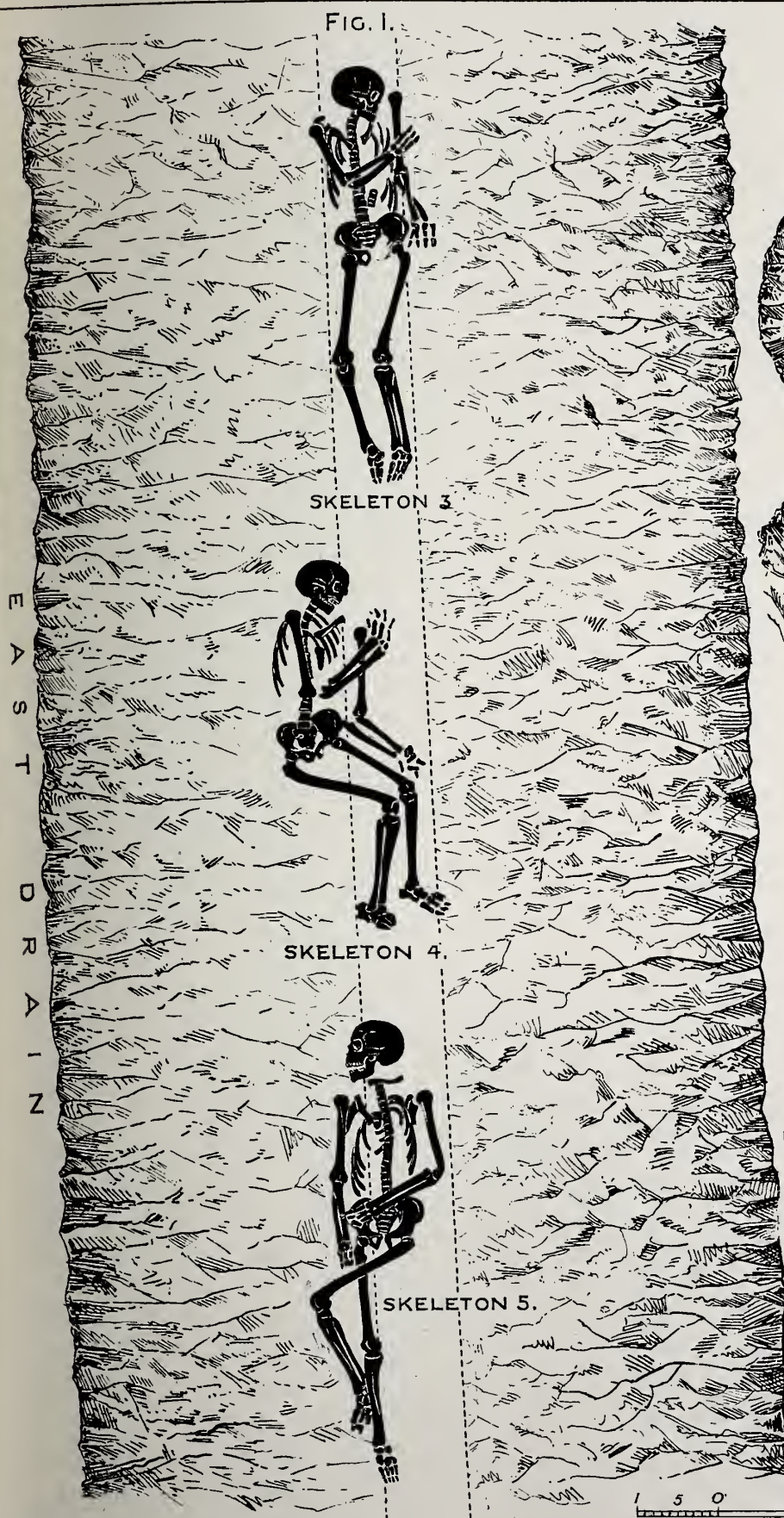
Fig. 2.—Part of the Cross Drain, showing the position of Skeleton No. 6, buried in a grave at the side of it. The Cross Drain was here 4 feet 3 inches wide at the top, and about 9 inches at the bottom, and 2 feet 4 inches deep. A grave or recess of the same depth, measuring 6 feet in length and 4.5 feet wide, had been cut on the north-west side of it. The skeleton, that of an adult male, 4 feet 11.6 inches, estimated height, was buried in the direction of the line of the drain, but in a crouched position with the knees to the north-west. The head was found upside down, and out of its proper position, with the base upwards, and face to the south-east; the left arm was entirely wanting. These circumstances, coupled with the form of the grave, one-half of which must have been included within the area of the drain, led to the inference that the grave must, in this case, have been made, and the body buried, before the Cross Drain was cut, and that in making the latter, the left arm of the skeleton was removed and the head disconnected with the body, and put back again. On the left hip of the skeleton, a bronze fibula, represented in Fig. 18, Plate CLXXXII., was found, corresponding in position to the iron one found on the right hip of Skeleton No. 6 in Pit 54 at Rotherley, Vol. II., Plate CXXVI., where see my remarks. It is worthy of notice, that the bronze fibula found on the hip of this skeleton, corresponds in form to the bronze one found on the shoulder of the above-mentioned skeleton at Rotherley, Vol. II., Plate C., Fig. 10.

Skeletons 7 and 8 were fragments of skulls only, the positions of which could not be given in the illustrations.

Fig. 3.—Part of small drain running parallel, and to the south of the Fore Drain, just in front of the Fore Dyke, showing the position of the leg bones of Skeleton No. 2, found at a depth of 1.1 foot beneath the surface. The position of the femur and tibia shows that the skeleton must have been buried in a crouched attitude on the left side, with the head to the north-west. The field had been under cultivation for many years, which accounts for the destruction of a skeleton buried so near the surface.

Fig. 4.—Skeleton No. 10, found buried in a grave 5·8 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, in the Triangular Space included between the Cross Drain, the Fore Drain, and the Mid Drain East, and immediately to the south of Pit 10. The skeleton was that of a young male, about 22 years of age, 4 feet 10·6 inches in height, and was resting on its back in the direction of S. 32° E., with the arms extended on each side of the body, the head to the south-east and on its left side, facing south-west. Close to the skull, a small piece of black pottery was found and two iron nails. 14 iron nails in all were found in this grave; two at the head, with their points towards the skull; two in a vertical position, near the feet; two above the centre of the body, the others being distributed in the soil above the skeleton. The lower jaw was broken in two, and all the bones were in a very bad condition, the ends being in most cases detached. The stature was estimated from the femur + tibia.





SCALE OF FEET.









## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CXCIIL.

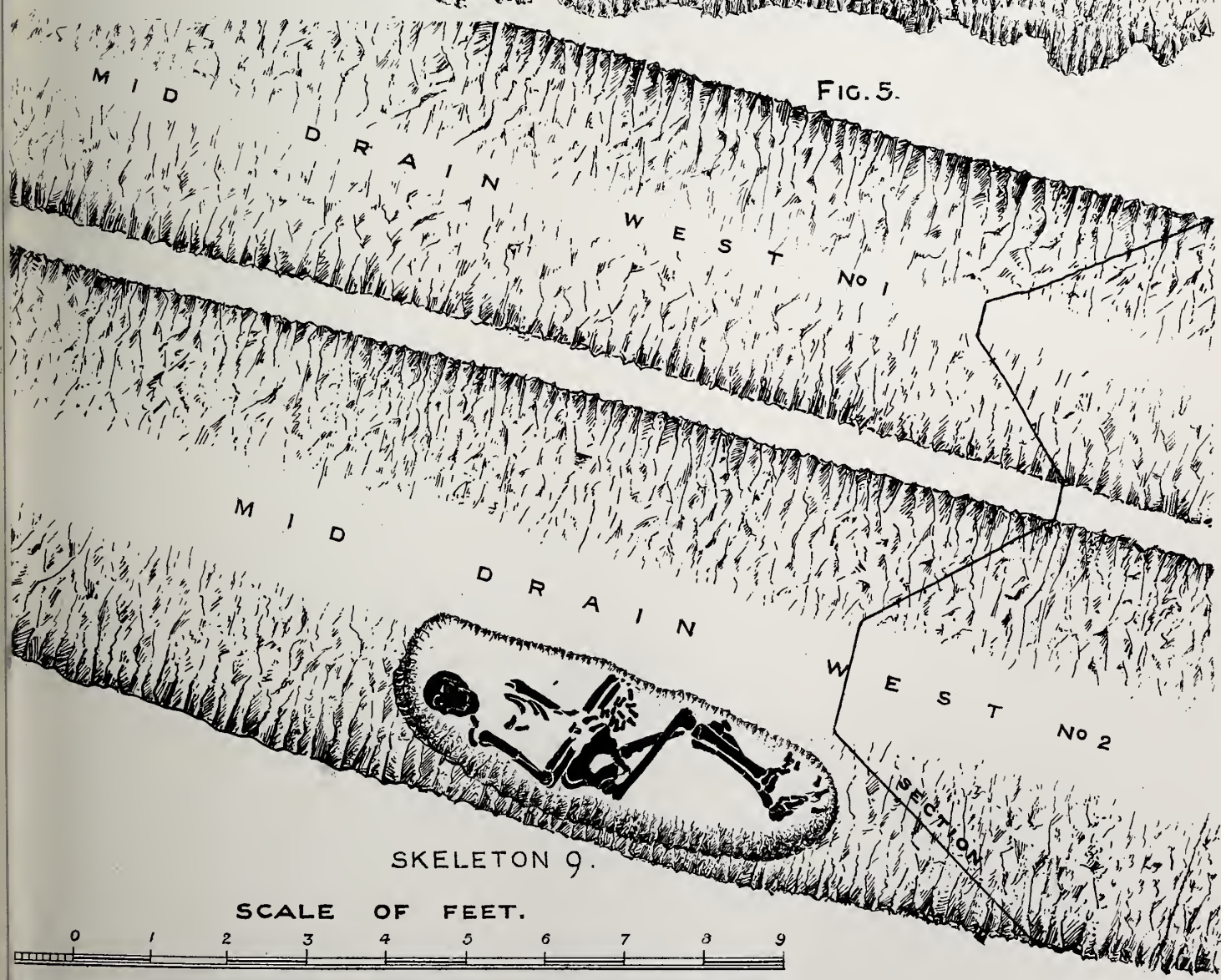
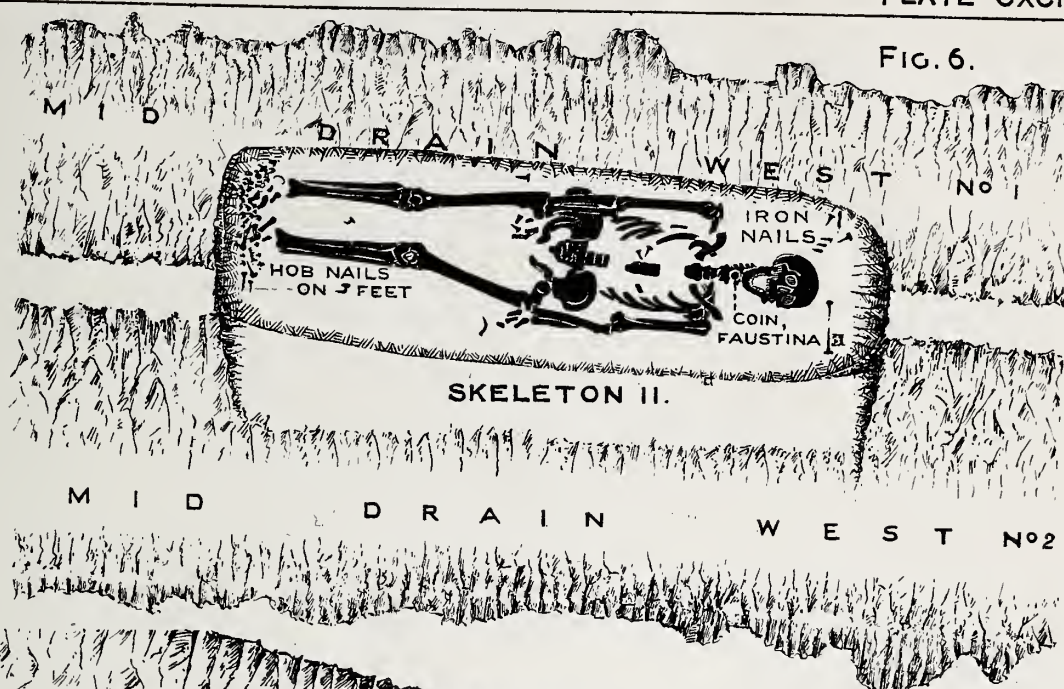
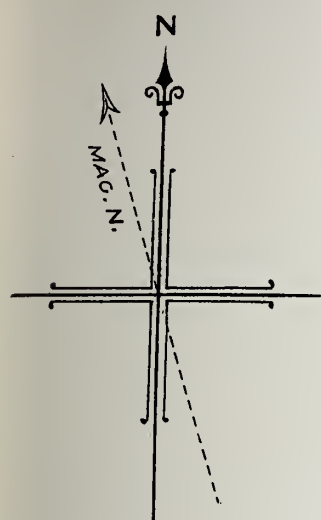
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### SKELETONS—*continued.*

Fig. 5.—Plan of part of the Mid Drain West, at the east end near its junction with the Mid Drain South, showing the ridge of undisturbed chalk dividing the two parallel Drains Nos. 1 and 2. Of these No. 1 was shown, by the termination at the west end, to be the older of the two, having been cut through in the formation of No. 2. Skeleton No. 9, adult male, estimated stature 5 feet 4·0 inches, was found lying on the left side in the direction of N. 67° W., with the head facing upwards, the legs drawn up to the left, both forearms bent up at right angles to the body, in an irregular oval grave 5 feet 10 inches long by 1 foot 10 inches greatest width. The bottom of the grave was 9 inches below that of the Mid Drain West No. 2, and 3 feet 10 inches deep. It appeared to have been sunk in the *filling* of the Drain, after it had been filled up to the top with earth, but as the grave was on one side of the drain, it had cut into the undisturbed chalk. The soil surrounding this drain was very rotten, and its boundaries could not be ascertained with precision. No nails or other relics were found in this grave.

Fig. 6.—Plan showing part of the bottom of the Mid Drain West, giving the bottom part only of both drains Nos. 1 and 2 near the Hypocaust, with the position of Skeleton No. 11, buried in a grave 7 feet long, 2 feet 2½ inches wide, 4 feet 2 inches deep, and the bottom 1 foot 3 inches lower than that of No. 1 Drain, and 3 inches lower than that of No. 2 Drain. The position of this skeleton and grave, with reference to the Hypocaust, is shown in Plate CLXVII. The skeleton, adult male, estimated stature 5 feet 9·1 inches, the tallest found in any of the Romano-British graves in the three Settlements,\* was extended on the back in the direction of E. 5° S., the head on the east and the face upwards, the legs and arms extended. At the feet 212 iron hob-nails (Fig. 22, Plate CLXXXI.) were found, showing that the body had been buried with its shoes on. 15 iron nails, with round flat

\* This skeleton calculated from the femur + tibia only, amounted to 5 feet 10·6 inches in height.



PLANS SHOWING THE POSITION OF SKELETONS FOUND IN DRAINS AND GRAVES.—ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT, WOODYATES. ? VINDOGLADIA.





heads, from 2 inches to 2·7 inches long, two of which are figured in Figs. 19 and 21, Plate CLXXXI., were found in this grave. The position of these nails is given in this drawing. The nails surrounded and covered the skeleton, and may very probably have been part of a coffin, of which however no trace of wood could be found, except where fragments of oak were attached to the rust of the nails. On the neck of the skeleton, was a second brass coin of Faustina II., which had probably dropped out of the mouth. As far as can be conjectured, this grave appears to have been dug after the Drains Nos. 1 and 2 were filled up, and to have penetrated the ridge dividing these two drains, but the evidence on this point is obscure. The measurement of this skeleton from the crown of the skull to the bottom of the *os calcis*, taken on the ground before the bones were removed, was exactly 6 feet. The difference between this and the estimated stature, viz., 3 inches, may be partly accounted for by the dispersion of the bones of the feet in the ground, during the decomposition of the body.

the pitcher shows that it was placed outside the bier, as the head of one of the nails rested against it and the marks of rust at this spot, are perceptible on the pitcher. If the body were placed in a coffin, the pitcher must have been put into the grave outside the coffin, which seems improbable. It appears more likely that it was placed on the bier, and that it may have fallen off the bier on to the bottom.

Fig. 11.—Plan of grave containing Skeleton No. 16 in the Square, which was that of a young person of doubtful sex, the estimated stature of which could not be ascertained with certainty. The body was extended on the back, in the direction of W.  $12^{\circ}$  N.; the head on the west; the lower jaw detached. At the feet, to the right of the tibia, a tazza, Fig. 1, Plate CLXXXVI., of red imitation Samian ware, very much resembling that at the feet of Skeleton No. 12, but larger, was found, broken in 20 pieces, but it has been restored. It is to be observed that neither in this instance nor in that of the similar vessel found with Skeleton No. 12, were the vessels entire. Some of the fragments were wanting to complete the vase, so that it is quite possible the vessel may have been deposited in a broken condition. Under the right tibia, half of a third brass Roman coin, unidentified, was found, and touching the left tibia, was a fragment of New Forest cream-coloured ware, painted brown, consisting of the base of a vase, 1.9 inch in diameter and very thick. The grave was 4.9 feet long, 1.8 feet wide, and 4.3 feet deep. The remains were in a very bad state of preservation. Two fragments of nails were found in this grave.

Fig. 12.—Plan of grave containing Skeleton No. 20, found on the opposite side of the Fore Dyke, close to the crest of the escarp of the Rear Dyke. Adult male, estimated stature, 5 feet 5.7 inches; bearing N.  $46^{\circ}$  W., extended; the hands joined over the pelvis; the head to the north-west, and on the right side. The grave was 6 feet long, 2.2 feet greatest width, and 4.5 feet deep. At the feet 104 iron hob-nails were found, and with them, two iron cleats, represented in Figs. 26 and 27, Plate CLXXXI. This makes the second skeleton, found in this district, on which these cleats have been found in connection with hob-nails, and the subject is fully discussed in relation to the discovery of one in Section 2, of Wansdyke, Plate CCXXII. and elsewhere. In this grave, six iron nails, 3.3 to 3.6 inches long, were discovered, one of which is represented in Fig. 28, Plate CLXXXI. On the jaw, a second brass bronze coin (unidentified) was found. This grave from its position must have been under the rampart of the Rear Dyke, but whether it was made after, or before, the rampart was destroyed by filling it into the ditch, there are no means of determining.

FIG. 8.  
SKELETON 13.

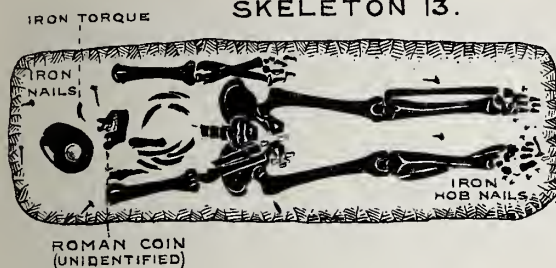


FIG. 9.  
SKELETON 14.

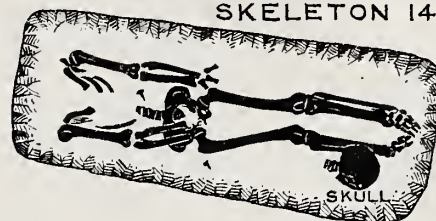


FIG. 10.  
SKELETON 15.



FIG. 7  
SKELETON 12.

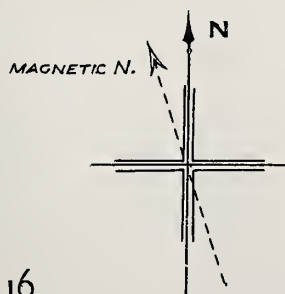
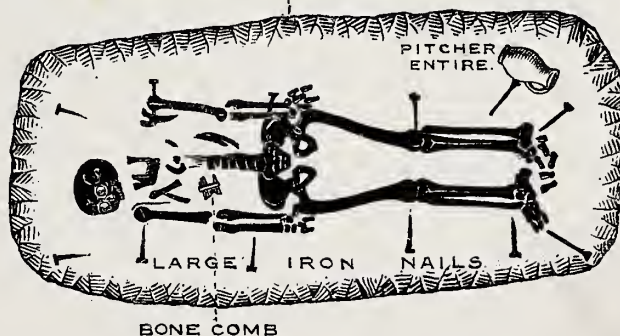
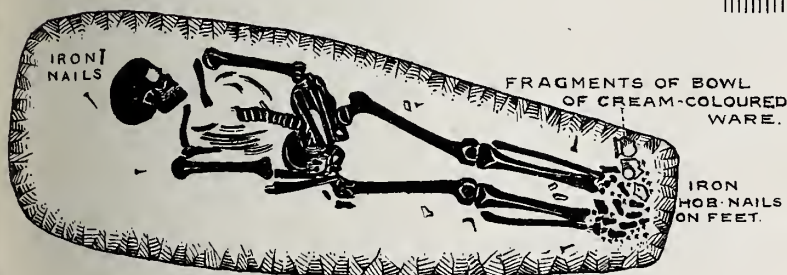


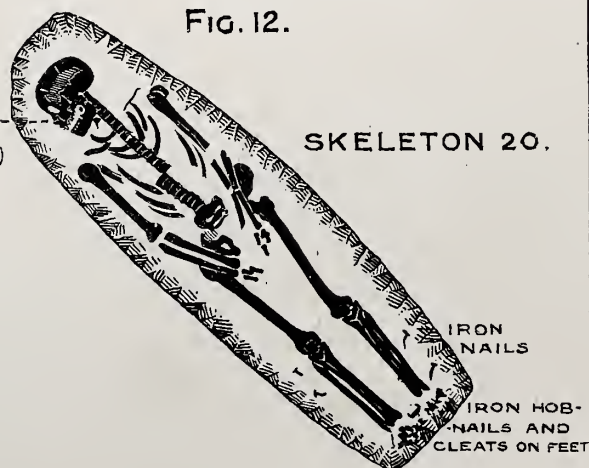
FIG. 11.  
SKELETON 16.



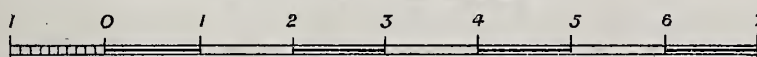
ROMAN COIN ON JAW.  
(UNIDENTIFIED)

FIG. 12.

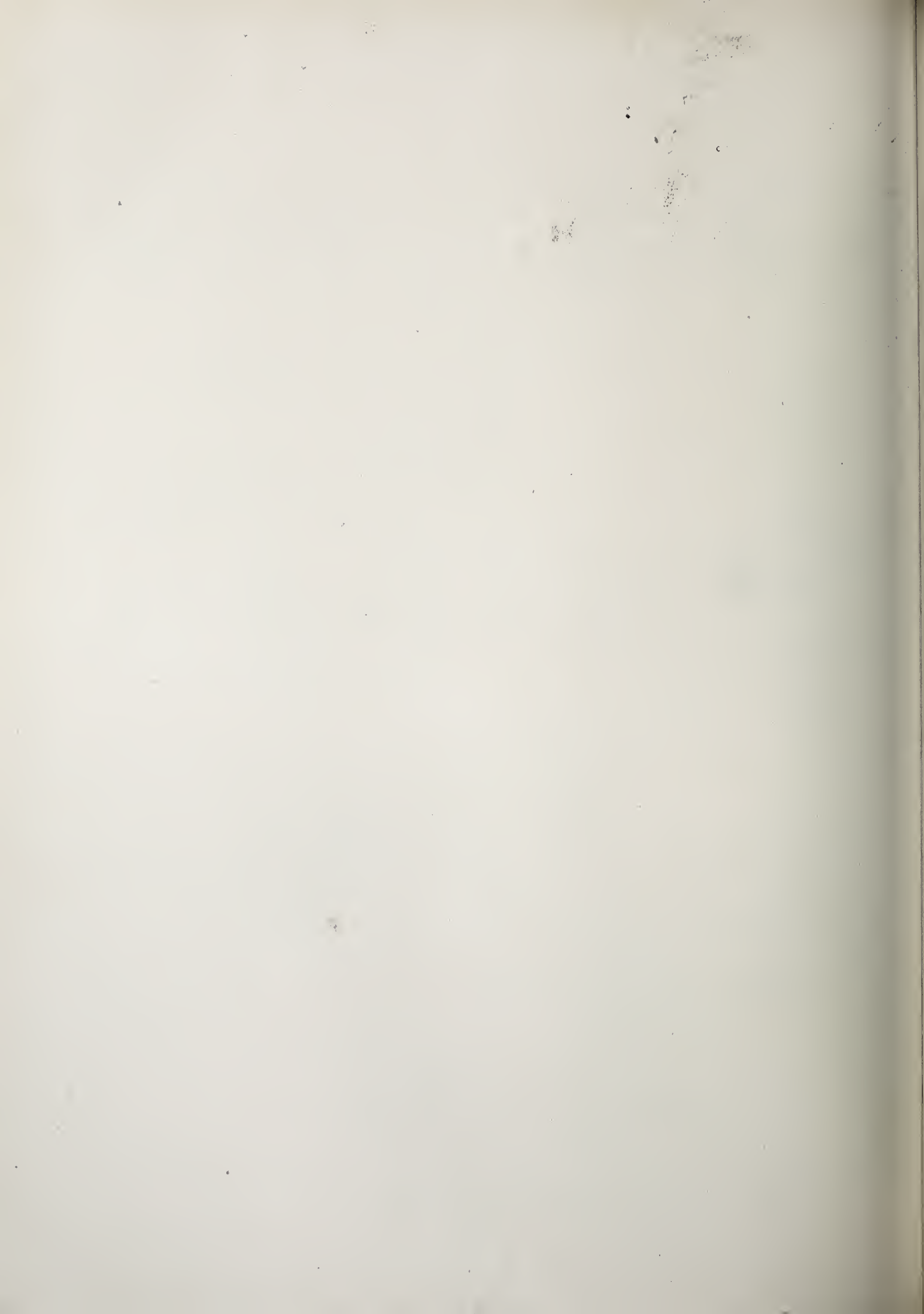
SKELETON 20.



SCALE OF FEET.









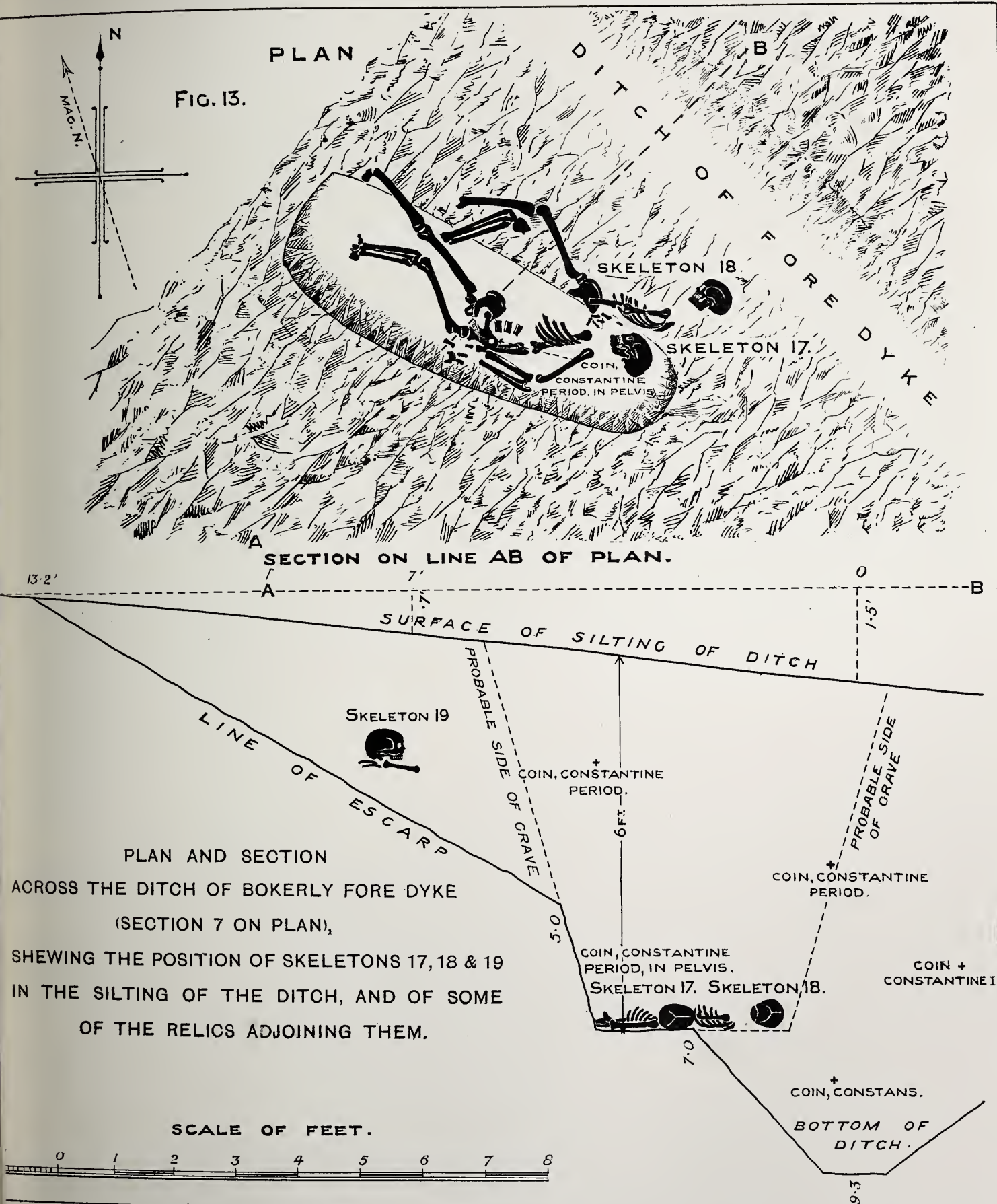
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CXCIV.

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SKELETONS—*continued*. BURIAL IN THE DITCH OF THE FORE DYKE.

Figs. 13 and 14.—Plan and Section of part of the Fore Dyke near the Roman Road see also Section 7 in the Fore Dyke, Plate CLXXI.; showing the position of Skeletons Nos. 17, 18, and 19. Of Skeleton No. 19 nothing but the skull and a few fragments of bones were found, buried in the *silting* of the ditch at a depth of 2·3 feet. The bones were not in order, and may perhaps have been collected from some other place and reburied there. There was no entire bone to enable the stature of this skeleton to be estimated. Skeletons Nos. 17 and 18 were buried in a grave 6 feet beneath the surface of the *silting* of the ditch. The size of the grave could not be ascertained, as part of it penetrated the chalk escarp, and the other part was in the *silting* of the Ditch. It appears evident that the ditch must either have silted, or been filled up before these interments were made. Having sunk from the surface to the proper depth, the grave-diggers had cut into the side of the escarp, and the two skeletons were buried, No. 17 on the ledge of the chalk and No. 18 in the *silting*. The probable boundary of the grave is shown by a dotted line, but in this, as in other cases of graves sunk in the *silting* of ditches, the sides could not be clearly defined; the whole of the *silting* consisting of chalk rubble, little difference was observed in the material of the two successive *fillings*. Had it been known that there was a skeleton beneath, the margin might, no doubt, with care, have been observed, but the whole was dug away before the skeletons were discovered, and the attention of the workmen could not therefore be drawn to the lines marking the sides of the grave, until it was too late. The importance of this discovery consists in proving that the Fore Dyke, at this point, must have been already filled up before these interments were made, whilst on the other hand the interment of Skeleton No. 1, beneath the old surface line in Section 2, Plate CLXIV., shows that it must have been made before the







Fore Dyke was constructed, so that the practice of burying skeletons in this ground, must have extended over a considerable period of time, during which the direction of the Dyke was changed, the old Rear Dyke filled up and the Fore Dyke made, and ultimately disused, and the ditch filled up. Over the skeletons in the *silting* and in other parts of the ditch, coins of the Constantine Period were found, one of which was on the pelvis of Skeleton No. 17. A coin of Constans was found below the skeletons near the bottom of the ditch. Skeleton No. 17, adult male, estimated stature 5 feet 2·9 inches, was buried on its right side, the general direction of its backbone being E. 13° S.; the head on the south-east and the face to the north: both hands and arms drawn back behind the pelvis, as if the arms of the body had been tied behind the back. No. 18 was buried immediately in front of it and in the same position. This was also an adult male; estimated stature 5 feet 3·7 inches. No nails or other relics were found with these skeletons. No. 18 was in a bad state of preservation, owing to its having been buried in mould, whilst No. 17 rested on the chalk. The seams of the *silting* are not shown in the section for the reason above given, the line of the grave not having been accurately observed. The horizontal seams, if shown as passing over the grave, would convey a false impression, but they are shown in Section 7, Plate CLXXI.



## OBSERVATIONS ON THE INTERMENTS FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGES.

The interments found in this Settlement, though resembling in the main those of the other villages that have been described in the two previous volumes, nevertheless present some slight differences, which it may be desirable to notice. The number of extended skeletons was proportionably greater; out of the 17 discovered here, the attitude of which could be ascertained, only two were decidedly crouched, though others were buried with the legs slightly bent. If the crouched attitude is to be regarded as a survival of an earlier mode of burial, then these interments, like the relics that have been found here, and the forms of the skulls that have been commented upon by Dr. Garson in the tables of measurements, show a greater approach towards the Roman style than is to be found in Woodcuts or Rotherley, and may be regarded as evidence of a more decided departure from the very primitive state of civilisation, that characterises those villages. Three out of the 17 were also found buried with the small piece of money in the mouth, that was provided as a toll for Charon, who was to ferry them over the Styx, in accordance with the ideas of classical mythology, whilst in Woodcuts and Rotherley no instance of this practice was observed. If we take the five skeletons buried together, apart from the others, in the Square, we find them buried in separate graves as nearly as possible east and west, with the heads to the west, which has not generally been the case elsewhere, and if our researches in this place had begun and ended with the excavation of the Square, then, as the whole of this area was trenched over and no other graves were found, we should probably have retired from the investigation with an assured conviction that the inhabitants of the place were Christians. But when we find so many other graves in the same Settlement in which the skeletons were certainly not orientated, but laid out in graves in the line of the drains, and which had been cut in the soft earth of the *filling*, in order to avoid the labour of excavating in the undisturbed chalk, we are led to inquire whether the skeletons found in the Square may not also have had their direction given to them by some consideration of this kind. These graves, it will be seen, are as nearly as possible parallel to two opposite faces of the Square, the sides of which are marked by a shallow ditch. The Square by its obliquity to the Boundary Drain, which runs near to its northern face, was evidently made at a different time from it, or for some reason, it was laid out unconformably with the Boundary Drain. But for whatever reason the Square had

its east and westerly direction given to it, it is possible that the skeletons may merely have been laid out conformably to the direction of the sides of the Enclosure in which they were buried. The Square may have been a Redoubt or Camp, in which these people lived, and in which, at death, they may have been buried, in accordance with the custom prevailing in the other parts of the Settlement. Against this it may, however, be said, that if the Square had been inhabited, more fragments of pottery would have been found. The excavation of the Boundary Drain and the Fore Drain showed that all this part of the Settlement had probably been devoted to fields rather than to habitation, the evidence of which increased as the Dyke was neared. But here hardly any coins or pottery were discovered, and the interior of the Square, although the surface was trenched all over, showed no exception to this rule. Only five coins were found, apart from the two found in the mouths of the skeletons, and the half coin buried under the tibia of No. 16. The small number of graves, however, in the Square, and the small portion of the area devoted to them, does not favour the idea of its having been laid out as a cemetery, unless indeed it was a cemetery that had been but little used. On the whole we cannot, I think, feel certain that the skeletons in this place were orientated in conformity with any religious custom. On the other hand, the Square skeletons differ from those found elsewhere in having earthenware vessels, entire or nearly entire, buried at the feet of three out of the five, and a bone comb was buried on the breast of one of the three, these being the only three skeletons in any of the three Villages that had insignia buried with them, and the fact that two out of the only three skeletons found with money in the mouth were included amongst these Square burials, whilst the half coin found on the shin bone of a third may perhaps have been put there in conformity with the same custom, seems to distinguish the Square people in being perhaps of a different class, possibly of a different race, or at any rate having different burial customs from the rest of the Romano-British inhabitants of this neighbourhood. There is, however, nothing in the stature or form of skull in these skeletons, to denote that they were of a different race.

The custom of placing a coin in the mouth, or on the eyes, or breast, is by no means a certain indication of Paganism. It was commonly practised with cremated interments, and continued with inhumation, being one of those customs which were tolerated, rather than prescribed, by the early Christians. Nor was the placing of insignia in the graves discontinued with the introduction of Christianity. Cremation, on the other hand, appears to have been everywhere discountenanced. The cremated interment found in the dug-out coffin at the bottom of the Mid Drain South, shows that this custom had not entirely ceased at Woodyates. The Abbé Cochet in his "*Normandie Souterraine*," produces abundant evidence to show that cremation had entirely ceased in France in the fourth century A.D., and Macrobius, who lived in the latter part of that century, says that no body was ever burnt in his time. Taking all



these circumstances into consideration, we see that, although it might be possible by stringing together a number of facts that are conformable to Christian usage, and excluding the rest, to arrive at the opinion that the skeletons buried in the Square were those of a Christian community, isolated, though settled amongst pagans, yet, if all the evidence is to be balanced, we find ourselves landed, as in so many other archæological investigations, in a conflict of possibilities and doubts, that can only be perhaps removed by further explorations, such as those I am describing.

The number of nails found with the skeletons surrounding and covering the bodies, more particularly the large nails found in an undisturbed position about the skeleton of the woman, No. 15 in the Square, are of great service in determining the question as to the practice of burying, at least a portion of the dead, in coffins, or in covered biers, having some kind of superstructure, besides the wood-work on which the body was supported. In this, as in everything connected with these people, we observe that a good deal of difference of custom prevailed, whilst some were buried in coffins made probably of slight planks, such as might easily be fastened together by the smaller kinds of nails found in the graves, others, like the woman in the Square, seem to have been placed in the grave in a casing of stout timbers. Whether this was, as the other insignia surrounding her and the depth of her grave seems to imply, an indication of superior position, cannot well be determined. At Lillebonne the Abbé Cochet mentions the occurrence of similar large nails, to those found with her, in the graves of children, showing that they had been buried in coffins, which were constructed of large pieces of wood. The entire decay of the wood, except where attached to, and preserved by, the rust of the nails, is only in corroboration of what has been found to be the case elsewhere. The wood attached to the nails has been pronounced by Mr. Carruthers of the British Museum to consist of oak and some coniferous wood, the latter predominating. Grave No. 13 contained both. Some skeletons were buried in a crouched position, some extended on the back, others extended on the side, whilst a few were probably cremated. They appear generally to have been indifferent as to the position of their bodies after death. Some were buried in their clothes, or at any rate in their shoes, and the presence of hob-nails on the feet, together with coffin nails around the body, proves that the custom of burying in the shoes took place at the same time that the body was interred in a coffin. One body appears certainly to have been decapitated at the time of death. In another instance the position of the head gave rise to the same suspicion, and at Woodcuts three skeletons were found shoved, without order, into a pit, one of which had died from a sabre cut at the back of the head. This number of cases of violent death, of which reliable evidence is obtained from a list of burials, that in all three places does not exceed 42 persons, excluding other circumstances, which although suggestive of the same condition of things, are not of a nature to be scientifically counted against the civilisation of the times we are discussing, are nevertheless sufficient to show that the



inhabitants of these villages must have held their lives by a very uncertain tenure. Nothing else was to be expected, for the Romans, though possessing many noble and manly virtues, and firmness in the administration of their law, which might well be emulated in this degenerate latter decade of the nineteenth century, were no doubt an exceedingly cruel people, as their games and public exhibitions testify. As to the custom of crucifixion, which some archaeologists have put forward to account for the presence of large iron nails in the graves, and upon which Mr. Roach Smith has an excellent article in Vol. III. of his "*Collectanea Antiqua*," such a custom, though no doubt prevalent, must be altogether discarded in connection with these villages, no corroborative evidence of it whatever having been brought to light during the excavations.

In connection with the regular interments found in this place, the number of fragments of human bones found in the pits and drains should also be noticed. In Pit 2, a fragment of a human femur was found; in Pit 10, a fragment of skull; in the West Drain fragments of skull, in the Mid Drain South fragments of skull; also another fragment of skull in the cuttings at the south-west end of the ditch of the Epaulement. The same thing was noticed in the pits and drains at Woodcuts, and is alluded to in p. 16, Vol. I., of this series. It is probable that the earth with which these pits and drains were filled, was taken from places in which interments had been made, and that although the bones of the skeletons may have been collected and reburied, some of the fragments escaped notice, and were carried away with the soil.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CXCVI.

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FIG. 1.—PLAN AND SECTION OF HEARTH NO. 3, FOUND BENEATH THE RAMPART OF THE FORE DYKE.

In excavating the part of the Fore Dyke to the west of the Cross Drain, where the greater part of the Rampart had been removed, to form an opening into the field from the cartway which ran in front of the Dyke, the remains of a hearth with marks of fire were found, at about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot below the then surface of the Rampart. It consisted of a heap of large flints about 4 feet in circumference, on the northern side of which was a channel, 0·7 foot wide, and 2 feet long, the sides of which were rivetted with small flags of sandstone placed horizontally. The bottom of the hearth penetrated the undisturbed chalk about 5 inches, and was about 1 foot high in the centre; on one side there was an upright flagstone. A black seam of soil, which may have been the surface at the time the hearth was in use, overlay the flints and the disintegrated layer of undisturbed chalk. The interior of the channel was filled with burnt earth. Hearth No. 2, in the Triangular Space between the Fore Drain East, the Mid Drain East, and the Cross Drain, was of nearly the same construction; but there was no sunken space round either of these hearths to indicate a dwelling, as was the case in Hearth No. 1. No relics were found in either of these hearths.

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FIG. 2.—CREMATED INTERMENT IN THE MID DRAIN SOUTH.

Plan and Section of a cremated interment, found in the *filling* of the Mid Drain South. This part of the Drain was dug in sections, at 3 and 4 feet intervals, and not continuously like some of the others. In looking at the seams on the side of one of these sections, I found evident traces of a curved line of wood in the *filling* of the drain, nearly as it is represented in the section of this figure, but flatter and smaller. This had not been noticed by the workmen. I therefore had the *filling* of the drain dug away from the top over the part, which disclosed the remains of a

FIG. 1

PLAN AND SECTION OF  
HEARTH NO 3,  
FOUND BENEATH THE  
RAMPART OF  
THE FORE DYKE.

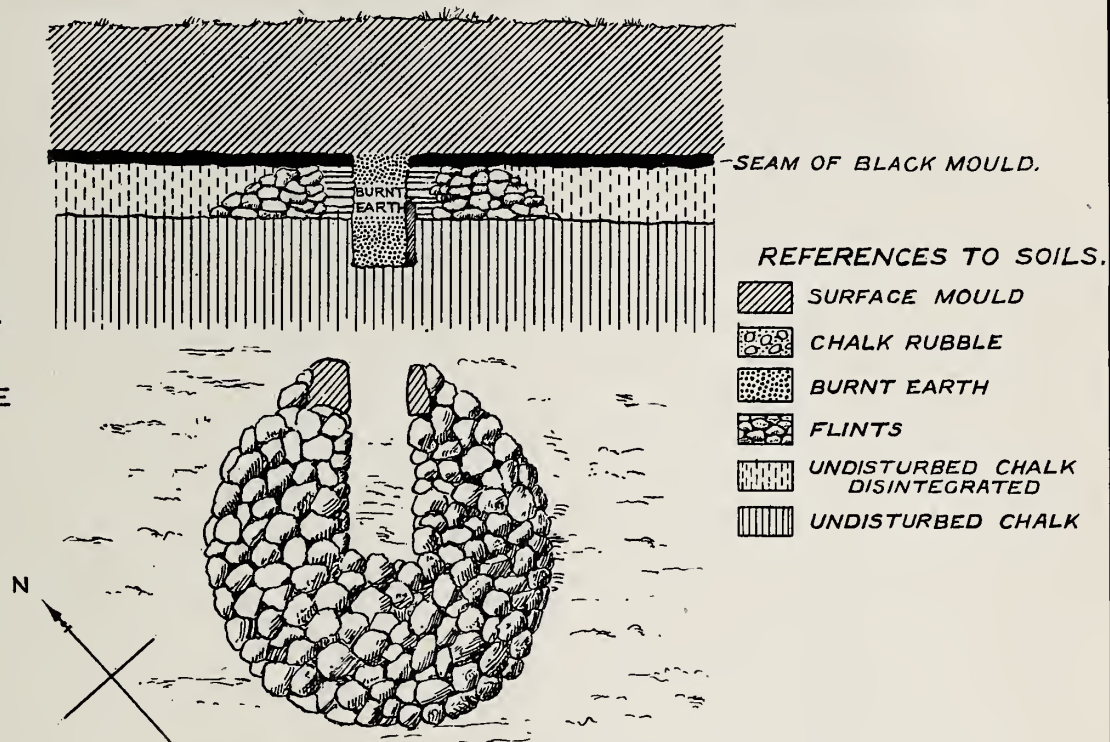
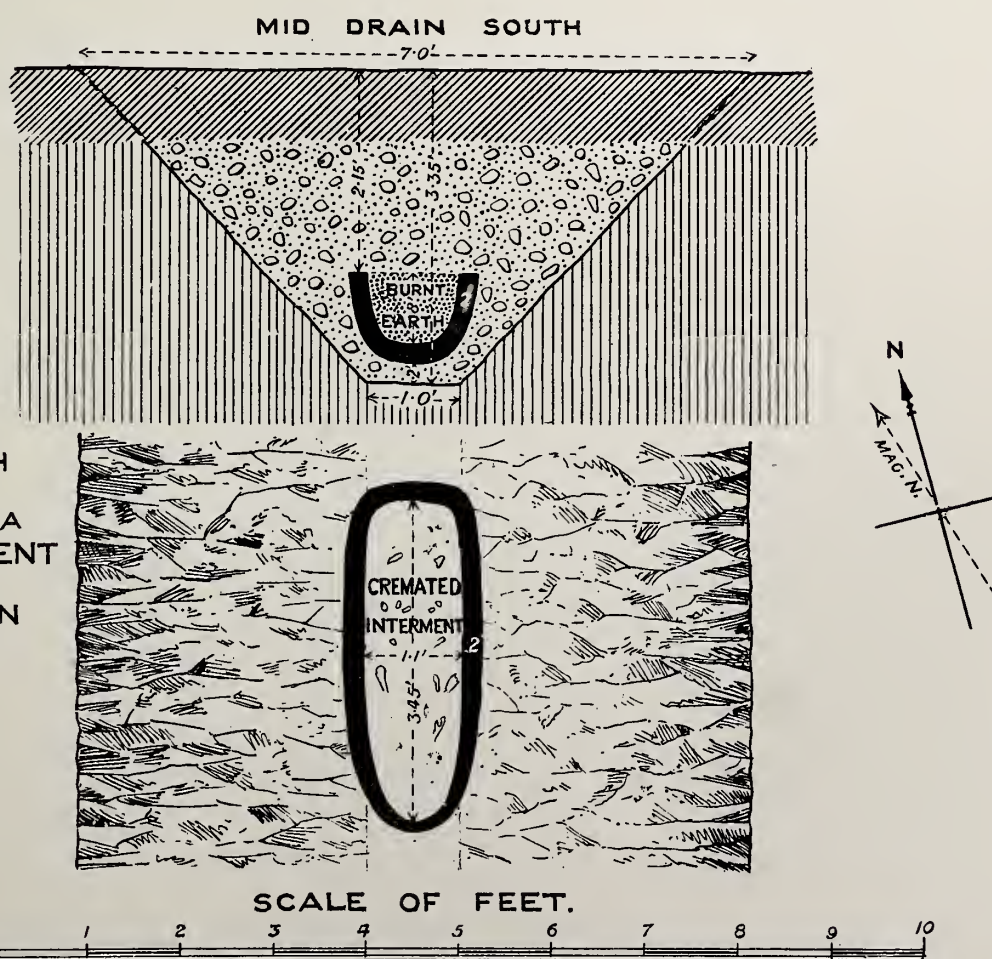


FIG. 2.

PLAN AND SECTION OF  
PART OF THE  
MID DRAIN SOUTH  
SHEWING  
THE POSITION OF A  
CREMATED INTERMENT  
FOUND IN  
A DUG-OUT COFFIN  
AT THE BOTTOM







wooden dug-out coffin of the dimensions shown in the plan, resting on the soil at about 2 inches from the bottom of the drain, and containing a cremated interment. The coffin, formed no doubt of the excavated half trunk of a tree, was broad at the back and slightly tapering at the other end, which terminated in a rounded point, the end of which had been cut off by my workmen unnoticed. The length of the coffin was exactly in the line of the bottom of the drain. Although the black mark of the wood was so clearly seen that its form and dimensions could be taken with accuracy, not a single fragment of the wood could be got out. It appeared merely as a black seam of earth 2 inches thick, the curved up sides and ends giving a depth of 1 foot to the coffin in the interior, and it was 1.1 foot wide. Its length, 3.45 feet, was much more than was necessary to contain the cinders, which were spread over the centre part of it, in the inside. The body had been imperfectly cremated, and several fragments, including the head of a humerus and ulna, could be identified. The bones were mixed with burnt earth, which contained nine fragments of fine smooth wheel-turned pottery of a light brownish-red colour, apparently of the form represented in Fig. 5 Plate CLXXXVI., as shown by two fragments of rim. The fact of this interment having been made subsequently to the filling up of the drain, and consequently at a comparatively late period of the occupation of the Settlement, is proved by its position in the drain, and it shows clearly that cremation and inhumation were practised simultaneously. This makes it all the more remarkable that the dug-out coffin, in which the bones were placed, should so closely resemble that used for the cremated interment found in Barrow 9, Scrubbity Copse, 5 miles to the south-west of this spot (see p. 40, Plate LXXXVII., Vol. II.), which is attributed to the bronze age, on account of the character of the pottery and urns, found in the cluster of Barrows with which it was associated, although no bronze implements were found in them. In the last mentioned case, it was assumed from the size of the dug-out coffin, 4 feet 2½ inches long, that it had been constructed to contain a skeleton, and that, owing to some change of purpose, a cremated interment had been substituted for it. But in this case the coffin, although of the same form, was not large enough to have contained an entire body, and its peculiar shape must have been owing to the form of the trunk of the tree of which it was made, influenced perhaps by a reminiscence of similar coffins having been used in times past, for the burial of crouched up, or extended bodies. (See my remarks on the use of dug-out trunks for interments, page 41, Vol. II.)

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CXCVII.

---

Skull of Skeleton No. 1, found beneath the exterior slope of the Rampart of Bokerly Dyke, as shown in the plan and section on the plate. The skeleton was in an extended position resting on the back, the vertebral column bearing S.  $14^{\circ}$  W.; the head on the south, on its right side, facing south-east; the left forearm bent at right angles across the waist, and the right hand on the pelvis; the legs appeared to have been slightly bent.

The old surface line "*a. c.*," was seen overlying the skeleton, and proved that it had been buried and covered over with soil, before the Rampart was thrown up. The crest of the escarp is seen on the plan, running just below the lower ends of the femora, and the tibiæ were wanting. It would appear evident, therefore, that the Roman workmen in digging the ditch had removed the tibiæ, without disturbing the rest of the body. One of the tibiæ, probably from this skeleton, was found in the body of the Rampart ("9" in Section 2, north-west half, Plate CLXIV.), where it had been thrown up by the Roman workmen in digging the ditch. Its position is shown in Section 2, Plate CLXIV.

In order to ascertain whether this was the tibia belonging to the skeleton, an estimation of stature was made from the femur and tibia separately, which gave a stature for the femur of 5 feet 5·2 inches, and for the tibia of 5 feet 0·6 inch, thus showing a discrepancy of as much as 4·6 inches between the two, from which it might be argued, that the tibia did not belong to this skeleton. On the other hand, an estimation of stature from the humeri only gives a stature 5 feet 1 inch for the right humerus, and 4 feet 11·3 inches for the left, making a still greater discrepancy between the calculations from the femur and humerus, amounting to 5·9 inches. It was noticed by both Mr. James and myself, as the skeleton lay in the ground, after having been cleared of earth, that the humeri were very short in proportion to the femora. It would appear, therefore, that this skeleton varies very much in the proportion of the several bones, and consequently that the excessive shortness of the tibia, found in the body of the Rampart, affords no absolute proof that it does not





# DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CXC VII.

Skull of Skeleton No. 1, found beneath the exterior slope of the Rampart of Bokerly Fore Dyke, as shown in the plan and section on the Plate.

## MEASUREMENTS.

### SKULL.

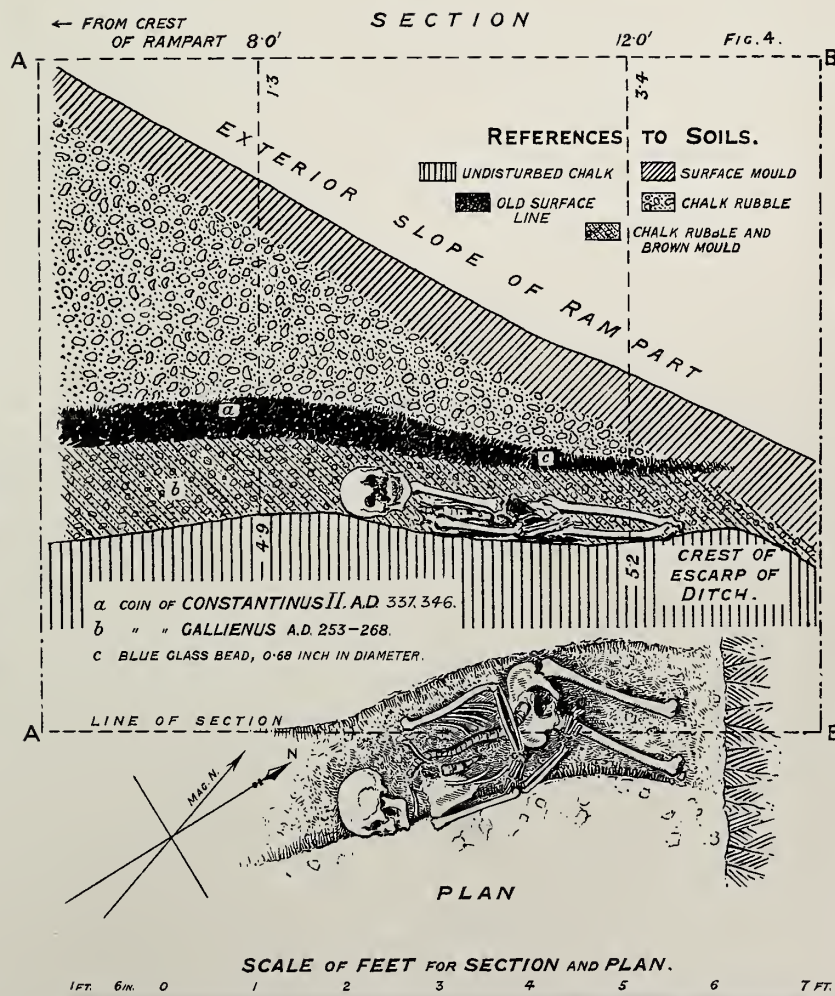
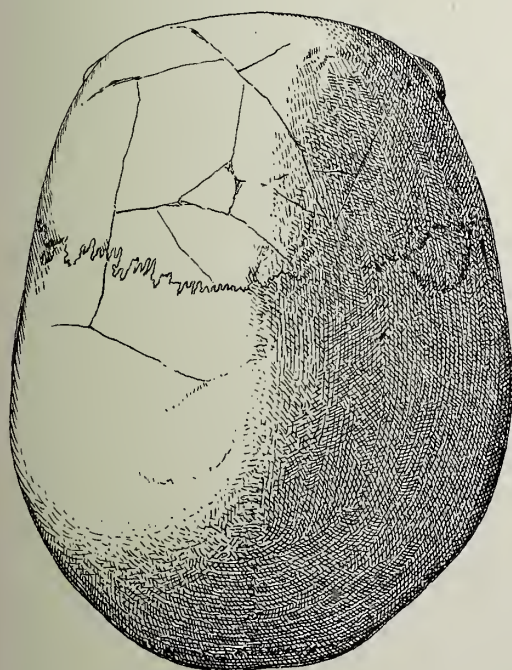
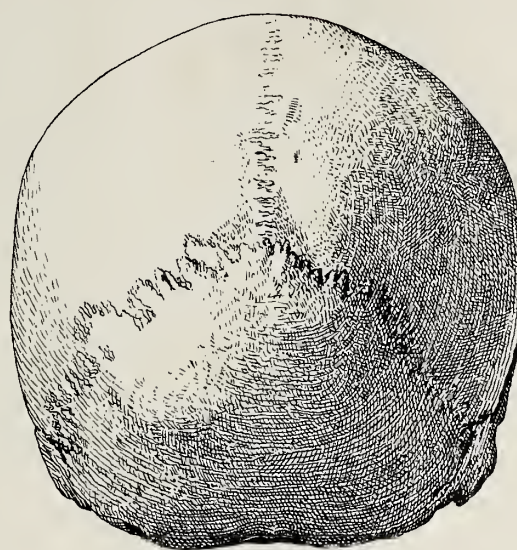
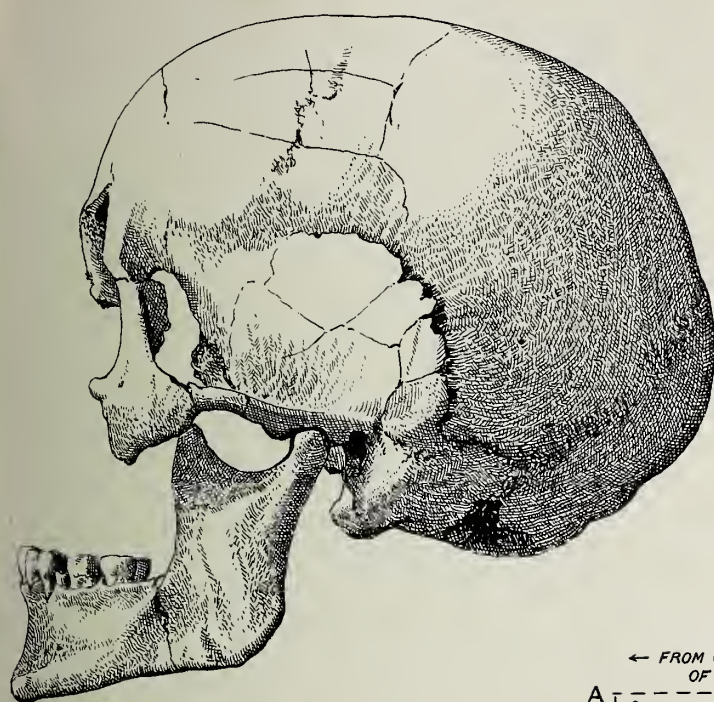
ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																	ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR DEK'S METHOD.										OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. GABSON, on Physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.				
No. of Skull.	Horizontal Circumference.				Greatest		Cephalic Index.		Height.		Index.		Basal Length from Basion to Nasion.		Basibasal Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.		Alveolar Index.		Nasal.		Orbital.		Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.			Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.
	Length		Glabella-nasal.	Opisthion-nasal.	Breadth.	Glabella-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Opisthion-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.		Basion to Basion.	Basion to Basion.	Alveolar Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Opisthion.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.								
	1	2							1	2																									
	1	2							1	2																		1	2	1					
1	518	184	183	113	777	781	135	734	738	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	117	315	100	273	119	330	88	w	93	128	37	Male.	

### LIMBS.

		Femur.			Tibia.				Fibula.		Humerus.			Radius.		Ulna.		Clavicle.		Estimated Stature as computed from													
		Length.	Least Circumference.		Perimetral Index.		Length.	Least Circumference.		Perimetral Index.		Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter at Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.		Length.	Least Circumference.		Perimetral Index.		Length.	Least Circumference.		Perimetral Index.		Femur only.	Tibia only.		Humerus only.		Radius only.	Humerus + Radius.	Femur + Tibia.
Right ..	..	448	82	183	359	74	206	31	23	742	w	w	w	321	65	202	242	40	165	206	38	143	w	w	w	5' 5 1/4"	5' 0 6/8"	5' 1 0/8"	4' 11 3/8"	5' 6 3/4"	5' 2 6/8"	5' 1 1/4"	
Left ..	..	450	81	186	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	312	60	192	210	39	162	264	37	140	155	32	206								

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.



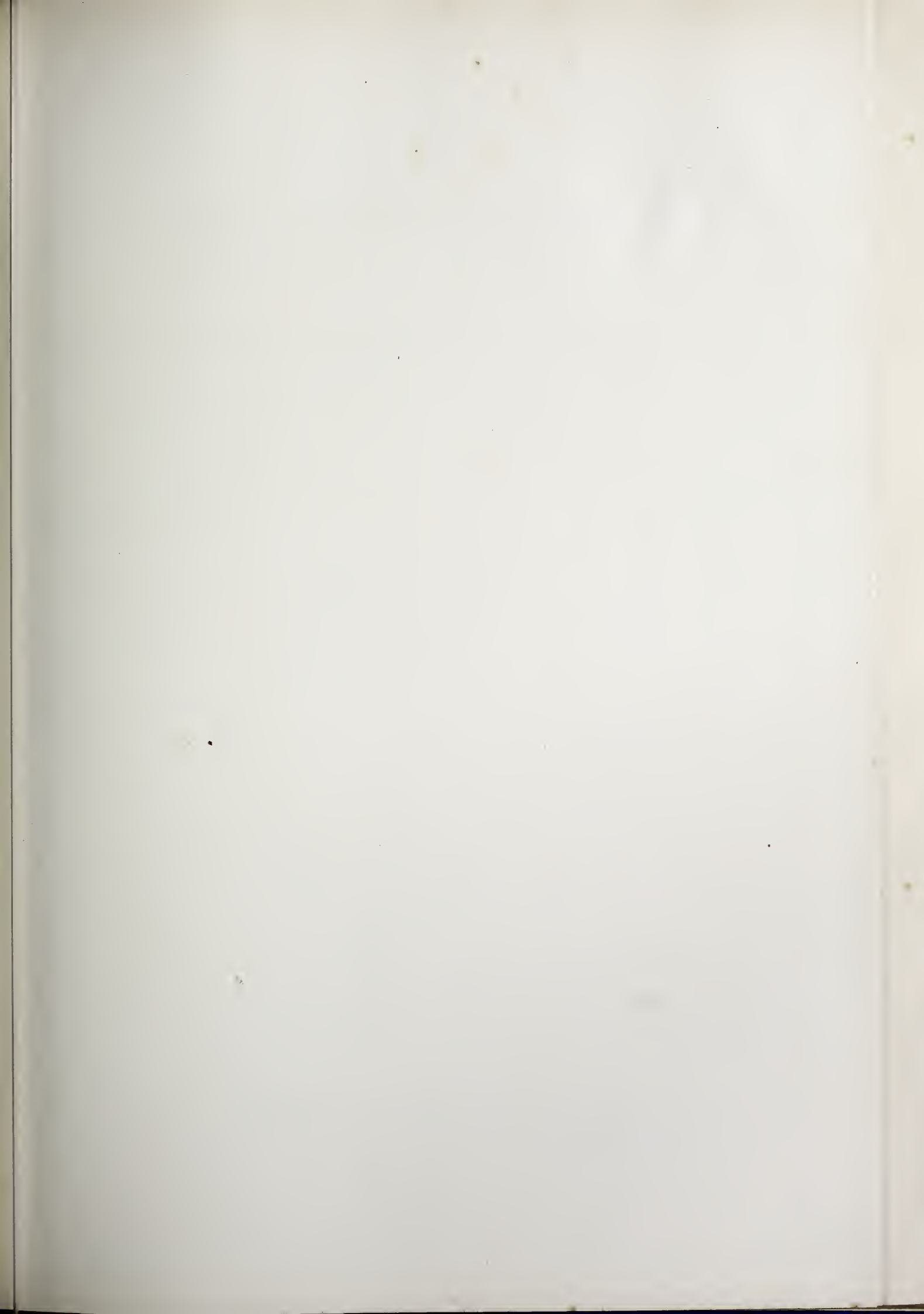
Hansard Publishing Union, Photo Litho. London, W.C.

### SKULL OF SKELETON I.

FOUND BENEATH THE OLD SURFACE LINE UNDER THE RAMPART, SECTION II. BOKERLY DYKE, NEAR WOODYATES, WILTS; WITH PLAN AND SECTION SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE SKELETON.







# DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CXCVIII.

Skull of Skeleton No. 3, found in an extended position in the East Drain, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. The position is shown in Fig. 1, Plate CXCII, where its attitude is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

### SKULL.

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																				ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BESS'S METHOD.										OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. GANSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.	
No. of Skull.	Greatest				Cephalic Index.		Height.		Basimastal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basistethal Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.					
	Horizontal Circumference.		Glabello-occipital.	Opistho-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Opistho-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.				Index.		Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.		Width.	Index.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Opisthion.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.					To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.			
	Length.											1	2																				1		2
	1	2																																	
3	534	188	185	148	787	800	134	713	724	98	100	1020	64	18	333	34	42	810	w	127	335	104	289	131	344	92	102	101	w	88	Male.				
Fully adult, skull of oval form, cranial vault highly arched and elevated; glabella and superciliary ridges well marked; the angle of the orbital axes somewhat acute; molar spreading; teeth moderate in size and worn, all the third molars undeveloped except the right upper one; mandibular arch narrow posteriorly, gradually diminishing towards chin, which is rounded and slightly prominent.																																			

Fully adult; skull of oval form, cranial vault highly arched and elevated; glabella and superciliary ridges well marked; the angle of the orbital axes somewhat acute; molars spreading; teeth moderate in size and worn, all the third molars undeveloped except the right upper one; mandibular with narrow posteriorly, gradually diminishing towards thin, which is rounded and slightly prominent.

### LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.					Fibula.		Humerus.		Radius.			Ulna.		Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.						
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.				
Right .. ..	418	81	201	327	74	226	30	22	733	328	37	113	306	60	225	226	42	186	244	41	168	130	44	346	4' 11 1/2"	4' 11 3/4"	
Left .. ..	w	85	w	327	78	223	30	22	733	w	38	w	293	67	229	w	42	w	243	41	169	w	36	w			

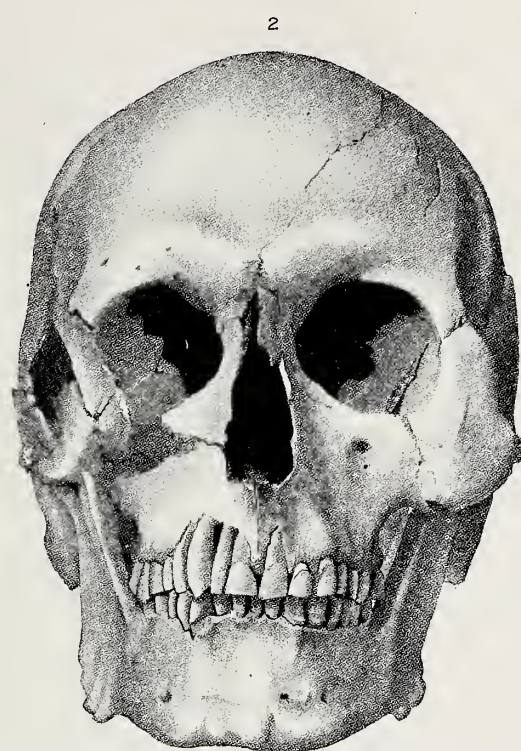
The difference in length between the humeri was remarked at the time of measurement.

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

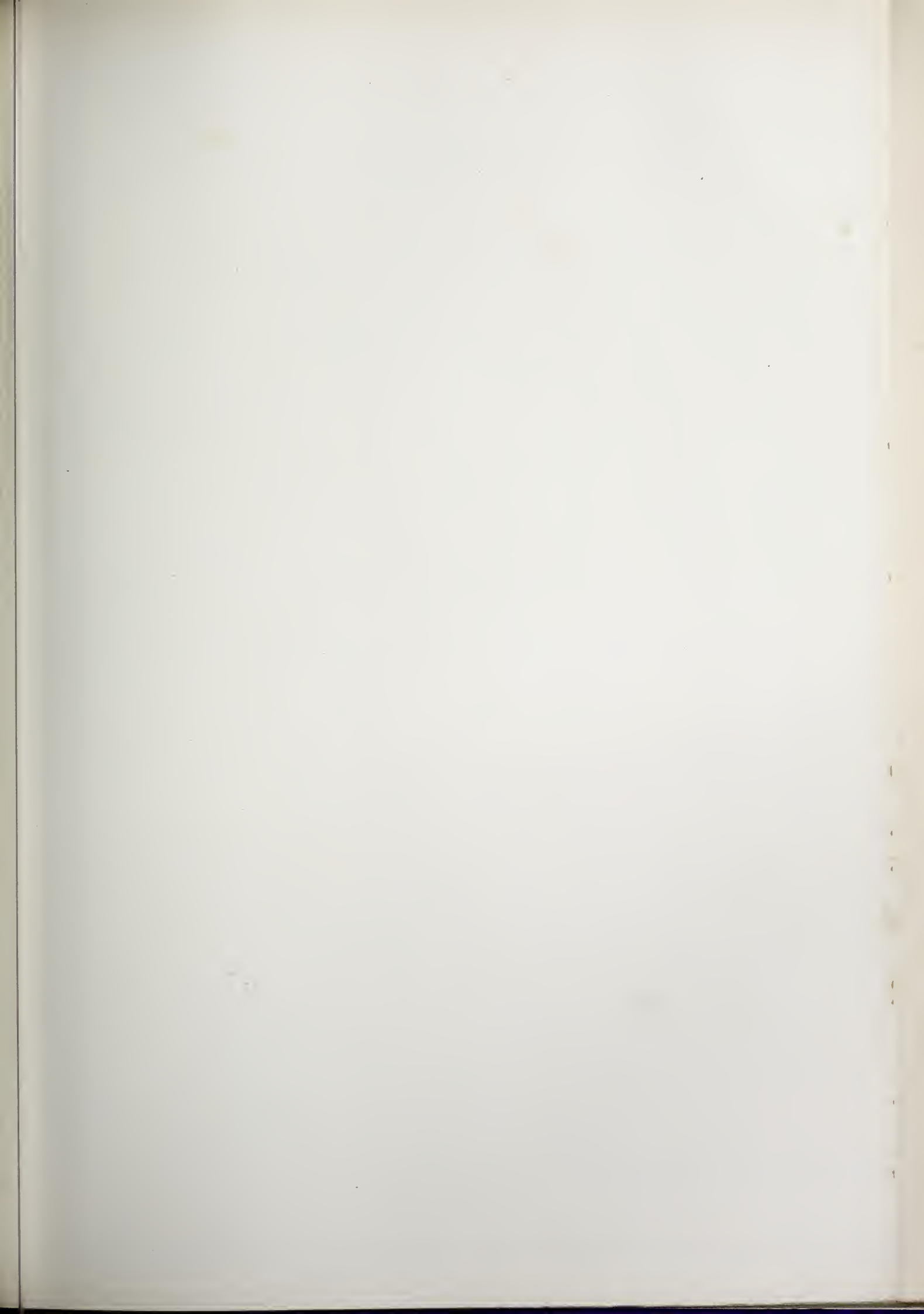
All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.

The difference in length between the humeri was remarked at the time of measurement.











# DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CXCI.

Skull of Skeleton No. 4, found in a slightly contracted position in the East Drain, Romano-British Settlement, Wootton Bassett. The position is described in Fig. 1, Plate CXCL, where its attitude is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

### SKULL.

No. of Skull.	ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.														ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BOSE'S METHOD.								OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. GUNSON on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General FITZ-ROY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Greatest				Cephalic Index.		Height.		Basal-nasal Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Nasal.			Orbital.		Cranial Capacity.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Mentus Auricularis.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.		Sex.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Length.		1		2		From Basion to Pre-gnathion.			Index.		1		2		Basal-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.		Basal-nasal Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.		Alveolar Index.		Height.							Width.		Index.		Height.		Width.		Index.		Radius from Mentus Auricularis to most prominent part of Frontal.		Arc.		Radius from Mentus Auricularis to Opisthion.		Arc.		Radius from Mentus Auricularis to most prominent part of Frontal.		Arc.		To Nasion.		To Alveolar Point.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	1	2	1		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1						2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2

### LIMBS.

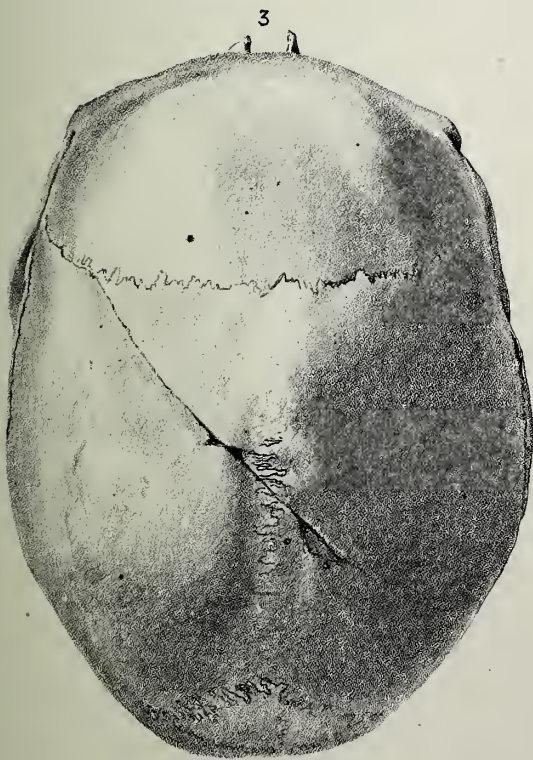
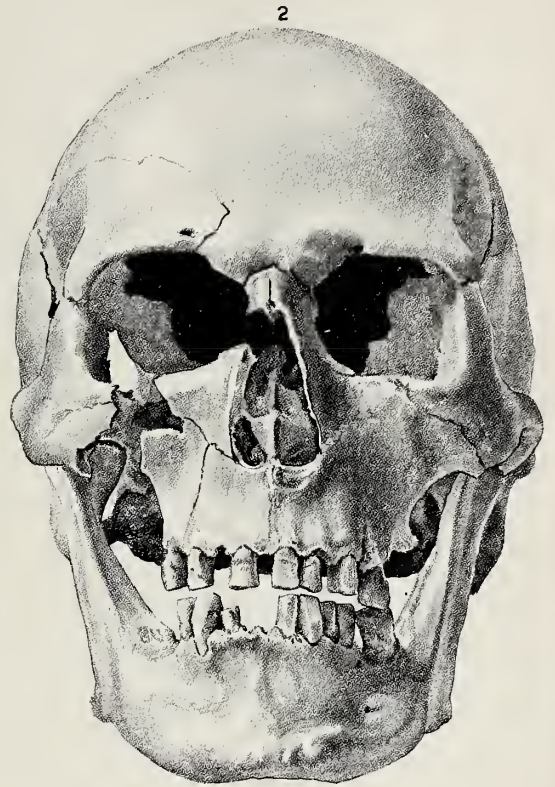
	Femur.		Tibia.				Fibula.		Humerus.		Radius.		Ulna.		Clavicle.		Estimated Stature.									
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Anteroposterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia + Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.						
Right .. ..	197	62	197	343	w	w	w	w	w	310	w	w	340	72	212	w	46	w	281	42	149	155	30	252	5' 6 2"	5' 6 2"
Left .. ..	162	62	160	365	78	212	32	25	781	368	34	92	331	72	215	261	46	176	282	40	112	100	40	250		

The right tibia and fibula had been broken and reset irregularly, and with respect to the right foot, Dr. Garson makes the following note:—I send you back the foot bones of Skeleton No. 4. I have gone over them with Mr. F. S. & Mr. F. H. C. S., the Pathological Hunter of the College of Surgeons Museum, and we feel quite sure that the history of the case is, that the person to whom the foot belonged lost the anterior part of it. As a result, there was sufficient foot set up, and the bones of the remaining part have been affected, parts of them became increased and a good deal of new bone has been thrown out. The healing process must have been attended with a great deal of suppuration, and recovery must have taken a long time.

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.

The right tibia and fibula had been broken and reset irregularly, and with respect to the right foot, Dr. Gunson makes the following note:—I send you back the foot bones of Skeleton No. 4. I have gone over them with Mr F. S. Eves, F.R.C.S., the Pathological Curator of the College of Surgeons Museum, and we feel quite sure that the history of the case is that the person to whom the foot belonged lost the anterior part of it. As a result, there was inflammation set up, and the bones of the remaining part have been affected, parts of them become necrosed and a good deal of new bone has been thrown out. The healing process must have been attended with a great deal of suppuration, and recovery must have taken a long time.











# DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CC.

Skull of Skeleton No. 5, found in an extended position in the East Drain, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. The position is shown in Fig. 1, Plate CXCII., where its attitude is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

### SKULL.

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																		ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BEAL'S METHOD.								OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr GAUSSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.		
No. of Skull.	Greatest				Cephalic Index.		Height.		Index.	Basimastal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basion-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cranial Capacity.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.		Sex.	
	Length.				1	2	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophtymo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.				From Basion to Bregma.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.		Index.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Frontal.	Arc.	To Nasion.						To Alveolar Point.
	Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.	Ophtymo-occipital.	Breadth.	1	2																										
					1	2																										
5	531	191	189	141	788	716	131	702	709	101	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	129	315	108	293	125	330	97	w	90	135	38	Male.		

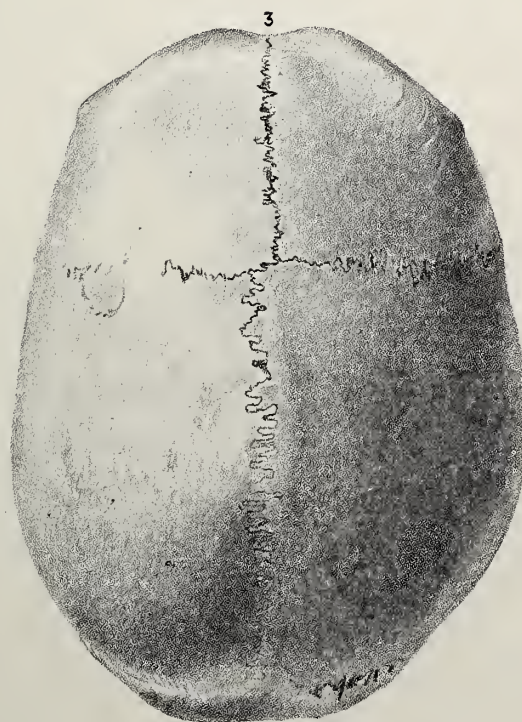
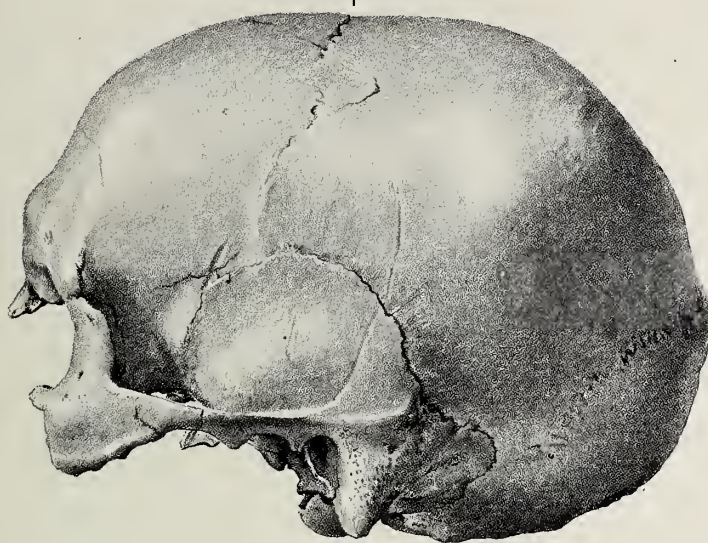
Fully adult; heavy skull, rather unsymmetrical posteriorly; frontal suture persistent (metopic); occipital region prominent, superciliary ridges well marked and close together, the glabella forming a distinct depression between them; teeth slightly worn; mandible exactly similar to No. 4.

### LMBS.

			Femur.			Tibia.					Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.		
			Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.
Right .. ..	154	81	178	360	71	197	32	22	688	360	33	92	332	64	190	261	43	171	273	33	121	143	36	252	5' 6 1/2"	5' 5 1/2"		
Left .. ..	459	82	179	353	70	195	31	22	710	369	32	89	320	61	187	252	41	163	275	30	109	144	33	229	5' 5 1/2"	5' 5 1/2"		

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

.. If the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.



Hansard Publishing Union, Photo-Litho, London W.C.







# DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCI.

Skull of Skeleton No. 6, found at the bottom of Pit 8, Cross Drain, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. The position is shown in Fig 2, Plate CXII., where its attitude is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

### SKULL.

According to Professor Flower's Method.																				According to Professor Deak's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Garson, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General Pitt-Rivers.
No. of Skull.	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.		Bas-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Bio-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Pterion.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from R. at Teeth.	Sex.										
	Length.		Glabello-occipital.	Ophtys-occipital.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophtys-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Nasion to Pterion.	Index.				Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.															
	1	2						1															2									
																								1	2							
6	530	188	186	141	750	758	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	114	310	97	273	123	330	57	w	96	w	w	Male.	Fully adult; light oval skull with the occipital region slightly elongated; slight flattening in parieto-occipital region; superciliary ridges moderately marked and wider apart than in No. 5.		

### LIMBS.

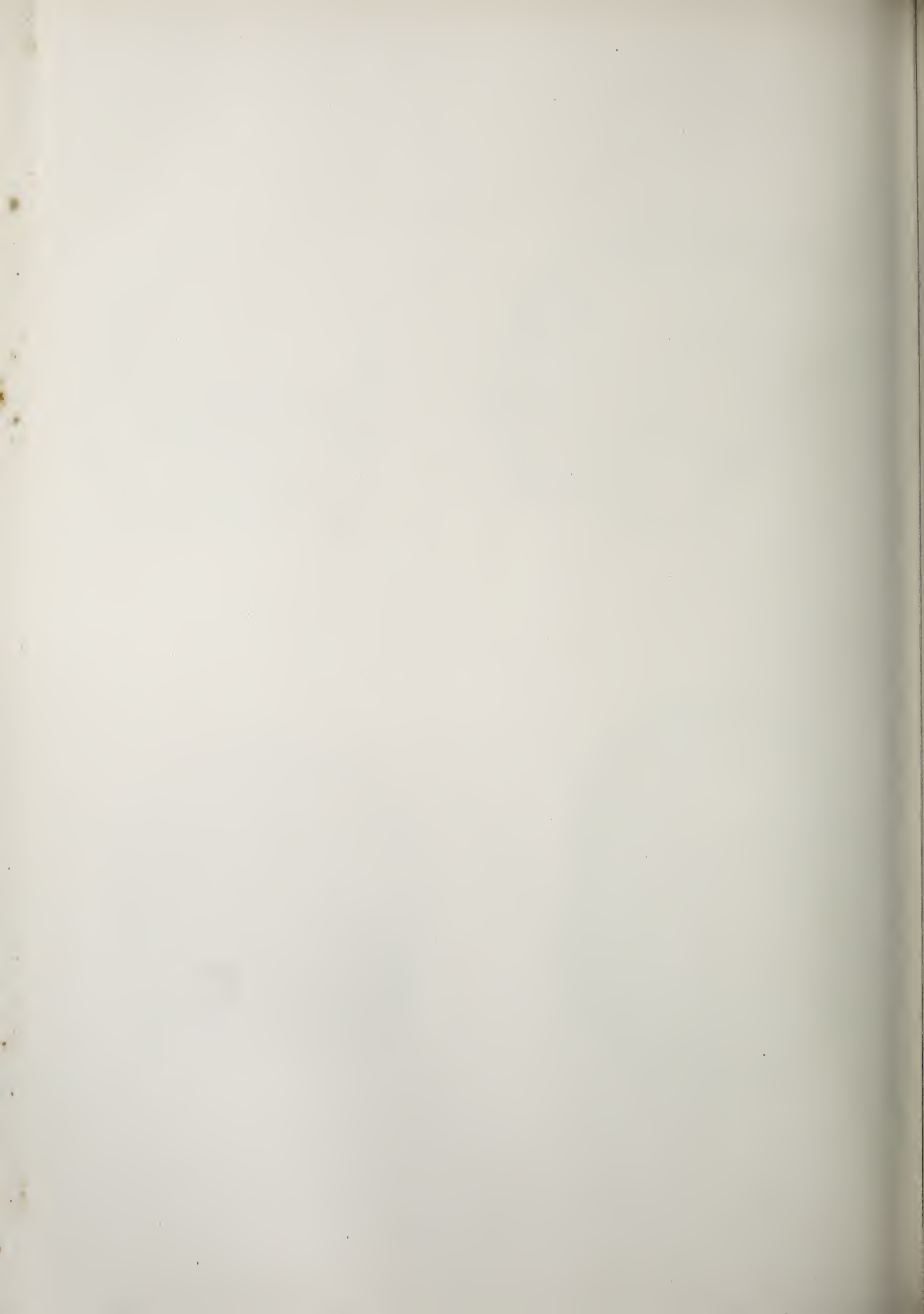
	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.		
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.	
Right .. ..	407	85	209	340	75	221	31	21	677	w	w	w	w	64	w	w	w	w	260	37	142	w	w	w	—	4' 11-6"	{ Left arm entirely wanting; possibly cut off in forming the adjoining "Cross Drain."
Left .. ..	w	87	w	342	70	222	32	21	656	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	—		

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.











## SKULL.

Remarks by Dr. GARSON on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.

Fully adult; a large, well-filled skull; rounded-oval, occiput slightly elongated, with right parietal flattening; superciliary ridges and glabella form a slight prominence in the glabella region; face generally long and narrow in proportion to the size of the calvarium; several teeth absent; chin somewhat narrow and pointed.

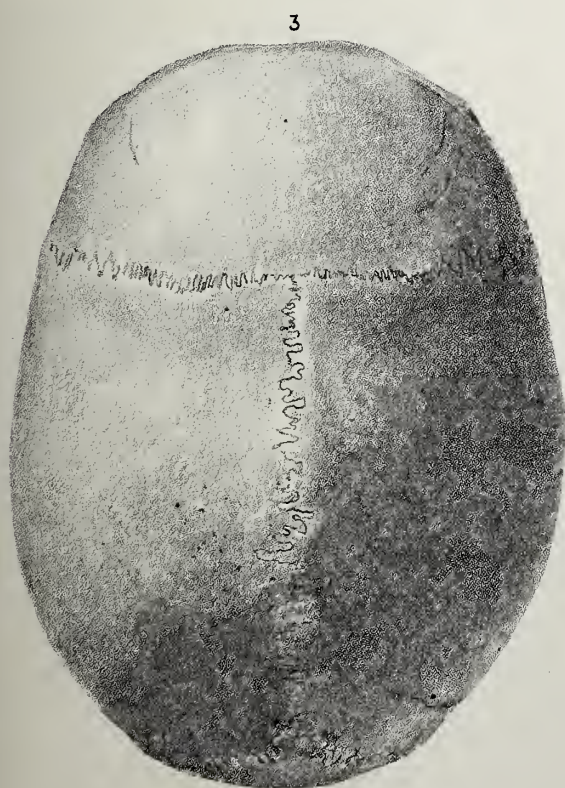
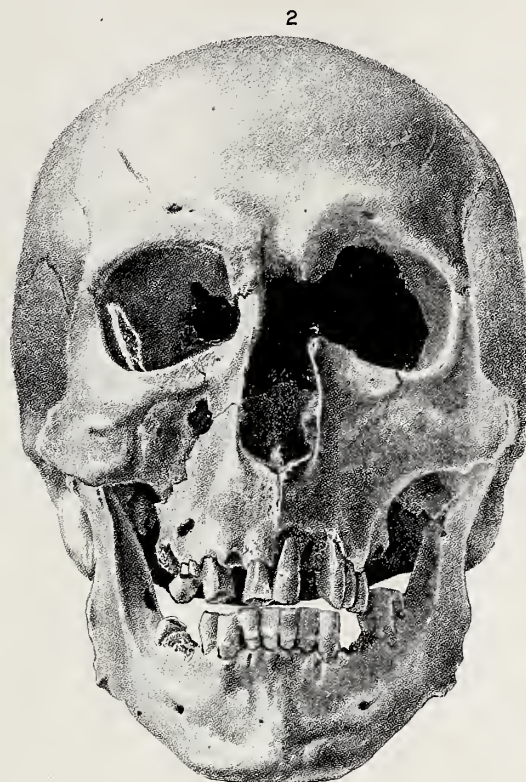
LEMBE.

The difference in length between the humeri and ulnae was remarked at the time of measurement.

W signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.











# DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCIII.

Skull of Skeleton No. 10, found in a Grave in the Triangular Space included between the Cross Drain, the Fore Drain and the Mid Drain East, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. The position is shown in Fig. 4, Plate CXCII., where its attitude is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

### SKULL.

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																			ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR DEER'S METHOD.										OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. GANSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.
No. of Skull.	Horizontal Circumference.			Greatest		Cephalic Index.		Height.		Nasal.	Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.							
				1	2	1	2	Index.	From Basion to Bregma.						1	2	From Basion to Bregma.	From Basion to Basion to Nasion.	From Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Height.	Width.					Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	
	1	2	1								2	1	2																				
10	533	192	192	138	719	719	139	724	724	100	94	940	41	23	561	85	36	806	w	120	320	105	280	125	310	91	94	105	w	29	Male	A young male; basilar suture not united, but all the last molars are in place; skull broad in frontal region and vertical; occipital region elongated; interorbital region particularly broad; metopic, superciliary ridges absent; surface for muscular attachments feebly developed; teeth small mandible similar to Nos. 4 and 5.	

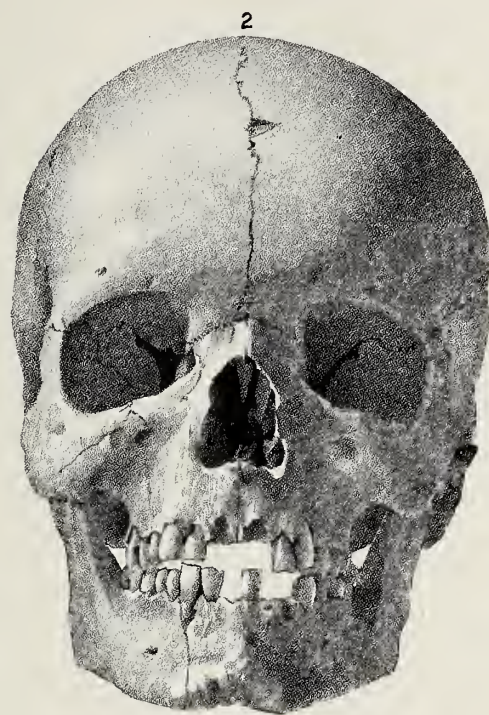
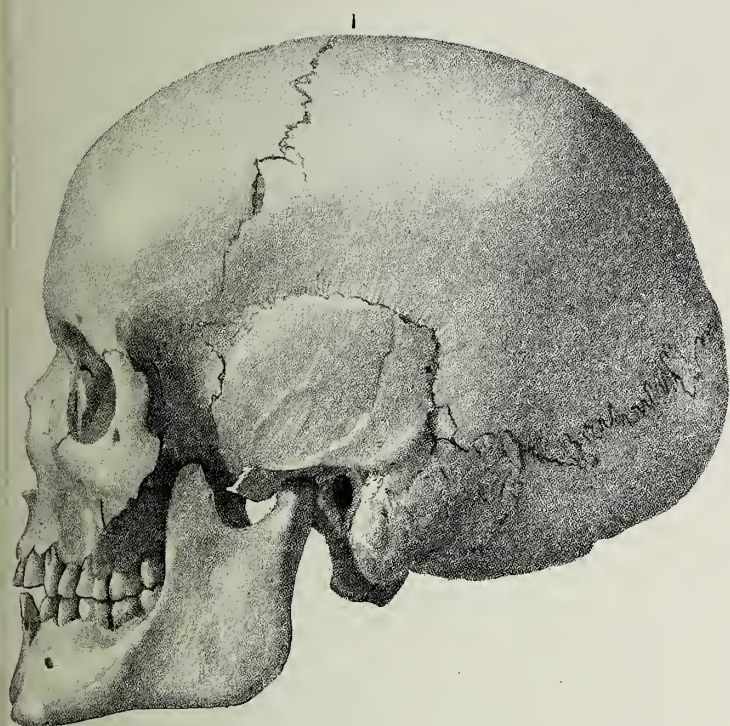
### LIMBS.

			Femur.			Tibia.					Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.		
			Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Anterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Unilateral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the sum being taken.	Femur + Tibia.
Right	..	..	416	76	183	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	63	w	w	w	w	w	w	119	37	311	—	4' 10 6/8"		
Left	..	..	w	76	w	320	65	203	25	21	840	w	w	w	201	63	216	w	w	w	w	36	w	125	33	304	A young male about 22 years of age.	

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.











# DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCIV.

Skull of Skeleton No. 11, found in a Grave in the Mid Drain West, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. The position is shown in Fig. 6, Plate CXIII, where its attitude is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

### SKULL.

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																				ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BUSK'S METHOD.								OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				
No. of Skull.	Greatest				Cephalic Index.		Height.		Bas-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Bas-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Bregma.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Mentus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	Remarks by Dr. GARNON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT RIVERS.
	Length.		Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Oparyo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.	Height.	Width.				Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.															
	1	2																														
11	558	197	193	152	772	788	135	685	699	168	100	926	51	25	400	34	41	329	1630	123	336	112	309	131	360	100	103	103	136	34	Male.	Fully adult; a broad massive skull, with the surfaces and ridges for the muscular attachments well marked; forehead broad, but somewhat low and receding; superciliary ridges and glabella well marked; orbital processes of frontal, prominent; face, flat and square; maxillary fossa deeply excavated; several upper molar teeth absent; an abnormal quantity of tartar being deposited on the remainder; mandible massive, spreading at gonion, short from before backwards; chin broad and vertical.

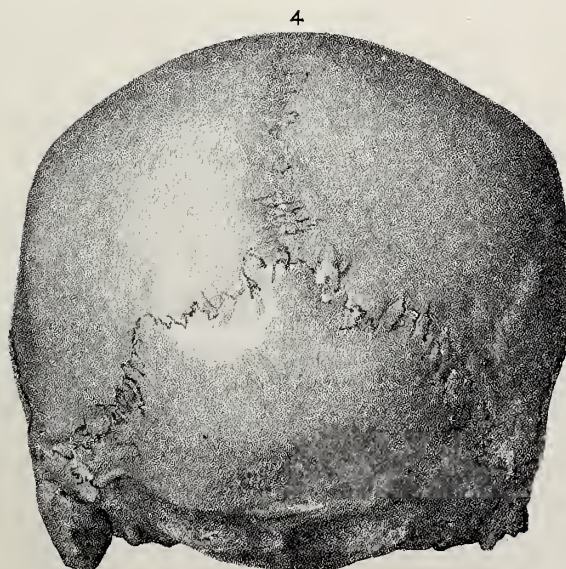
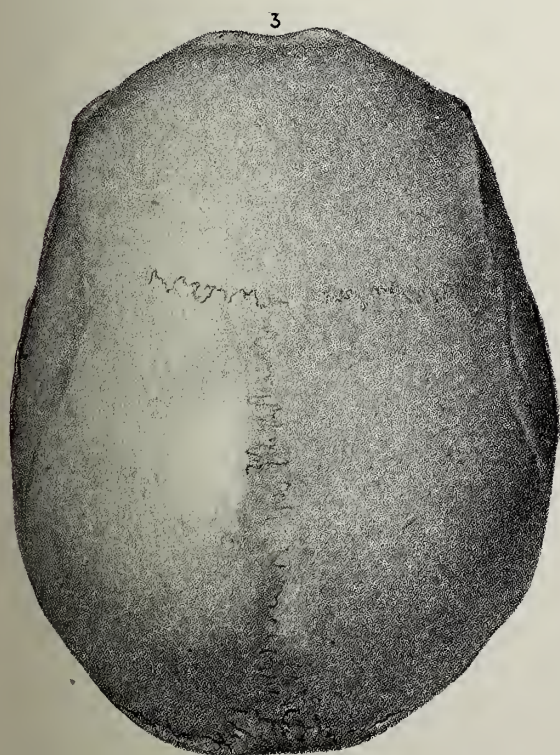
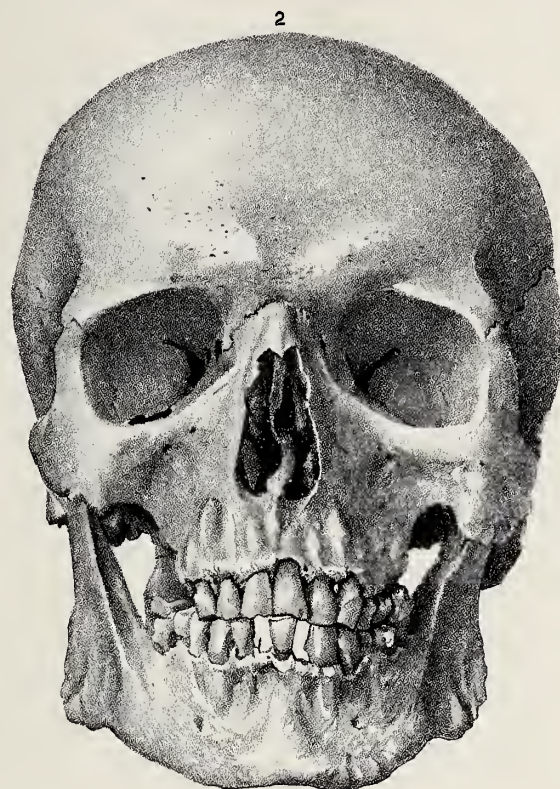
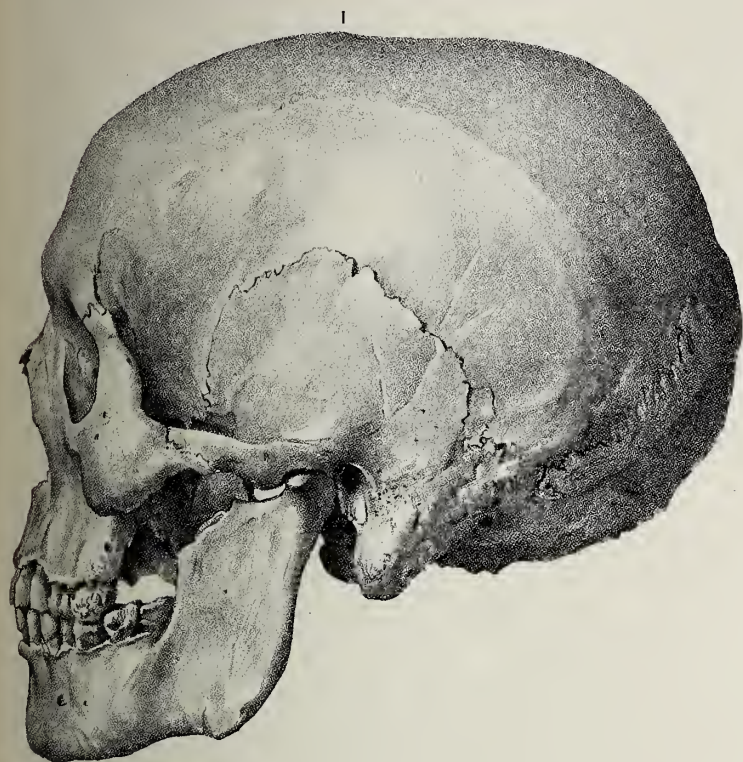
### LIMBS.

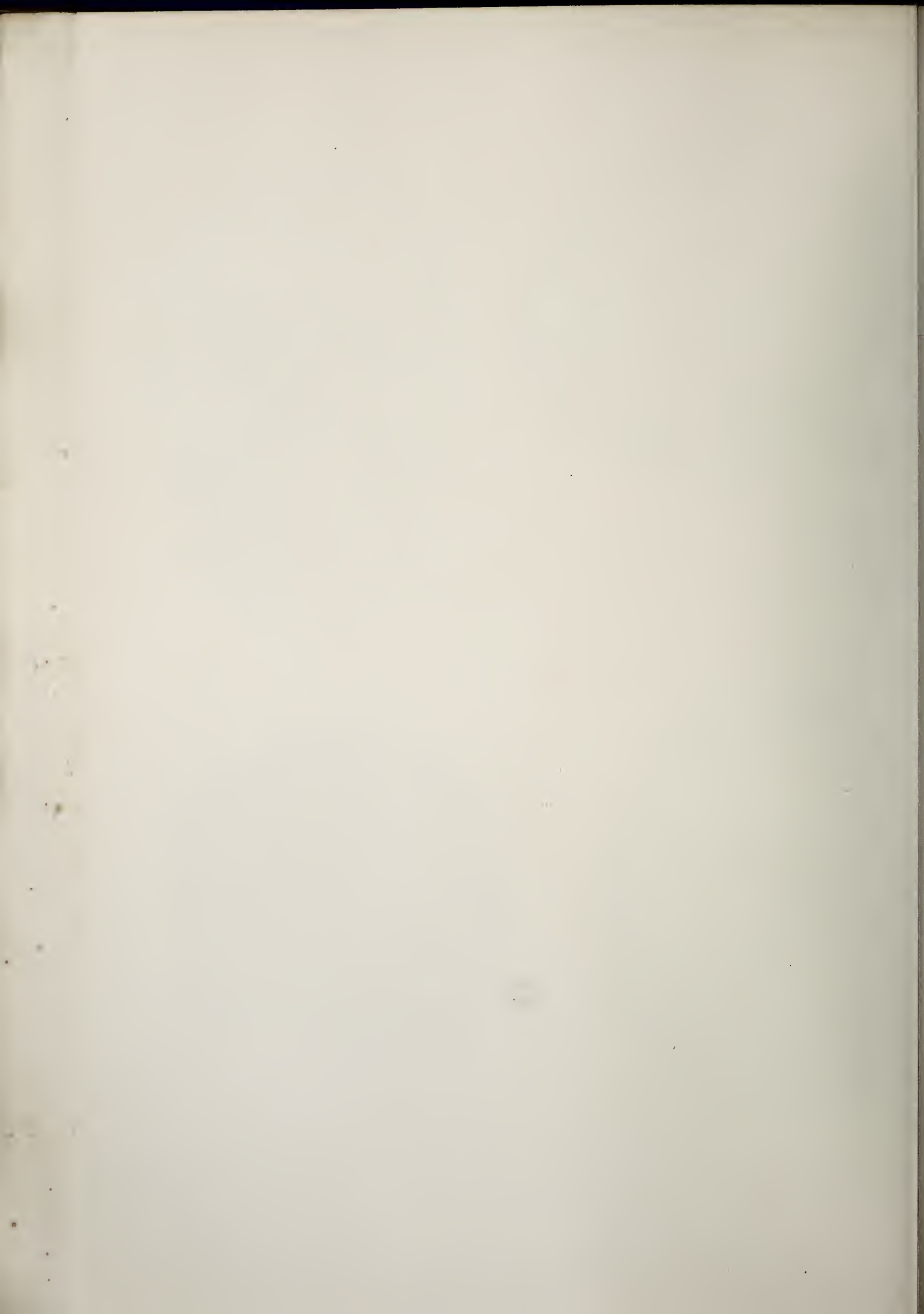
	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.		Radius.			Ulna.		Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.			
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.
Right .. ..	492	102	207	386	85	214	34	26	764	w	38	w	343	71	204	257	45	175	279	41	147	155	43	277	5' 9 1/2"	5' 10 6/8"
Left .. ..	493	104	211	393	82	208	35	28	800	303	35	89	343	69	201	257	44	171	280	41	146	160	39	245	5' 9 1/2"	5' 10 6/8"

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.













# DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCV.

Skull of Skeleton No. 12, found in a Grave in the Square, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. The position is shown in Fig. 7, Plate CXCV., where its attitude is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

### SKULL.

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																		ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BUSK'S METHOD.						OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. GARSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.				
No. of Skull.	Horizontal Circumference.	Greatest			Cephalic Index.		Height.			Bas-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Bas-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Vertical.	Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Mentus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.		Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.		
		1	2	Breadth.	1	2	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.					Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.		Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Bregma.	Ave.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Ave.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Ave.						To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.
								1	2																							
12	532	196	194	145	740	747	122	622	629	98	98	1000	52	w	w	34	42	810	w	122	326	104	280	126	340	95	93	106	132	36	Male	Fully adult; very oval; upper part of forehead very full and prominent; glabella, superciliary ridges and orbital processes, fairly developed; mastoids large. The lower portion of the occipital region is flattened, so that the vertical height of the posterior part of the skull is greatly diminished; teeth well developed and in good condition, mandible well proportioned, narrowing gradually towards chin, which is similar to No. 3.

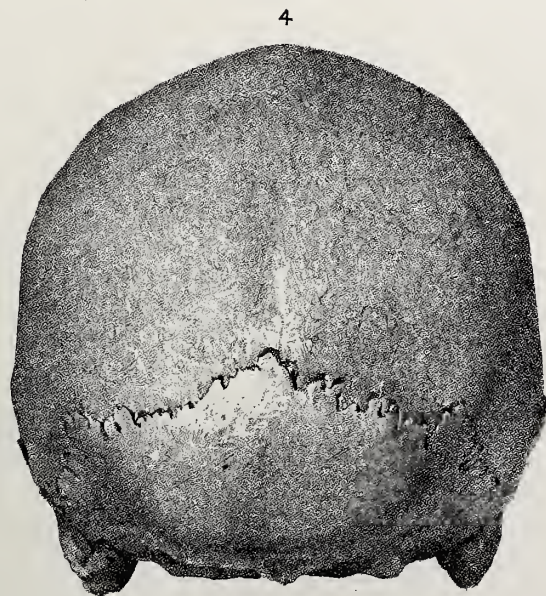
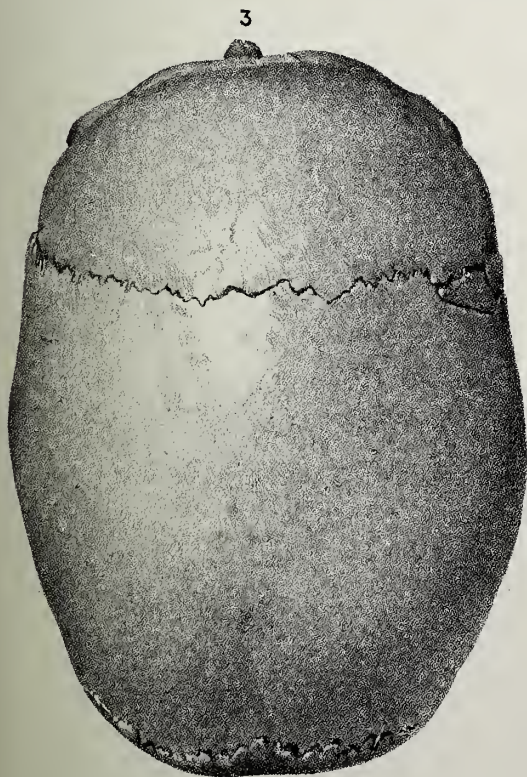
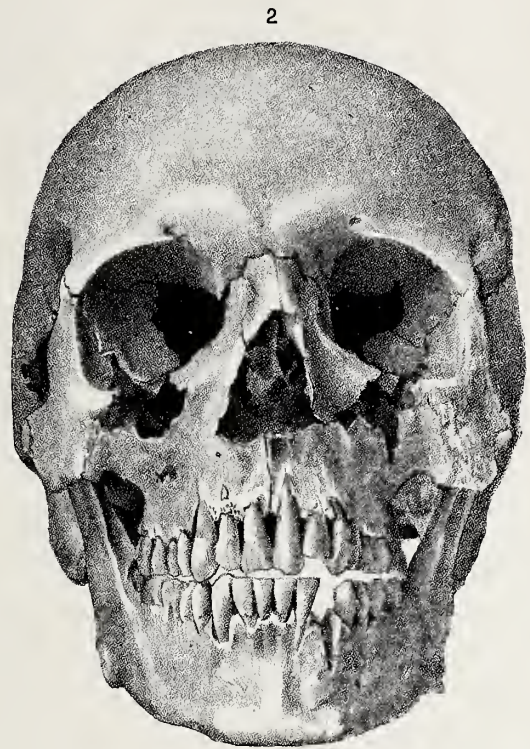
### LIMBS.

			Femur.			Tibia.				Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			- Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.			
			Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.			
Right	..	..	481	92	191	393	80	204	36	26	722	w	w	w	344	71	206	w	w	w	283	43	152	w	44	w	5' 8.6"	5' 9.6"
Left	..	..	481	92	191	393	80	204	32	25	781	w	w	w	338	71	210	261	46	176	282	43	152	142	41	289	5' 8.6"	5' 9.6"

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.











# DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCVI.

Skull of Skeleton No. 13, found in a Grave in the Square, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. The position is shown in Fig. 8, Plate CXCIV., where it is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

### SKULL.

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																		ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BUSE'S METHOD.								OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. GARSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.			
No. of Skull.	Horizontal Circumference.	Greatest			Cephalic Index.		Height.		Bas-nasal Length from Nasion.	Bas-alveolar Length from Nasion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Bregma.	Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Mentus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.					
		Glabello-occipital.	Length.		Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Nasion to Bregma.				Index.		Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.		Width.	Index.	Cubical capacity.	Arc.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.					Radius from Mentus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.		Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.
			1	2								1	2																				
13	541	183	183	150	798	798	125	665	665	89	89	1000	53	w	w	w	34	1088	w	121	336	100	274	125	354	88	91	100	w	35	Female	Fully adult; calvarium large, unsymmetrical, but flattened on left fronto-parietal region, and bulged posteriorly; squamoso-parietal region; forehead vertical; face long and narrow; chin pointed; the skull as a whole resembles No. 9.	

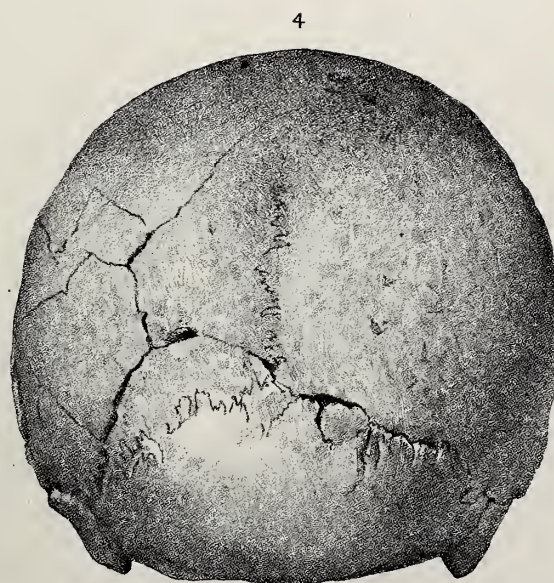
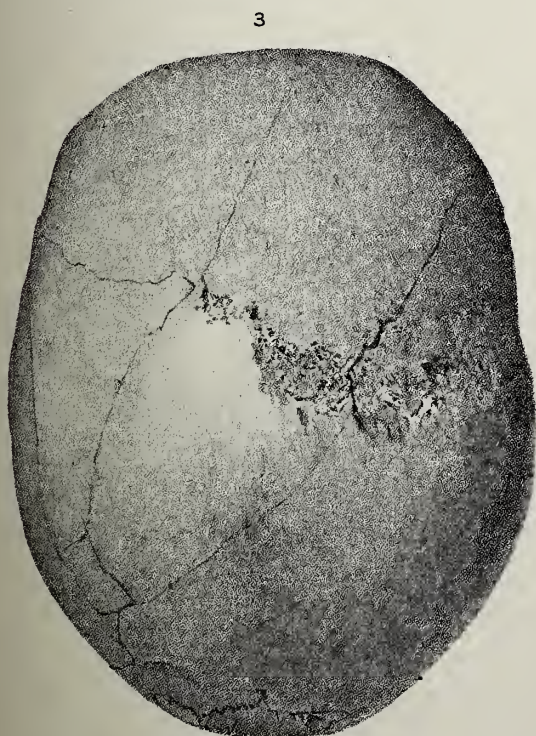
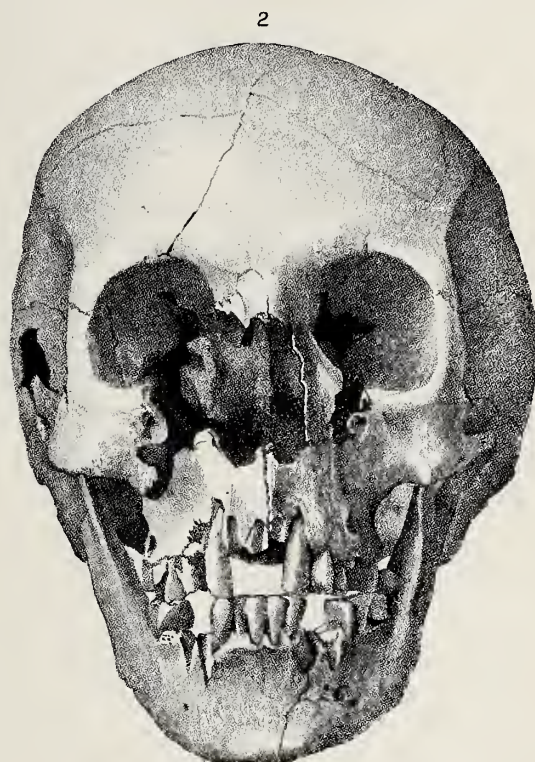
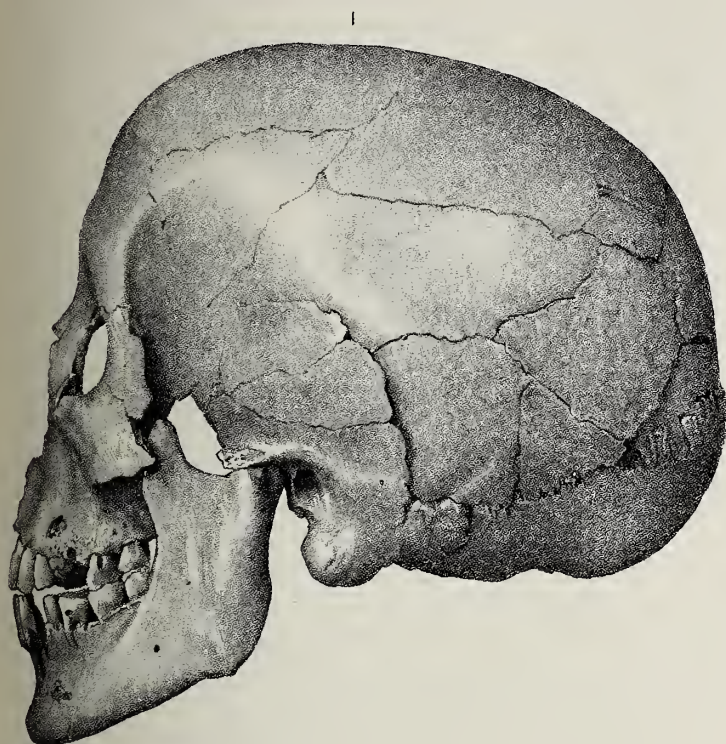
### LIMBS.

			Femur.			Tibia.					Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.		
			Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibial + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.
Right	..	..	427	80	187	338	68	201	23	22	786	341	31	91	308	55	179	220	34	155	244	33	135	w	w	w	5' 0' 7"	5' 0' 3"
Left	..	..	423	79	185	341	68	199	20	21	724	w	w	w	290	53	177	224	36	161	236	31	131	w	w	w		

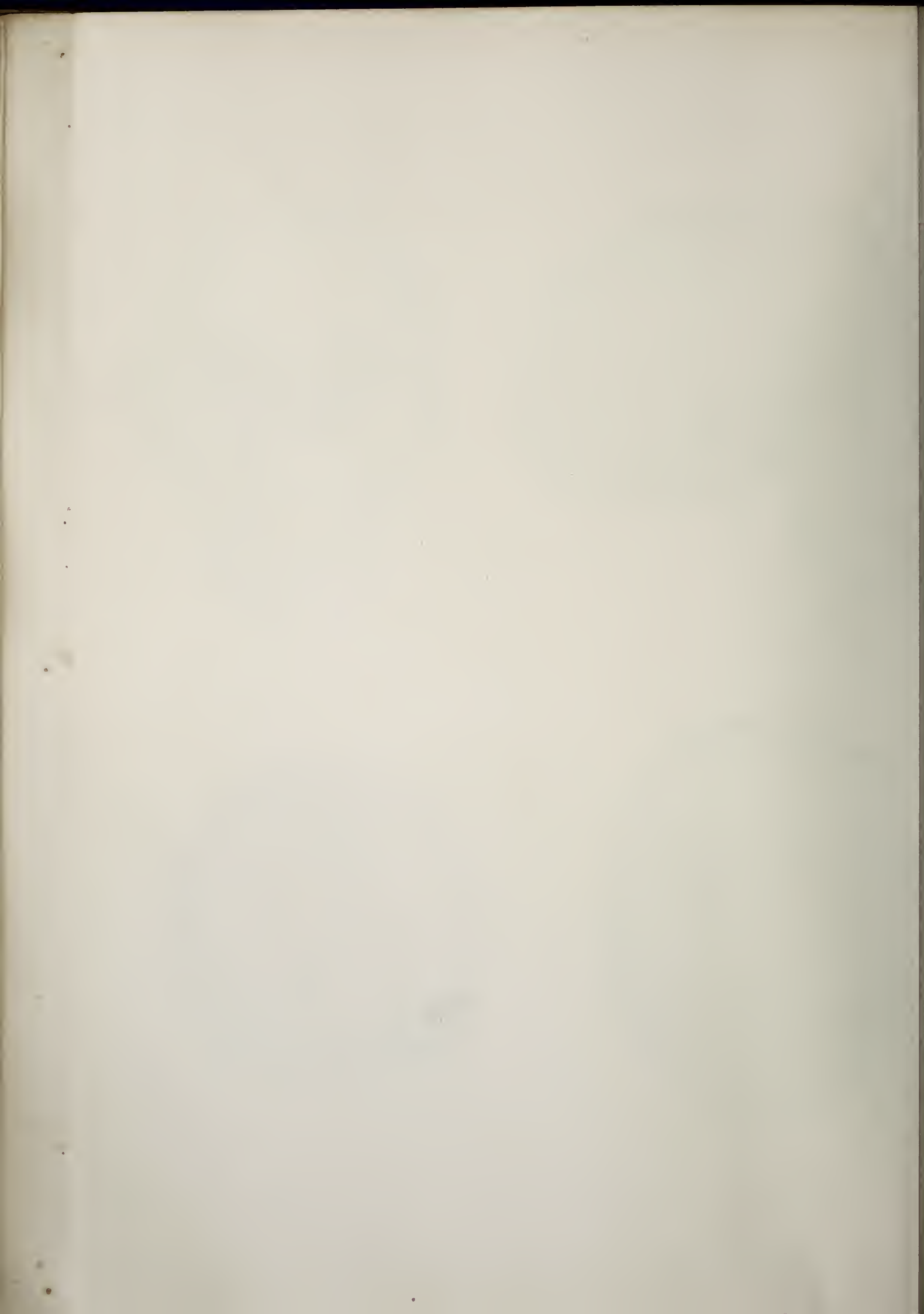
w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.

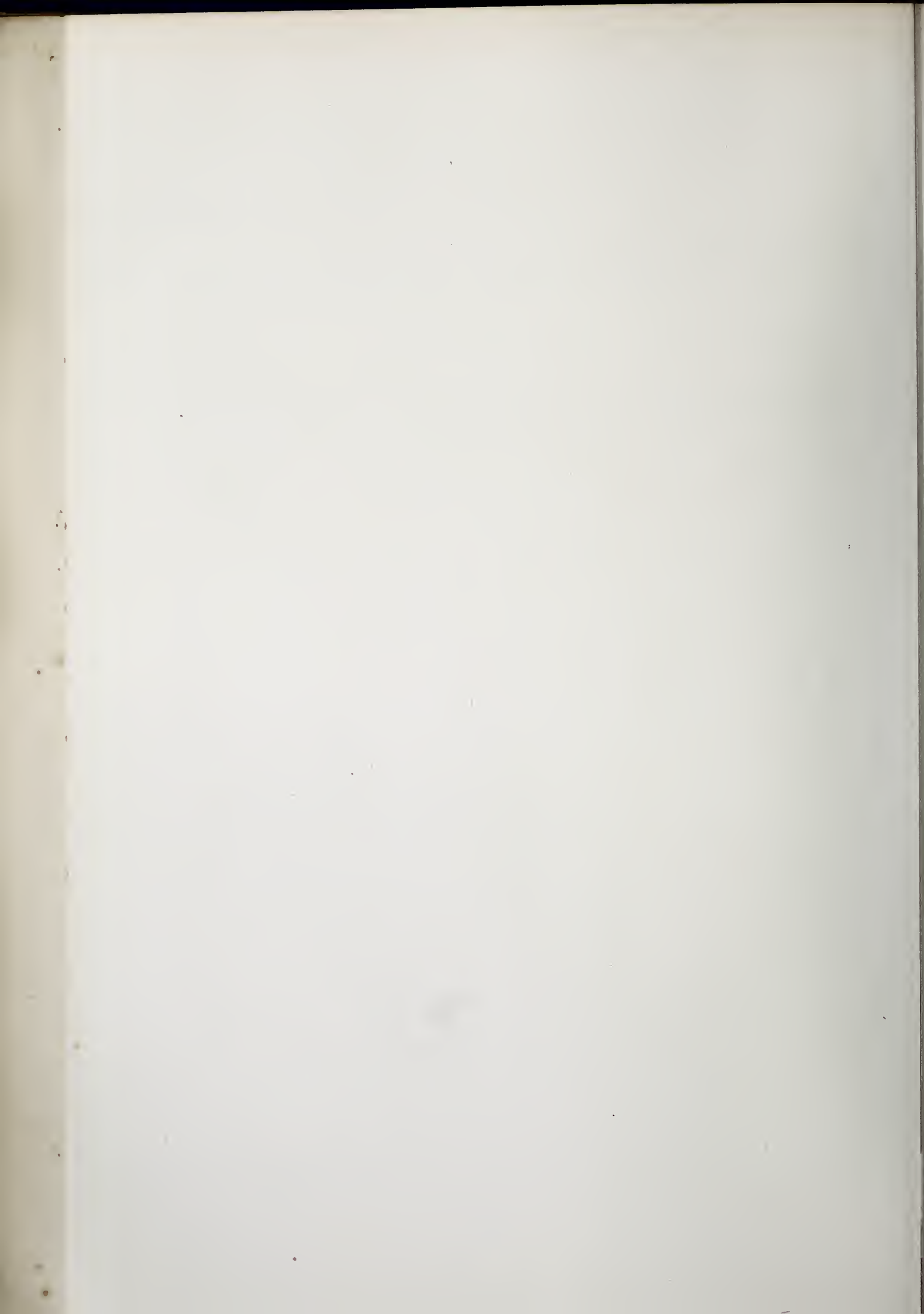










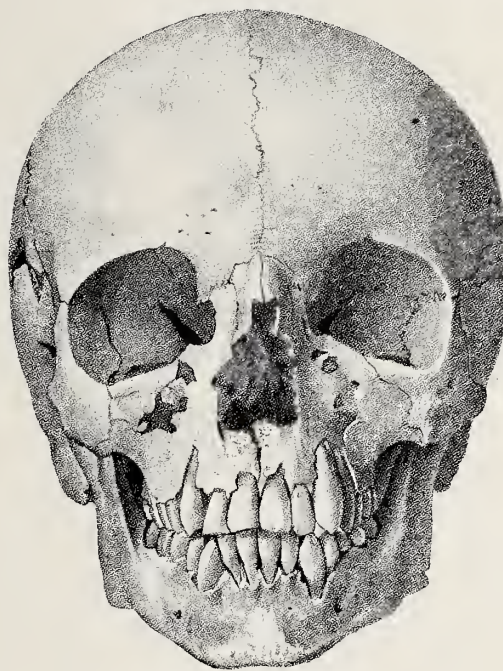




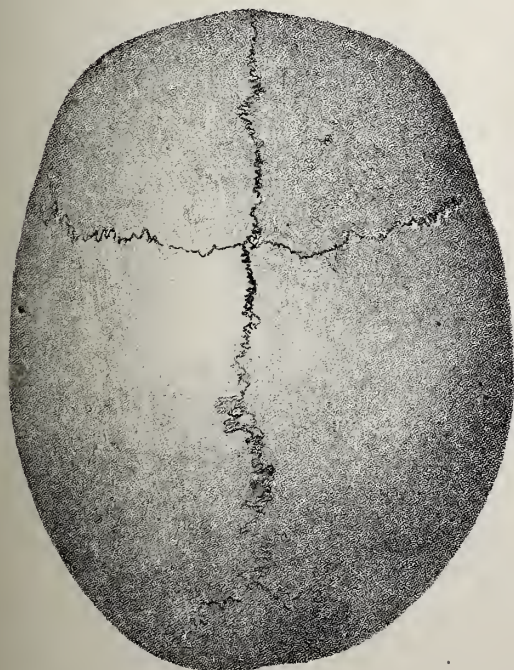
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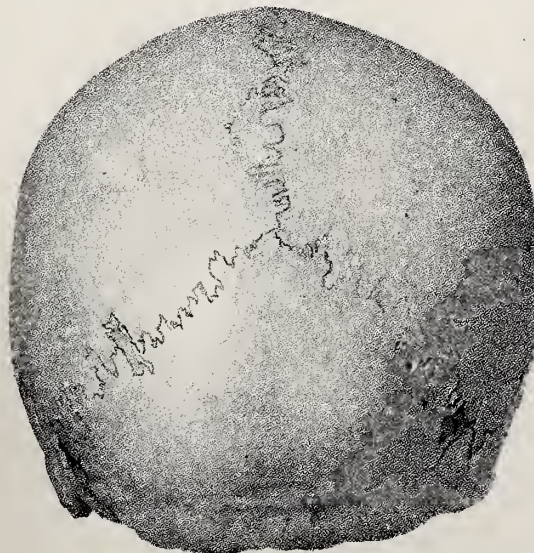
2



3



4



Hensard Publishing Union, Photo Litho. London. W.C







# DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCVII.

Skull of Skeleton No. 14, found in a Grave in the Square, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. The position is shown in Fig. 9, Plate CXCIV., where its position is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

### SKULL.

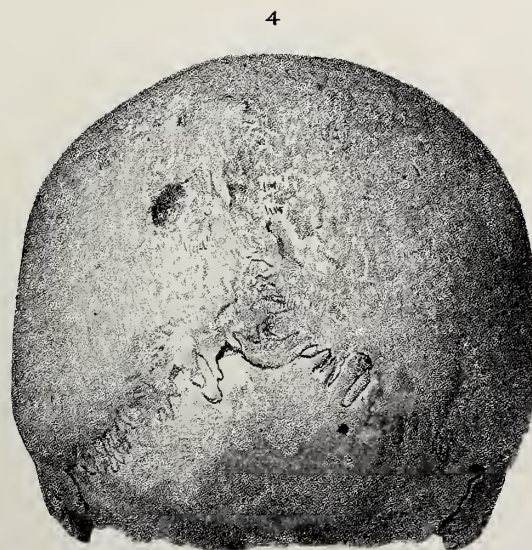
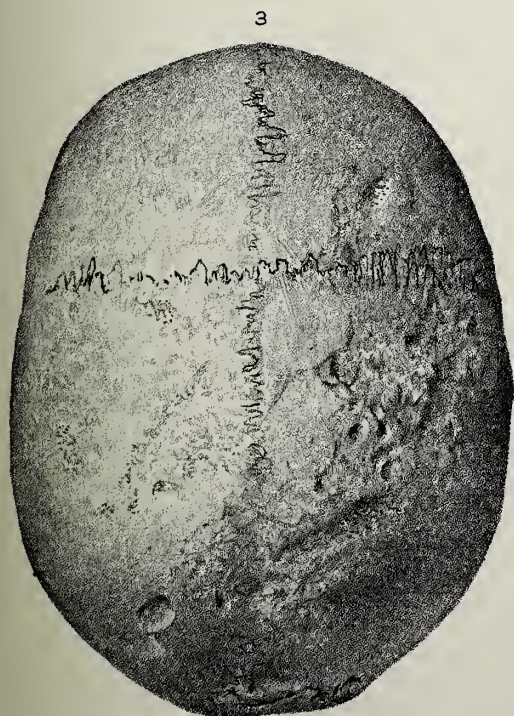
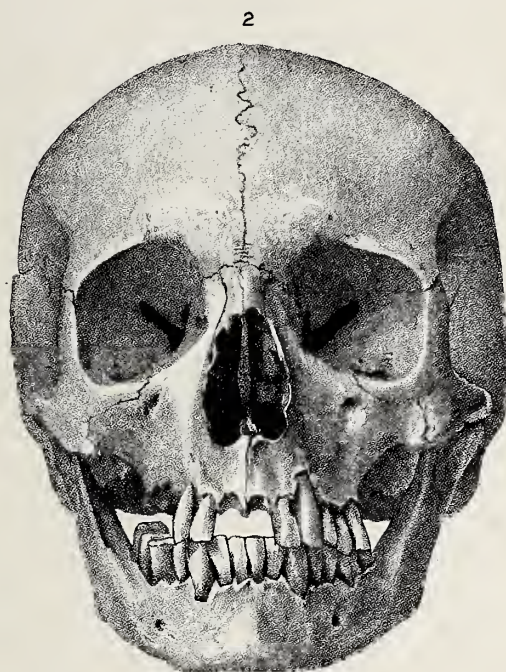
ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.														ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BUSK'S METHOD.										OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. GARSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.					
No. of Skull.	Greatest				Cephalic Index.		Height.		Basion-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basio-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Mentus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.		Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.		
	Horizontal Circumference.	Length.		Breadth.	1	2	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.				From Basion to Bregma.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.		Width.	Index.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.						To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.
		1	2																														
14	523	180	180	145	806	806	133	739	739	92	83	902	41	22	500	32	40	800	1600	122	335	102	275	120	336	91	90	108	125	29	Doubtful	A young person; basilar suture not united; last molar still in their formative cavities; the teeth quite unworn, except some of the incisors; skull oval, broad, square and vertical in frontal region; metopic.	

### LIMBS.

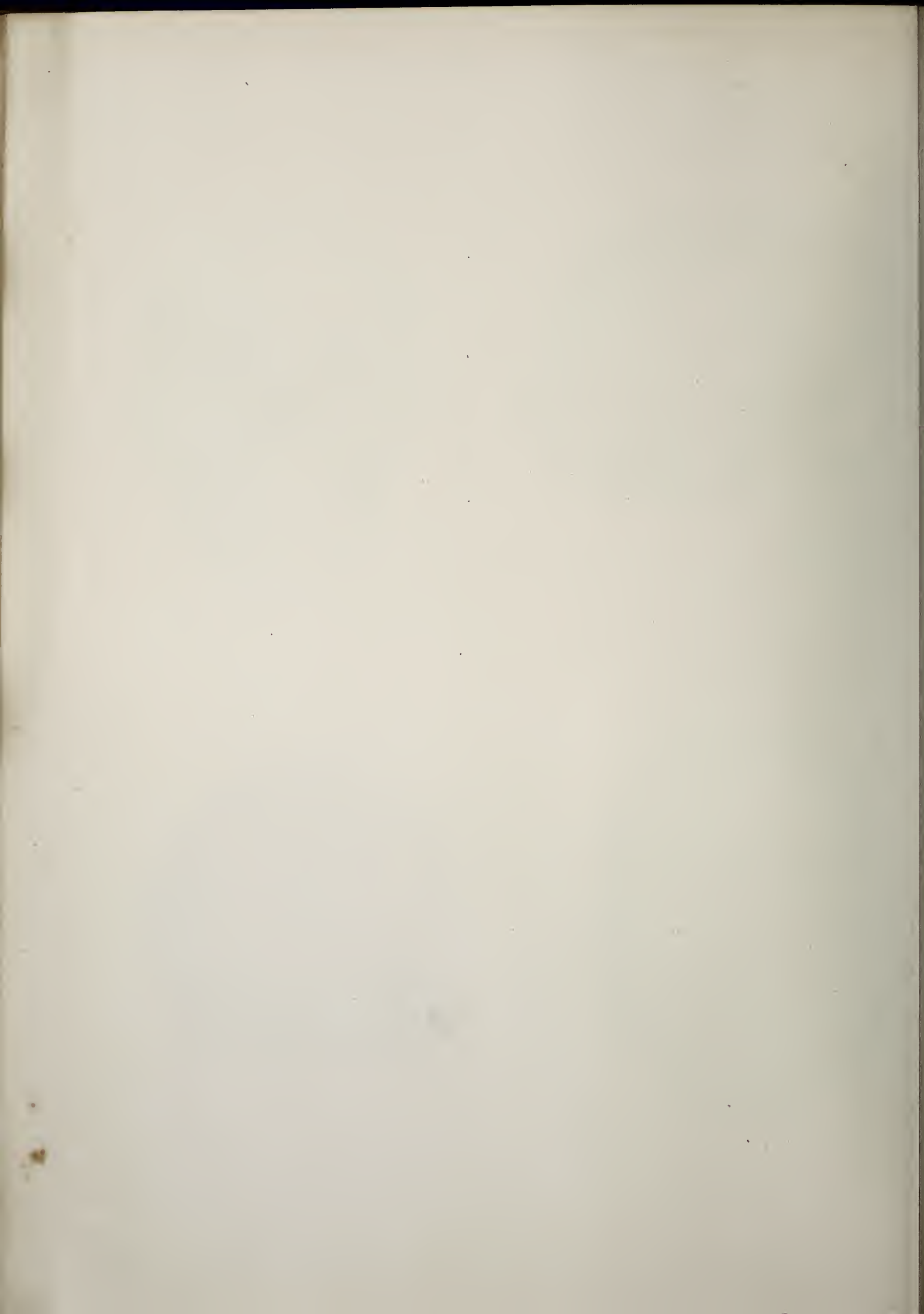
Femur.			Tibia.					Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.			
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.
Right . . . .	377	71	18	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w		
Left . . . .	376	71	189	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w		Doubtful.

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres.











## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCVIII.

Skull of Skeleton No. 15, found in a Grave in the Square, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. The position is shown in Fig. 10, Plate CXCIV., where its attitude is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

## SKULL.

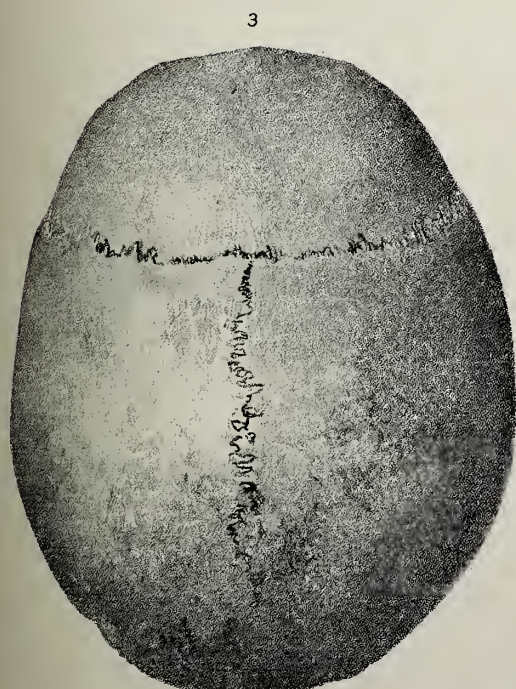
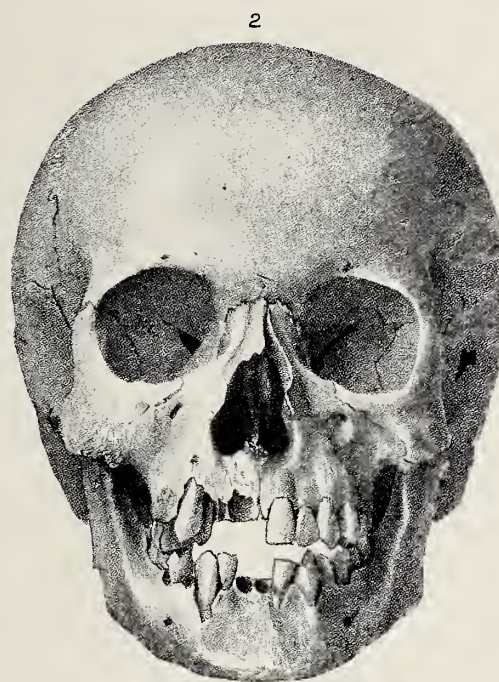
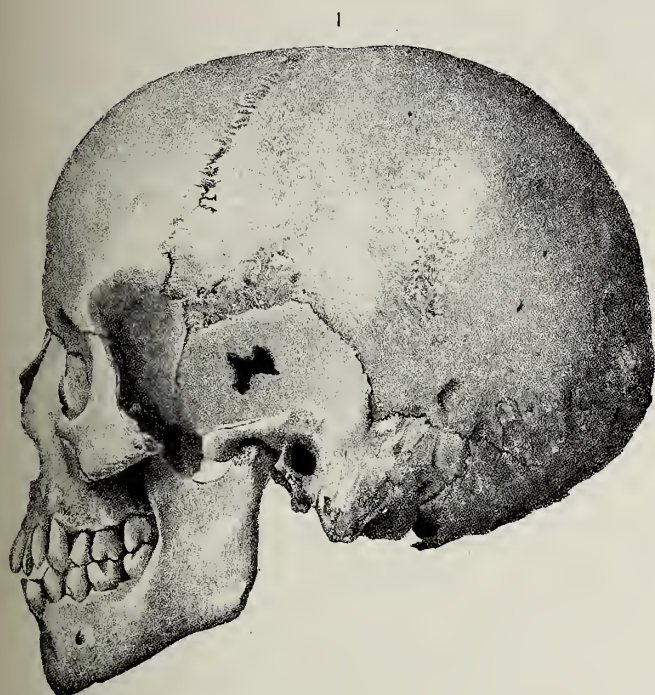
No. of Skull	ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																	ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BUSK'S METHOD								OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. GARSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.																
	Greatest				Cephalic Index.		Height.			Bas-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Bas-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.		Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.														
	Length.				1	2	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.	Height.				Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.		Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.																				
	1	2	1	2																																										
	Glabulo-occipital.	Occipryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabulo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Occipryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	1																					2						1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	1	2	3	4	5	6																					7						8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
15	515	181	181	142	785	785	120	663	663	91	84	923	50	21	420	35	37	946	1370	113	314	101	273	117	327	92	87	99	128	26	Female.	Fully adult; oval; metopic; frontal region vertical and full; face square-shaped; chin vertical.														

## LIMBS.

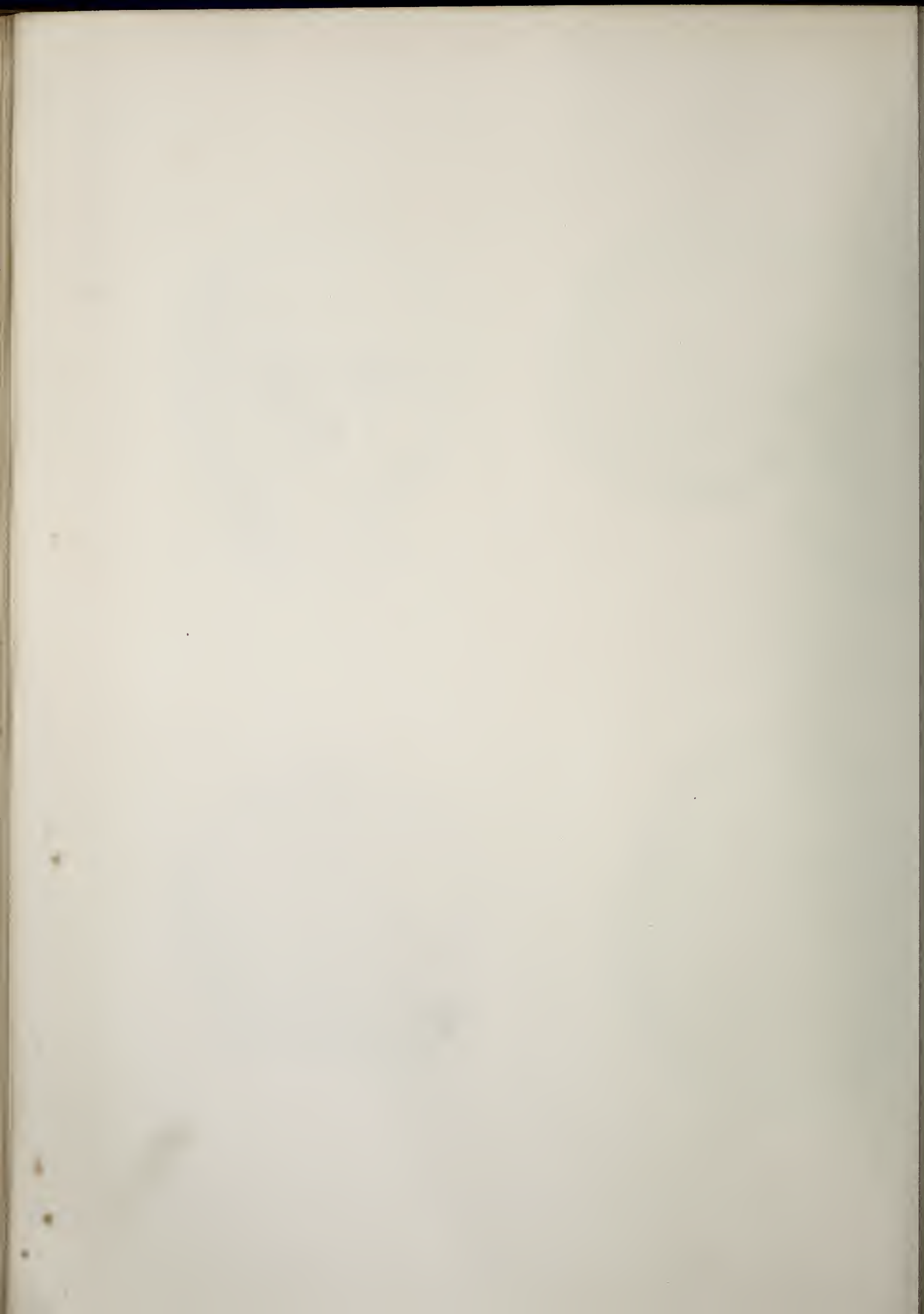
	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.	
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.
Right .. ..	417	75	180	320	63	197	24	20	833	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	227	32	141	137	28	204	4' 9 6"	4' 10 1"	
Left .. ..	407	75	184	318	62	195	24	20	833	311	29	93	286	55	192	210	31	148	231	20	126	w	w	w		

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.









# DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCIX.

Skull of Skeleton No. 16, found in a Grave in the Square, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. The position is shown in Fig. 11, Plate CXCIV., where its attitude is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

### SKULL.

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																		ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BUSK'S METHOD.								OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. GARSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.		
No. of Skull.	Greatest				Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basic-Nasal Length from Basion to Nasion	Basic-Alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Mentus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.		Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.
	Length.				1	2	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.					Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.		Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.					
	Glabello-occipital.	Ophtryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophtryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	1		2																								
						1		2																								
16	502	172	174	112	826	816	w	w	w	w	w	w	42	22	524	30	33	909	w	114	318	90	252	122	341	81	83	90	w	27	Doubtful	Young person; basilar suture not united; the last molar still in their formative cavities; the second right premolar not yet acquired, the milk molar being still in place.

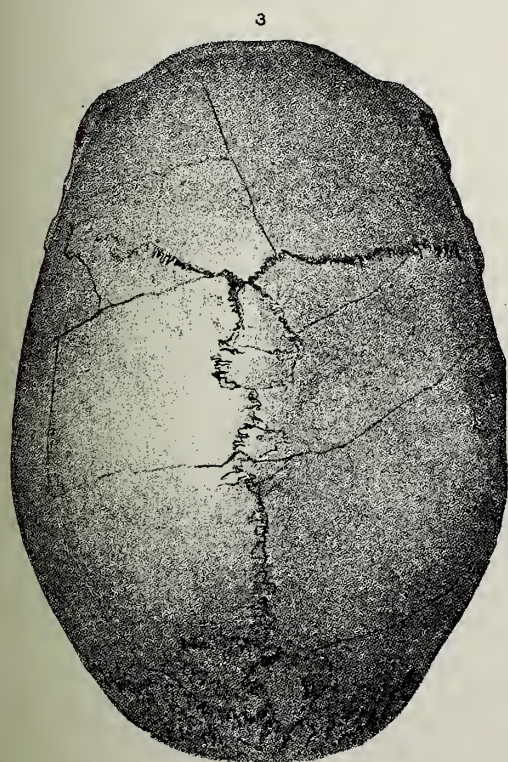
### LIMBS.

				Femur.			Tibia.				Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.		
				Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Longitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.		
Right ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doubtful	No bones capable of measurement.				
Left ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

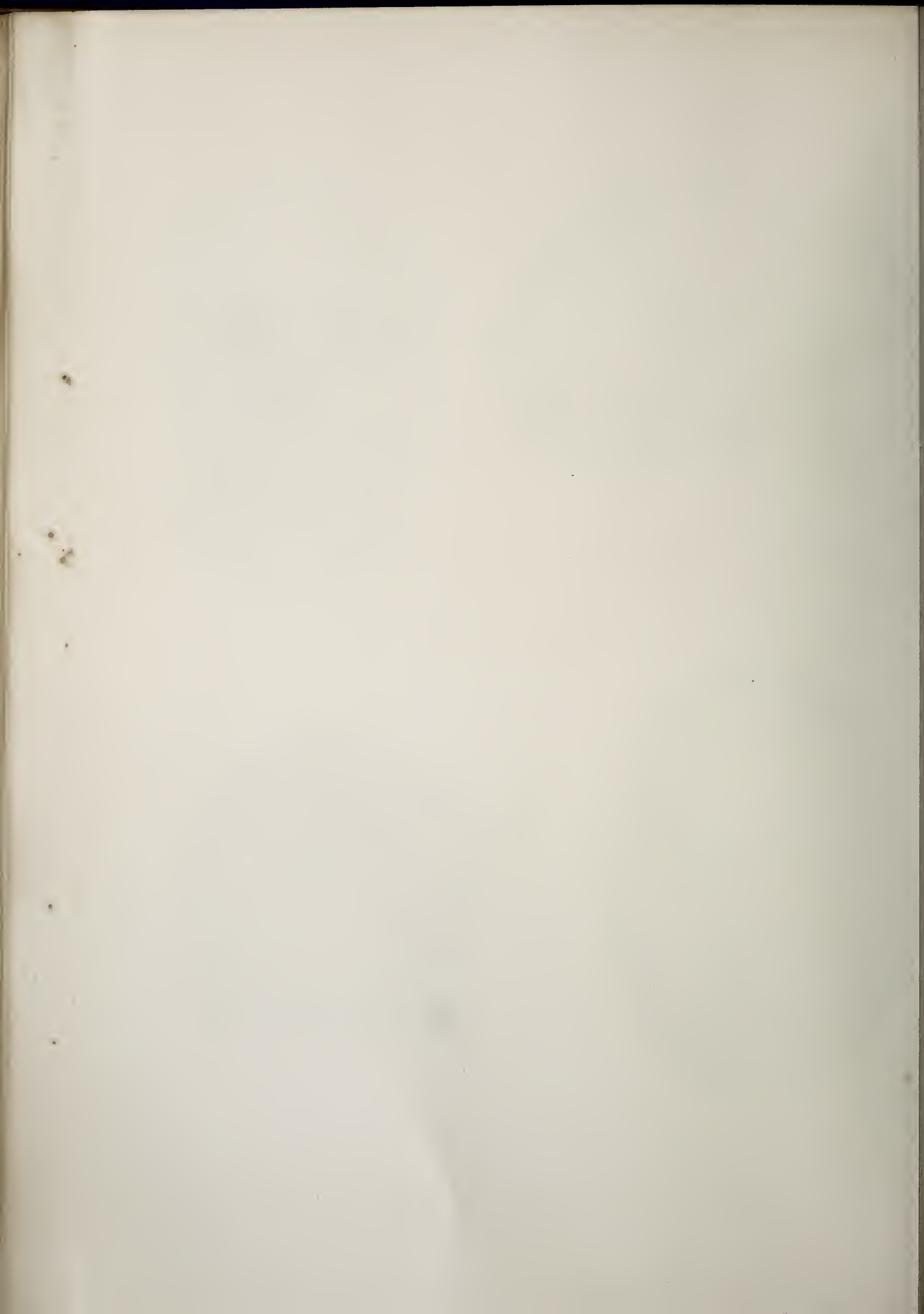
All the measurements are given in millimetres.





Hansard Publishing Union, Photo Lino, London, W.C.

SKULL OF SKELETON, No. 17, FOUND IN THE SILTING OF THE DITCH OF BOKERLY FORE DYKE.









## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCX.

Skull of Skeleton No. 17, found in a Grave in the *sitting* of the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke, Woodyates. The position is shown in Figs. 13 and 14, Plate CXCv., where it is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

## SKULL.

According to Professor Flower's Method.																	According to Professor Busch's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Garson, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General Pitt-Rivers.			
No. of Skull.	Greatest				Cephalic Index.		Height.		Index.	Basio-nasal Length from Nasion to Nasion.	Basio-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Bregma.	Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Mentus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.		Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
	Horizontal Circumference.	Length.		Breadth.	1	10	From Nasion to Bregma.	1					10	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.			Index.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.							
		Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.																							Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.						Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.
17	541	201	199	139	692	698	129	642	648	103	95	922	49	24	490	34	38	895	w	117	318	106	280	125	337	97	98	94	130	35	Male	Adult; elongated, nearly oval, with sides rather straight and converging in front, when viewed from above; some moderate-sized Wormian bones are formed in the sagittal suture; the occipital parietal suture contains a series of these Wormian bones throughout its whole length, which vary from 10 to 25 mm. long and from about 3 to 15 mm. wide. At the junction of the sagittal and occipital sutures a series of three Wormian bones rather larger than the others occur. Forehead markedly receding, the glabella, the most prominent point, supercillaries being feebly developed, teeth moderate in size, first molars much worn, last molars unworn and the right lower molar absent; mandible broad, short from before backwards; the inferior border of the lower angles everted; chin broad, projecting forwards.

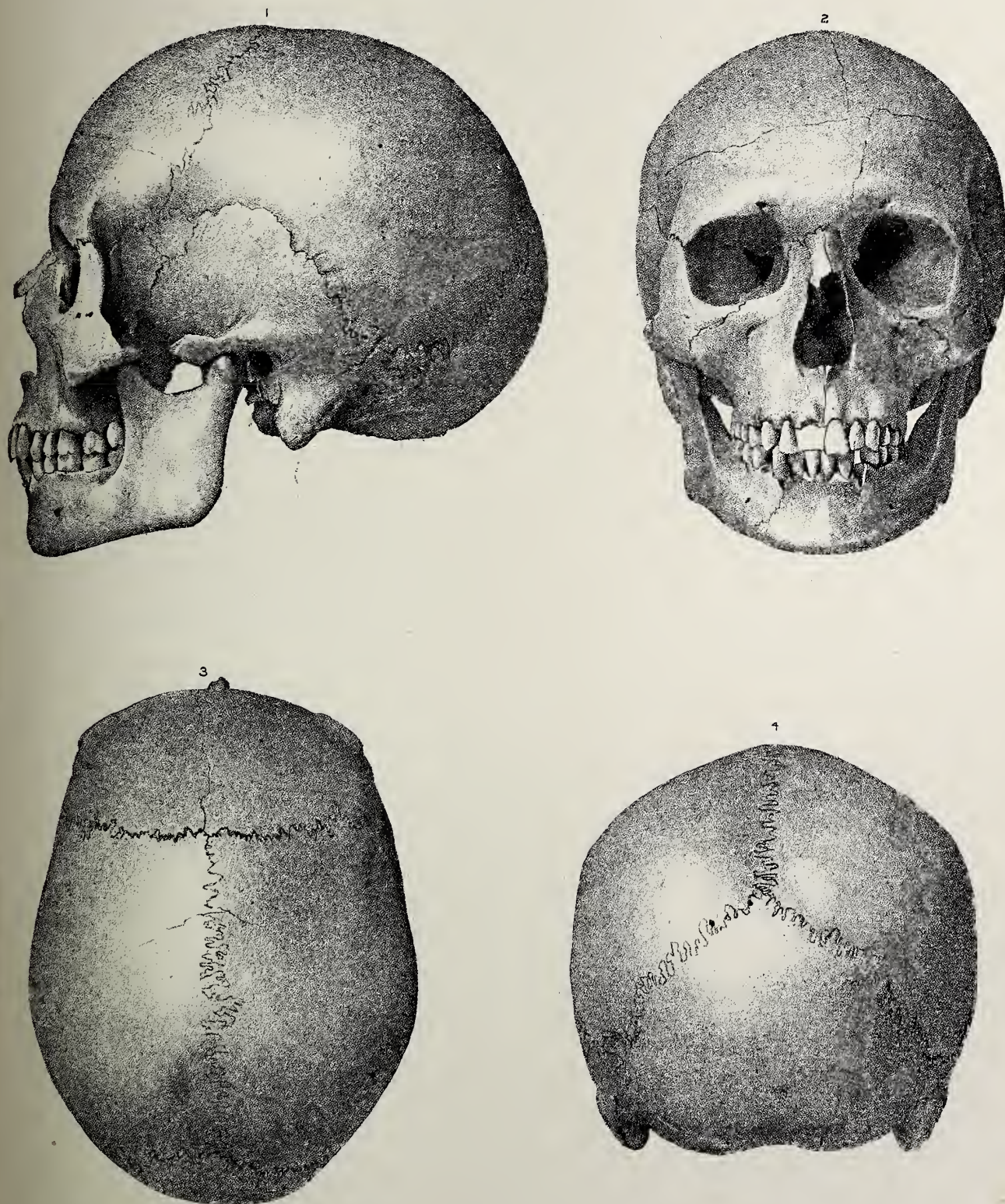
## LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.					Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.		
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.
Right .. ..	436	90	206	360	79	219	32	23	719	354	41	116	316	71	225	241	43	178	202	42	160	w	w	w	5' 2.9"	5' 3.3"
Left .. ..	439	90	205	357	79	221	31	24	774	356	40	112	312	68	218	244	43	176	203	40	152	145	38	262		

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

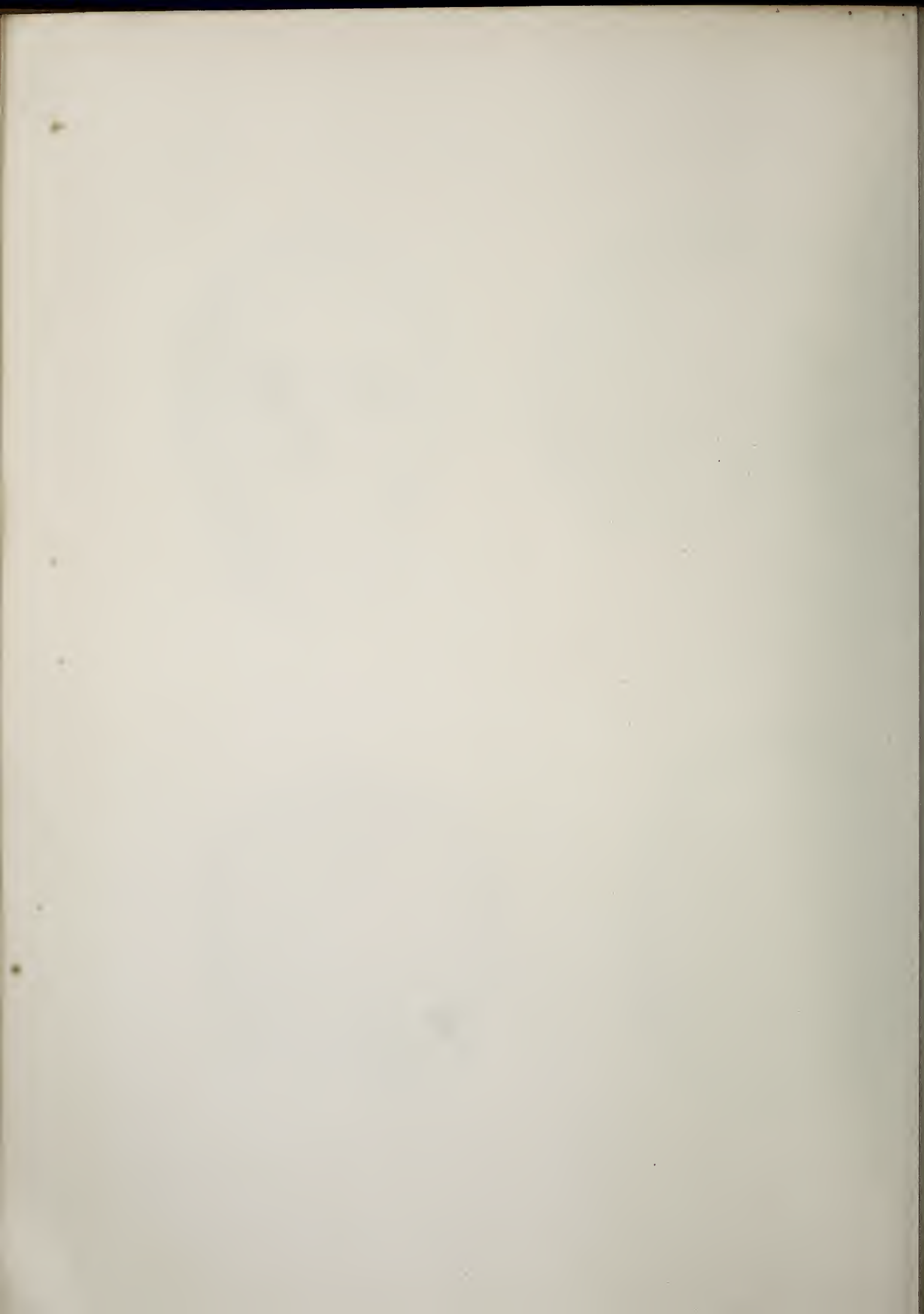
All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.





Harvard Publishing Union, Photo Litho. London. W. G.

SKULL OF SKELETON, No. 18, FOUND IN THE SILTING OF THE DITCH OF BOKERLY FORE DYKE.







## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXI.

Skull of Skeleton No. 18, found in a Grave in the *sitting* of the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke, Woodyates. The position is shown in Figs. 13 and 14, Plate CXCV., where it is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

## SKULL.

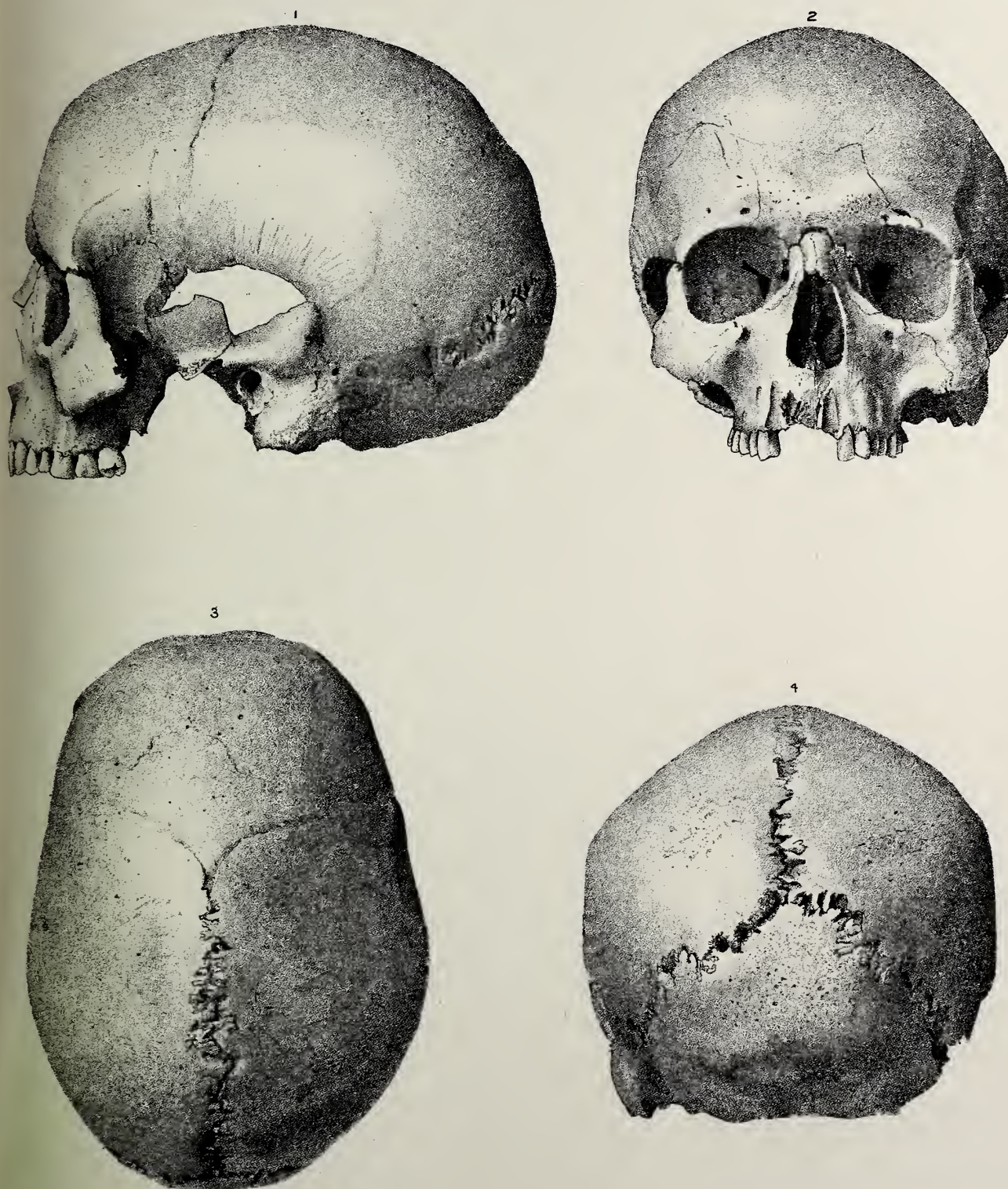
No. of Skull.	ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.														ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BUSK'S METHOD.						OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. GANSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.										
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.		Basion-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basion-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.			Radius from Mentus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.				
	Horizontal Circumference.	Length.		Bregma-occipital.	Ophtyrio-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophtyrio-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.				From Basion to Bregma.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.		Width.	Index.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Mentus Auditorius to Ophtyrio.	Arc.		Radius from Mentus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.					To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point		
		1	2																															1	2
		1	2																																
18	527	185	185	145	784	784	133	719	719	100	98	980	49	21	479	31	37	838	w	121	324	103	284	123	343	93	100	101	130	30	Male.	Adult; wide in parietal region, proportionate throughout; frontal well-shaped; glabella and supercillaries absent; face somewhat squarish; teeth of moderate size but little worn; mandible generally light, chin round and vertical, almost receding; infra-orbital fossa excavated.			

## LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.		
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.	
Right .. ..	413	93	210	360	83	231	35	28	800	w	w	w	314	68	217	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	6' 3 7"	The epiphyses of the ulna and radii were wanting.
Left .. ..	w	w	w	355	82	231	35	26	743	343	39	112	317	71	224	w	w	w	w	w	w	135	43	319	w		

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.



SKULL OF SKELETON, No. 19, FOUND IN THE DITCH OF BOKERLY FORE DYKE, SECTION 7,  
ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.







## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXII

Skull of Skeleton No. 19, found in the *silting* of the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke, Woodyates. The position is shown in Fig. 13, Plate CXCIV., where it is described.

## MEASUREMENTS.

## SKULL.

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																		ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BUSK'S METHOD.								OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. GANSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.			
No. of Skull.	Greatest				Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basion-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basialveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Vertical.  Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Frontal.  Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Parietal.  Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.		Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
	Length.		Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Breadth.	Index.	1	2	Height.				Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	To Nasion.															To Alveolar Point.
	1	2																															
	Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.																															
19	544	196	191	116	745	753	134	684	691	100	94	940	46	22	478	33	38	868	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	Mule	Fully adult; parietal tubercle prominent; superciliary and glabella fairly marked; infra-orbital fossa excavated, teeth moderate in size and slightly worn. The skull does not seem to be quite symmetrical, being somewhat broken.		

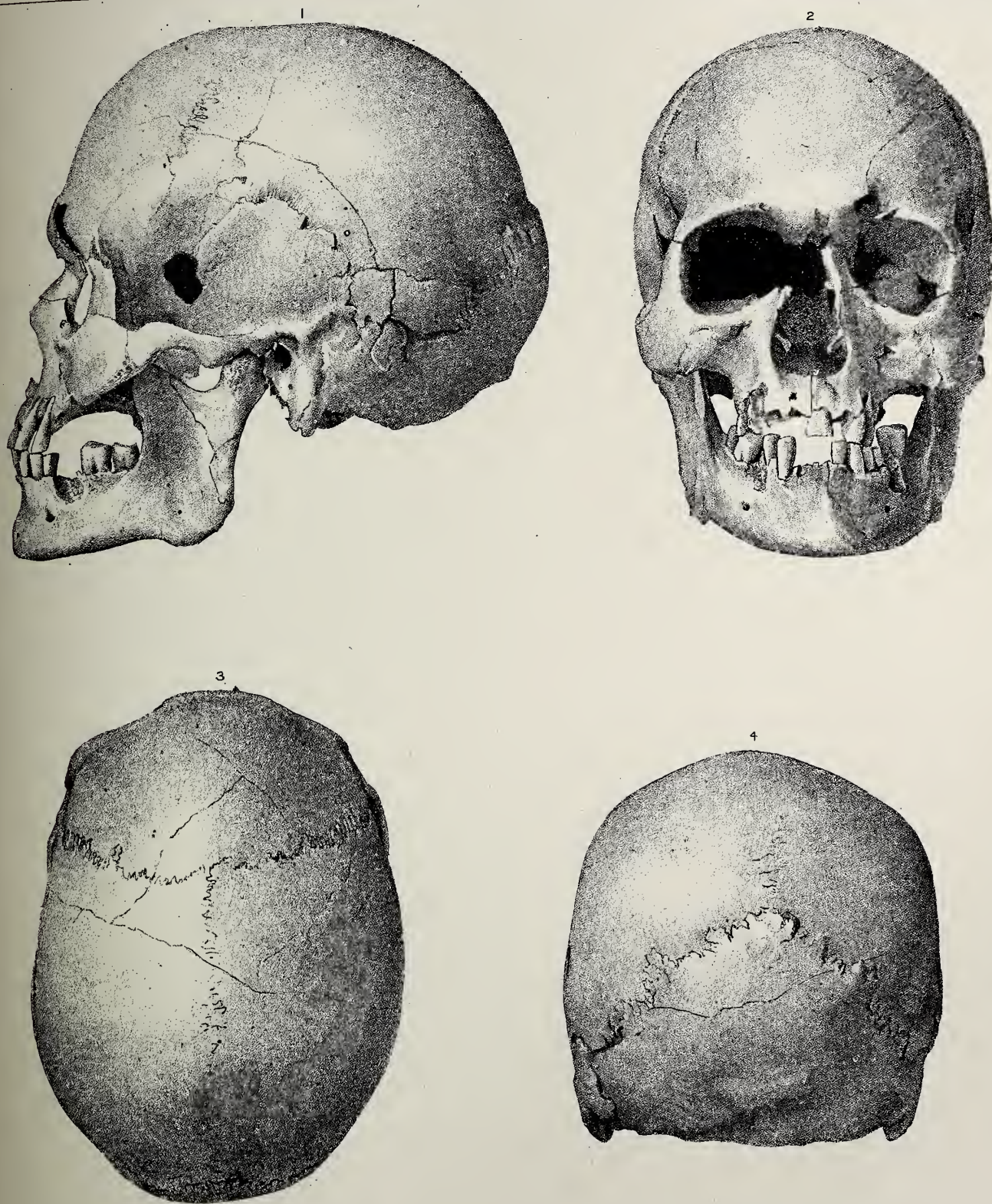
## LIMBS.

			Femur.			Tibia.				Fibula.		Humerus.			Radius.		Ulna.		Clavicle.		Estimated Stature.	
			Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia.
Right .. ..	..	..	}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Of this skeleton, nothing but the skull and a few fragments of bones were found, which were not in order. There was no entire bone to enable the stature to be estimated.
Left .. ..	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

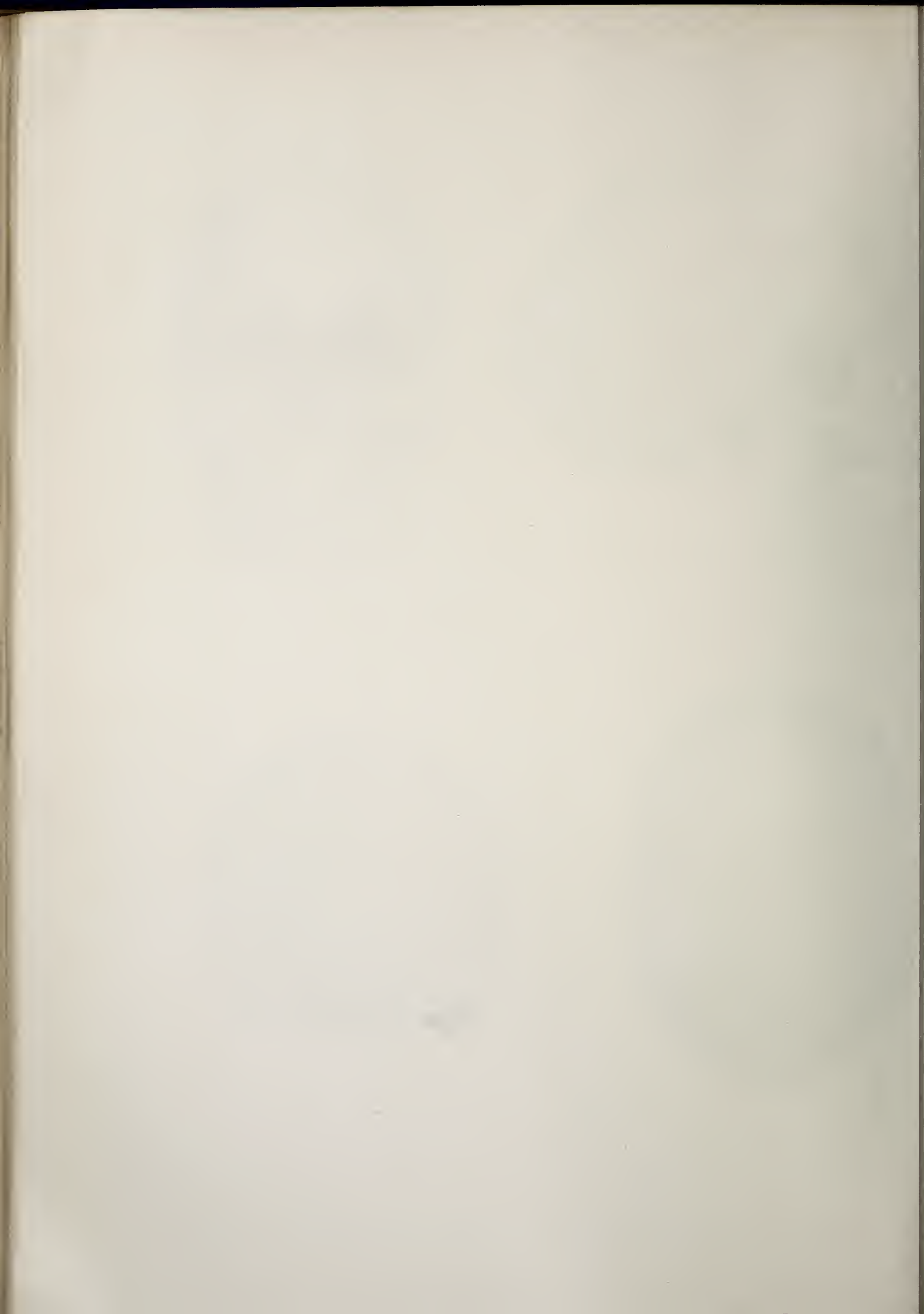
w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in millimetres.





SKULL OF SKELETON, No. 20, FOUND IN A GRAVE ON THE SOUTH EDGE OF BOKERLY REAR DYKE.

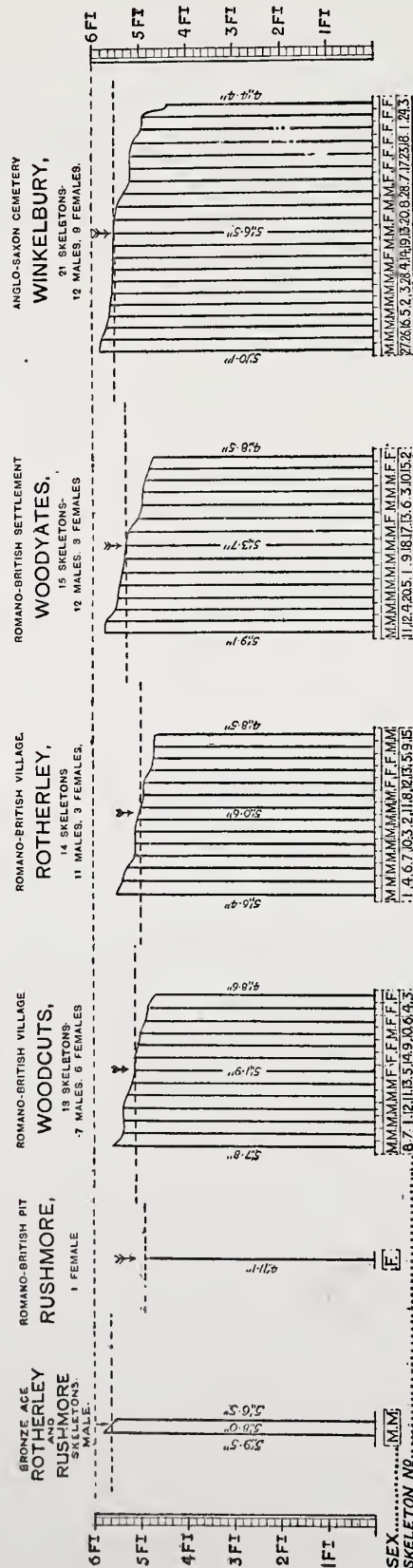


belong to this skeleton. The calculation has therefore been taken from the femur + tibia, and is so recorded in all the tables.

*a.* Coin of Constantinus II., on the old surface line above the skeleton; *b.* Coin of Gallienus; *c.* Half a blue glass bead, probably belonging to the skeleton, the other half of which was found in the ditch at a distance of 5 feet, as shown in Plate CLXIV., Section 2, No. 106, where it may probably have been disturbed and removed during the digging of the ditch.



DIAGRAM SHOWING THE STATURE OF SKELETONS FROM THE SEVERAL PLACES AS UNDER.



OBSERVATIONS ON THE HUMAN SKELETONS FOUND AT WOODYATES, AS COMPARED WITH THOSE FOUND BY GENERAL PITT-RIVERS IN THE OTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

*Stature.*—Sixty-six skeletons in all, have been found in the neighbourhood, of which the measurements of the limb bones have been taken. Of these, 21 are from the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Winkelbury; 42 from the Romano-British Settlements at Woodyates, Woodcuts and Rotherley; 1 Romano-British Skeleton, from a pit near the Park House in Rushmore Park; and 2 are skeletons of the bronze age, from Susan Gibb's Walk and Rotherley. The accompanying diagram gives the curves of the stature at each place.

The calculations of the stature from the limb bones have been made according to Dr. Topinard's method for European skeletons, to which it appears desirable to adhere for the present, notwithstanding the objections to it, that have been raised by some English anthropologists.\* The stature has been calculated, when practicable, from the (femur + tibia) + (humerus + radius), the mean being taken. But in the tables of Woodyates, attached to the skulls, the calculation from the femur + tibia only, is *also* given. Those who think that the addition of the humerus + radius vitiates the result, are, by this means, enabled to obtain the data they desire. Of the 66 skeletons, 44 are males and 22 females.

\* See Dr. Beddoe's remarks on this subject in the "Journal of the Anthropological Institute," Vol. XVII. (1888), p. 202.

Various methods of comparison of skeletons found in different places may be adopted. The average height of any number of skeletons may be found by adding together the estimated stature of each, and dividing by the number of skeletons. When there are only a small number of skeletons, this is an imperfect method, because individuals of exceptional stature vitiate the result. The better way is to place the whole of the estimated heights, as I have done in this diagram, according to their sizes, side by side, from left to right, and take the central individual, if an odd number, or the mean between the two central individuals, if an even number, as the medium stature of the whole.

A result may also be obtained by comparing the males and females together, of one place, with the males and females of another place. This I have done in the accompanying diagram, to avoid doubling the number of diagrams. But a more accurate way is to compare the males of one place, with the males of another place, and the females with the females. By using this latter method, as the most reliable one, and employing the *medium* stature, rather than the *average*, I find the following results. The medium stature of the males at Woodyates is 5 feet 4.2 inches; that of Woodcuts, 5 feet 4.7 inches; Rotherley, 5 feet 1.5 inches; that of the two bronze age skeletons, both males, 5 feet 8 inches, whilst that of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Winkelbury is 5 feet 6.9 inches. Of the females, the medium stature at Woodyates is 4 feet 9.6 inches; at Woodcuts, 5 feet; at Rotherley, 4 feet 9.9 inches; and at Winkelbury, 5 feet 2.3 inches. Thus it will be seen that, in so far as the information afforded by two skeletons is concerned, the people of the bronze age in this district, maintain their reputation for large size. The stature of the Roman Britons of Woodyates is much the same as that of the Romano-British Village of Woodcuts and slightly higher than Rotherley; but by whatever method of computation the comparison is made, the stature of the Anglo-Saxons in the Cemetery at Winkelbury, is from three to four inches higher than that of any of the Romano-British Settlements. This is only in accordance with what has been found elsewhere.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF HEAD FORM OF SKELETONS, FROM THE SEVERAL PLACES AS UNDER.

Head Form.	Romano-British Village, WOODCUTS.	Romano-British Village, ROTHERLEY.	Romano-British Settlement, WOODYATES.	Total, Romano-British Skulls.	Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, WINKELBURY.	Bronze Age; Susan Gibb's Walk and Rotherley.
Brachycephalic (round head) .. ..	1	1	2	4	0	1
Mesaticephalic (medium head) .. ..	7	3	9	19	6	0
Dolichocephalic (long head) .. ..	5	6	5	16	7	1
Hyperdolichocephalic (very long head) ..	0	3	1	4	1	0
Total .. ..	13	13	17	43	14	2

*Cephalic Indices.*—In the above table, I give a return of the head form of 59 skulls from all places, of which the cephalic indices could be taken. By this, it will be seen that the number of brachycephalic or round heads, was, in Woodyates,\* 2; in Woodcuts and Rotherley each, 1; and, among the Anglo-Saxon skeletons at Winkelbury, there was no round-headed skeleton. Of the two bronze age skeletons, one was long-headed and one round-headed. On the other hand, Rotherley produced 3 hyperdolichocephalic, or very long-headed skeletons, Woodyates 1, and Winkelbury 1.

Round-headedness might imply either a mixture of the bronze age people with the earlier stone age people, or a mixture of Roman blood with the latter, the Romans proper being a round-headed race. It will be seen by Dr. Garson's paper on these skulls, read at the Meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, in 1890, which is reproduced in this Volume, that he inclines to the opinion that it is rather from an infusion of Roman characteristics, than from the bronze age people, that these Romanised Britons derived the round-headed form of skull. That it should predominate at Woodyates, together with a slight increase of size, rather than in the other villages, is perhaps to be accounted for by its situation on the Roman Road, as it is more likely the aborigines should have mixed their blood with the Romans, in places situated near the main thoroughfares, than in the remoter settlements. Dr. Garson has tested all my measurements, and his paper, in which he goes into greater detail than I have done, will afford a much better idea of the bearings of the question, than anything I am able to contribute.

The value of this conjecture must, of course, be taken for what it is worth, considering the small number of skeletons, viz., 59, from which the head form could be ascertained. This much may, however, be said with certainty, that the people of these parts, in Roman times, were much shorter than they are at present, shorter than they afterwards became when the Teutonic element was introduced, although the average stature of the population of the district is still short; but that varieties of type had been already introduced, which are characteristic of our countrymen to this day.

\* The following is the nomenclature adopted for the cephalic indices:— 699 and under, hyperdolichocephalic; 700 to 749, dolichocephalic; 750 to 790, mesaticephalic; 800 to 849, brachycephalic; 850 and upwards, hyperbrachycephalic.





# GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN SKULLS

OUND 1

Locality and References to Plates.	ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																			Cranial Capacity.	
	No. of Skeleton.	Horizontal Circumference.	Greatest.			Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.				Cranial Index.			
			Length.	Breadth.	1	2	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.	1	2				Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.				
																			1		2
Found beneath the Old Surface Line under the Rampart; Section 2, Bokerly Fore Dyke, Plate CXCVII. ... ..	1	518	184	183	143	777	781	135	734	738	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w		
In narrow drain near Pit 1. See plan; Plate CLXII., Fig. 3, Plate CXCVII. ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
In East Drain; Fig. 1, Plate CXCVII., Plate CXCVIII. ... ..	3	534	188	185	148	787	800	134	713	724	98	100	1020	54	18	333	34	810	w		
In East Drain; Fig. 1, Plate CXCVII., Plate CXCVIII. ... ..	4	529	189	186	147	778	790	135	714	726	99	97	980	57	24	421	33	825	w		
In East Drain; Fig. 1, Plate CXCVII., Plate CC. ... ..	5	531	191	189	141	738	746	134	702	709	101	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w		
At the bottom of Pit 8, Cross Drain; Fig. 2, Plate CXCVII., Plate CCI. ... ..	6	530	188	186	141	750	758	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w		
In the Mid Drain East ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pit 10, west of the Mid Drain East ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
In a Grave in the Mid Drain West; Fig. 5, Plate CXCVII., Plate CCI. ... ..	9	568	202	201	153	757	761	134	663	667	104	97	933	56	22	393	33	892	w		
In a Grave west of the Mid Drain East; Fig. 4, Plate CXCVII., Plate CCI. ... ..	10	533	192	192	138	719	719	139	724	724	100	94	940	41	23	561	29	806	w		
In a Grave in the Mid Drain West; Fig. 6, Plate CXCVII., Plate CCI. ... ..	11	558	197	193	152	772	788	135	685	699	108	100	926	51	25	490	34	829	1638		
In a Grave in the Square; Fig. 7, Plate CXCVII., Plate CCV. ... ..	12	552	196	194	145	740	747	122	622	629	98	98	1000	52	w	w	34	810	w		
In a Grave in the Square; Fig. 8, Plate CXCVII., Plate CCVI. ... ..	13	541	188	188	150	798	798	125	665	665	89	89	1000	53	w	w	w	1068	w		
In a Grave in the Square; Fig. 9, Plate CXCVII., Plate CCVII. ... ..	14	523	180	180	145	806	806	133	739	739	92	83	902	44	22	500	32	800	1600		
In a Grave in the Square; Fig. 10, Plate CXCVII., Plate CCVIII. ... ..	15	515	181	181	142	785	785	120	663	663	91	84	923	50	21	420	35	946	1370		
In a Grave in the Square; Fig. 11, Plate CXCVII., Plate CCIX. ... ..	16	502	172	174	142	826	816	w	w	w	w	w	w	42	22	524	30	909	w		
In the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke; Section 7, Fig. 13, Plate CXCV., Plate CCX. ... ..	17	541	201	199	139	692	698	129	642	648	103	95	922	49	24	490	34	895	w		
In the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke; Section 7, Fig. 13, Plate CXCV., Plate CCXI. ... ..	18	527	185	185	145	784	784	133	719	719	100	98	980	49	21	429	31	838	w		
In the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke; Section 7, Fig. 13, Plate CXCV., Plate CCXII. ... ..	19	544	196	194	146	745	753	134	684	691	100	94	940	46	22	478	33	868	w		
In a Grave beneath the Rampart of Bokerly Rear Dyke; Fig. 12, Plate CXCVII., Plate CCXIII. ... ..	20	512	166	182	138	742	758	134	720	736	107	112	1047	50	27	540	34	919	w		
Totals ... ..	—	9058	3216	3192	2455	12996	13088	1976	10389	10477	1390	1241	12513	694	271	5579	426	874	4600		
Average ... ..	—	533	189	188	144	764	770	132	693	698	99	95	963	50	23	465	33	874	1580		

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given

# ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT, WOODYATES. (? VINDOGLADIA.)

ORDING TO PROFESSOR BUSK'S METHOD.						OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				Remarks by Dr. J. G. GARSON, on Physical Peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.
Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Symphyseal Height.	Sex.	
Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.					
100	273	119	330	88	w	93	128	37	Male	{ 1. Fully adult; unsymmetrical, the occipital region somewhat pointed; the surfaces for the muscular attachments and processes fairly developed; chin narrow and curved forwards. The skull and pelvis show this to be a male.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Female	
104	289	131	344	92	102	101	w	38	Male	{ 3. Fully adult; skull of oval form, cranial vault highly arched and elevated; glabella and superciliary ridges well marked; the angle of the orbital axes somewhat acute; malars spreading; teeth moderate in size and worn, all the third molars undeveloped, except the right upper one; mandibular width narrow posteriorly, gradually diminishing towards chin, which is rounded and slightly prominent.
108	290	127	333	98	106	98	145	38	Male	
108	293	126	336	97	w	99	135	38	Male	{ 5. Fully adult; heavy skull, rather unsymmetrical posteriorly; frontal suture persistent (metopic); occipital region prominent; superciliary ridges well marked and close together, the glabella forming a distinct depression between them; teeth slightly worn; mandible exactly similar to No. 4.
97	273	123	330	87	w	96	w	w	Male	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7. No remains found capable of measurement.
—	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	8. Frontal bone only found.
109	294	129*	360	98	98	101	136*	39	Male	{ 9. Fully adult; a large well-filled skull; rounded oval; occiput slightly elongated, with right parietal flattening; superciliary ridges and glabella form a slight prominence in the glabella region; face generally long and narrow in proportion to the size of the calvarium; several teeth absent; chin somewhat narrow and pointed.
105	280	125	340	91	94	105	w	29	Male	
112	300	131	360	100	103	103	136	34	Male	{ 11. Fully adult; a broad massive skull, with the surfaces and ridges for the muscular attachments well marked; forehead broad, but somewhat low and receding; superciliary ridges and glabella well marked; orbital processes of frontal, prominent; face, flat and square; maxillary fossæ deeply excavated; several upper molar teeth absent, an abnormal quantity of tartar being deposited on the remainder; mandible massive spreading at gonion, short from before backwards; chin broad and vertical.
104	280	126	340	95	93	106	132	36	Male	
100	274	125	354	88	91	100	w	35	Female	{ 13. Fully adult; calvarium large, unsymmetrical, being flattened on left fronto-parietal region and bulged at the posterior squamoso-parietal region; forehead vertical; face long and narrow; chin pointed. The skull as a whole resembles No. 9.
102	275	120	336	91	90	108	125	29	Doubtful	
101	273	117	327	92	87	99	128	26	Female	15. Fully adult; oval, metopic; frontal region vertical and full; face square-shaped; chin vertical.
90	252	122	341	81	83	90	w	27	Doubtful	{ 16. Young person; basilar suture not united; the last molars still in their formative cavities; the 2nd right premolar not yet acquired, the milk molar being still in place.
106	280	125	337	97	98	94	130	35	Male	
103	284	123	343	93	100	101	130	30	Male	{ 18. Adult; wide in parietal region, proportionate throughout; frontal well-shaped; glabella and superciliaries absent; face somewhat squarish; teeth of moderate size but little worn; mandible generally light, chin round and vertical, almost receding; infra-orbital fossa excavated.
w	w	w	w	w	w	94	w	w	Male	
105	277	120	328	w	95	97	130	31	Male	{ 20. Fully adult; oval; glabella prominent, superciliary ridges absent; upper part of occipital somewhat bulging; calvarium inclined to be high and pointed; molars somewhat spreading outwards; the alveolar borders are a good deal atrophied and many of the teeth lost; mandible has become slightly warped and is somewhat long from before backwards; chin pointed and vertical.
1654	4487	1989	5439	1388	1240	1777	1455	502	—	
103	280	124	340	93	95	99	132	33	—	

\* Approximate.

Medium stature = { Males (12) = 5 feet 4.2 inches.  
Females (3) = 4 feet 9.6 inches.







## GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN LIMB BONES AND PELVIS.

Locality and References to Plates.	Number of Skeleton.	ARM BONES.												PELVIS.									
		Clavicle.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Sacral Length.	Sacral Breadth.	Sacral Index.	Width between anterior superior spines of ilium.	Maximum crest width externally (Maximum Pelvic Breadth.)	Maximum Length of Iliac Bone. Pelvic Height.	Breadth Height Index.	Breadth of Ilium.	Width between Posterior superior Iliac Spines.	to Symphysis Pubis.
		Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.										
Found beneath the Old Surface Line under the Rampart; Section II. Bokerly Fore Dyke, Plate CXCVII.	1	Right... w	w	w	321	65	202	242	40	165	266	38	143	w	114	w	238	290	221	131.2	169	55	4
		Left ... 155	32	206	312	60	192	240	39	162	264	37	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In narrow drain near Pit 1. See plan; Plate CLXII., Fig. 3, Plate CXCI.	2	Right... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In East Drain; Fig. 1, Plate CXCI., Plate CXCVIII. ... ..	3	Right... 130	45	346	306	69	225	226	42	186	244	41	168	106	118	111.3	222	262	214	122.4	159	79	—
		Left ... w	36	w	293	67	228	w	42	w	243	41	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In East Drain; Fig. 1, Plate CXCI., Plate CXCI. ... ..	4	Right... 155	39	252	340	72	212	w	46	w	281	42	149	96	120	125.0	244	281	234	120.0	w	w	—
		Left ... 160	40	250	334	72	215	261	46	176	282	40	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In East Drain; Fig. 1, Plate CXCI., Plate CC. ... ..	5	Right... 143	36	252	332	63	190	251	43	171	273	33	121	107	115	107.5	217	248	209	119.0	156	81	—
		Left ... 144	33	229	326	61	187	252	41	163	275	30	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the bottom of Pit 8, Cross Drain; Fig. 2, Plate CXCI., Plate CCI.	6	Right... w	w	w	w	64	w	w	w	w	260	37.5	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In the Mid Drain East ... ..	7	Right... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Pit 10, west of the Mid Drain East ... ..	8	Right... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Grave in Mid Drain West; Fig. 5, Plate CXCI., Plate CCII. ... ..	9	Right... 140	42	300	312	67	215	255	44	173	281	38	135	116	124	106.9	250	298	225	132.4	171	77	1
		Left ... 146	42	288	303	66	218	246	44	179	273	37	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Grave west of the Mid Drain East; Fig. 4, Plate CXCI., Plate CCIII.	10	Right... 119	37	311	w	63	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... 125	38	304	291	63	216	w	w	w	w	36	w	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In a Grave in the Mid Drain West; Fig. 6, Plate CXCI., Plate CCIV.	11	Right... 155	43	277	348	71	204	257	45	175	279	41	147	118	127	107.6	262	308	237	130.0	178	76	1
		Left ... 159	39	245	343	69	201	257	44	171	280	41	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In a Grave in the Square; Fig. 7, Plate CXCI., Plate CCV. ... ..	12	Right... w	44	w	344	71	206	w	w	w	283	43	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... 142	41	289	338	71	210	261	46	176	282	43	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In a Grave in the Square; Fig. 8, Plate CXCI., Plate CCVI. ... ..	13	Right... w	w	w	308	55	179	220	34	155	244	33	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... w	w	w	299	53	177	224	36	161	236	31	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In a Grave in the Square; Fig. 9, Plate CXCI., Plate CCVII. ... ..	14	Right... w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In a Grave in the Square; Fig. 10, Plate CXCI., Plate CCVIII. ... ..	15	Right... 137	28	204	w	w	w	w	w	w	227	32	141	—	117	w	228	267	191	134.5	148	w	11
		Left ... w	w	w	286	55	192	210	31	148	231	29	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In a Grave in the Square; Fig. 11, Plate CXCI., Plate CCIX. ... ..	16	Right... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke; Section VII., Fig. 13, Plate CXCV., Plate CCX. ... ..	17	Right... w	w	w	316	71	225	241	43	178	262	42	160	86	119	138.3	w	280	221	126.7	w	81	12
		Left ... 145	38	262	312	68	218	244	43	173	263	40	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke; Section VII., Fig. 13, Plate CXCV., Plate CCXI. ... ..	18	Right... w	w	w	314	68	217	w	w	w	w	w	w	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... 135	43	319	317	71	224	w	w	w	w	w	w	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In the Ditch of Bokerly Fore Dyke; Section VII., Fig. 13, Plate CXCV., Plate CCXII. ... ..	19	Right... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In a Grave beneath the Rampart of Bokerly Rear Dyke; Fig. 12, Plate CXCI., Plate CCXIII. ... ..	20	Right... 149	39	262	345	67	194	255	42	165	280	38	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Left ... w	w	w	336	67	199	257	42	163	280	38	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...		2439	735	4596	767	1709	4946	4399	833	3043	6089	901	3268	629	954	696.6	1661	2234	1752	1016.2	981	449	854
Average ...		143	39	270	320	66	206	244	42	169	265	38	142	105	119	116.1	237	279	219	127.0	163	75	122

w and — signify that the measurements were unable to be taken.

All the measurements are given in



# ND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT, WOODYATES. (? VINDOGLADIA.)

Brim Index.		LEG BONES.																	Sex.	Remarks by Dr. J. G. GABSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PRITT-RIVERS.					
		Antero-Posterior Diameter of Pelvic outlet.  Transverse Diameter of outlet.  Sub-pubic angle.			Femur.			Tibia.					Fibula.			Estimated Stature.									
					Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	(Femur + Tibia) + (Humerus + Radius) the mean being taken.	Femur + Tibia, only.							
69	w	88	58°	448	82	183	359	74	206	31	23	742	w	w	w	}	5' 4'4"	Male	1.						
—	—	—	—	450	84	186	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w					}	4' 8'5"	Female	2.		
—	—	—	—	w	76	w	313	70	223	29	19	655	w	w	w									}	4' 11'1"
—	—	—	—	w	w	w	w	71	w	29	19	655	w	w	w	}	4' 11'1"	4' 11'3"	Male						
w	w	w	w	418	84	201	327	74	226	30	22	733	328	37	113					}	5' 6'2"	5' 5'2"	Male		
—	—	—	—	w	85	w	327	73	223	30	22	733	w	38	w									}	4' 11'6"
83*	116	83	45°	467	92	197	343*	w	w	w	w	w	349	w	w	}	5' 5'1"	5' 5'0"	Male						
—	—	—	—	462	92	199	368	78	212	32	25	781	368	34	92					}	4' 10'6"	Male	10. A young male about 22 years of age.		
83*	110	99	58°	454	81	178	360	71	197	32	22	688	360	33	92									}	5' 9'1"
—	—	—	—	459	82	179	359	70	195	31	22	710	360	32	89	}	5' 8'6"	5' 9'6"	Male						
—	—	—	—	407	85	209	340	75	221	31	21	677	w	w	w					}	5' 0'7"	5' 0'9"	Female		
—	—	—	—	w	87	w	342	76	222	32	21	656	w	w	w									}	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	}	4' 9'6"	4' 10'1"	Female						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					}	—	—	Doubtful		
81*	111	90	58°	452	95	210	369	83	225	35	23	657	362	29	80									}	5' 2'9"
—	—	—	—	450	98	218	372	87	234	37	24	648	363	30	83	}	—	—	Male						
—	—	—	—	416	76	183	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w					}	—	—	Male		
—	—	—	—	w	76	w	320	65	203	25	21	840	w	w	w									}	5' 5'7"
66*	116	107	65°	492	102	207	396	85	214	34	26	764	w	38	w	}	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	493	104	211	393	82	208	35	28	800	393	35	89					}	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	481	92	191	393	80	204	36	26	722	w	w	w									}	—
—	—	—	—	481	92	191	393	80	204	32	25	781	w	w	w	}	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	427	80	187	338	68	201	28	22	786	341	31	91					}	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	428	79	185	341	68	199	29	21	724	w	w	w									}	—
—	—	—	—	377	71	188	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	}	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	376	71	189	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w					}	—	—	—		
75*	w	101	66°	417	75	180	320	63	197	24	2	833	w	w	w									}	4' 9'6"
—	—	—	—	407	75	184	318	62	195	24	20	833	311	29	93	}	—	—	Doubtful						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					}	—	—	Doubtful		
82*	110	91	59°	436	90	206	360	79	219	32	23	719	354	41	116									}	5' 2'9"
—	—	—	—	439	90	205	357	79	221	31	24	774	356	40	112	}	—	—	Male						
—	—	—	—	443	93	210	360	83	231	35	28	800	w	w	w					}	—	—	Male		
—	—	—	—	w	w	w	355	82	231	35	26	743	348	39	112									}	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	}	—	—	—						
—	—	—	—	451	88	195	361	74	205	32	25	781	353	34	96					}	5' 5'7"	5' 4'5"	Male		
—	—	—	—	448	89	199	w	w	w	32	25	781	w	w	w									}	—
541*	563	659	409°	11479	2566	5071	9184	1952	5316	843	623	20016	4946	520	1258	}	—	—	—						
77*	113	94	58°	441	86	195	353	75	213	31	23	741	353	35	97					}	—	—	—		

Estimated stature, which is in feet and inches.

Medium stature = { Males (12) = 5 feet 4.2 inches.  
Females (3) = 4 feet 9.6 inches.



NOTES ON HUMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED BY GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S., AT WOODYATES, WILTSHIRE.

*By J. G. Garson, M.D., V.P.A.I., Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy at Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London.*

Through the kind invitation of General Pitt-Rivers, I have had an opportunity of examining the human remains recently excavated by him at Woodyates, Wiltshire, and of comparing them with the specimens, he obtained a few years ago, from the Romano-British villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley.

Before my visit to Rushmore each specimen had been carefully measured, the sex accurately determined, and the stature of the individuals estimated by General Pitt-Rivers, who kindly placed at my disposal all the results of his investigations. Having satisfied myself that these measurements and calculations were correctly made and quite as reliable as any I could make, I devoted the time at my disposal to studying the descriptive characters and comparing the various series of skulls from the above-mentioned places with one another. The data, therefore, on which the present communication is based, are derived from General Pitt-Rivers' measurements and my personal observations of all the specimens referred to in it.

A cursory survey of the Woodyates specimens, when placed side by side in line, was sufficient to show me that they differed in some respects from those found in the villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley, which I had previously examined soon after their discovery. It was also sufficient to show that among the individual specimens composing the series there existed a considerable range of variation in the size and proportions of the different parts of the skull. In other words, I could readily see that the remains were not those of a homogeneous group of persons, but of individuals presenting as great diversities in their physical characters, as would be found to exist in a series of persons taken from different families at the present day.

Further examination of the specimens, and of the measurements made by General Pitt-Rivers, showed that not only is there considerable diversity in the characters of the facial portion of the skull, but that there is also a good deal of variety in the form of the part which contains the brain, termed the calvaria.

In this communication, I only propose to indicate generally the characters and variations alluded to above, without going into details, as to the different measurements and proportions of the specimens, except so far as may be necessary to illustrate the import of my remarks.



The general form of the calvaria, when viewed from above, is oval, but the exact form of outline differs considerably. Thus, in some cases, we find it is a broad oval, in others long and narrow or irregular. Its ends are somewhat pointed in some specimens, while in others they are broader, or even nearly square. The line of greatest breadth is situated, sometimes behind the centre of the oval, and in other cases about the centre. The sides are flat and straight in one or two instances, and asymmetry of the lateral halves is very common. The parietal bosses are, as a rule, not very pronounced. The state of occlusion of the sutures varies a good deal. In some instances they are very open, while in others they are obliterated, or nearly so; these two conditions may sometimes occur simultaneously in the same specimen; partial synostosis is, therefore, not uncommon. As a rule, the sutures are simple. Four instances of metopism, or persistence of the mesial frontal suture, occur in the series, which is in the proportion of about one in every four, a considerably higher average than obtains amongst modern British skulls. Numerous Wormian bones in the sagittal and lamboidal sutures occur in one instance, and to a less extent in another. The forehead is broad and square in all the metopic specimens, and in them also, the frontal bosses are well marked; in the other specimens, it is receding to a greater or less extent. The degree of development of the glabella and superciliary eminences varies much. As a consequence, the form and prominence of the brow differs considerably. In many cases, there is little development of these prominences, and where this obtains, the brow is flat, while in others they are fairly well marked, but in no case are they greatly developed. The glabella is sometimes the main prominence in the centre of the forehead, while, in other cases, the superciliary ridges form the chief prominences, the glabella being a depression between them. The bony ridges for the attachment of muscles or their aponeurosis, such as those about the inion, stephanion, &c., are in some cases well developed, but as a rule are only moderately marked. When the characters of the calvaria are studied from the front, well marked differences in the form of the arch of the vault may be observed. In nearly a third of the specimens, the arch is moderately high and forms a well-proportioned curve, in about a third it is very acute or pointed at the summit or apex, while in rather more than a third the opposite condition obtains, that is to say, the arch is flat and broad at its apex. The cephalic index, which expresses the relative proportion which the breadth bears to the length of the calvaria (the latter being taken as 100), averages in the whole series 76.4, and varies from 69.2 to 82.6. As great importance attaches to this index, for the purpose of classifying the various forms of head, it is necessary to analyse its variations in the group under consideration. Two of the crania are brachycephalic, nine are mesaticephalic, five are dolichocephalic, and one hyperdolichocephalic. It should also be mentioned, that the indices, of far the greater number of the mesaticephalic specimens, are nearer the upper than the lower limits of that group, and therefore more nearly approach the

brachycephalic group. The breadth of the calvaria is, in every case except one, greater than the vertical height. In the one exceptional case, the two measurements are practically equal, the height being only 1 mm. greater than the breadth.

Passing now to the characters of the face, we find it is long and narrow in some cases, whilst in others it is short and proportionately broad. The form of the nasal portion is always a very characteristic feature of the face, and variations in the nasal index, which expresses the relation of the breadth of the nose to its length, are perhaps as strong evidence of mixed race, as any character in the body, particularly if conjoined with marked variation in the form of the calvaria, indicated by the cephalic index. In these specimens, great diversity of the nasal index is found to exist, since it varies from 33·3 to 58·0. Six of the specimens are leptorhine (long and narrow), four are mesorhine, and two are platyrhine (short and broad). Here then we have three groups represented, into which the index is divided. The form of the orbital opening also varies considerably; in some cases, it is nearly rectangular at each of the corners, giving a square appearance to the orbit, whilst in others, it is much more circular. The direction of the transverse axes of the orbits likewise varies, being in some specimens nearly in the same horizontal line, whilst in others, they are set at a more or less acute angle. The superior maxillæ are sometimes massive, with the canine fossæ but little marked; in other cases, their surfaces are deeply hollowed out, forming large and deep canine fossæ: a well marked maxillary notch occurs in several specimens, situated mesially to the lower end of the jugo-maxillary suture, but in other cases the lower border of the orbital process of the maxilla curves outwards, without a distinct notch being formed. The malar bones are heavy and massive in some specimens, and less strongly developed in others; several individual variations in the form of these bones also occur. The form of the mandible varies a good deal; in some cases it is massive, with well marked ridges for muscular attachments, whilst in others it is decidedly feeble. Its lower margin is wide and spreading outwards in some cases whilst in others it slopes inwards. The length and inclination of the so-called horizontal ramus varies; in some cases, it is short and nearly horizontal in position, whilst in others, it is longer and slopes downwards and forwards. The chin is rounded and broad in some specimens, narrow and pointed in others; it is seldom very prominent.

These characters enumerated, fully justify the statement I made at the outset, viz., that we had to deal with a set of specimens showing very mixed characters. Had the persons whom these skeletons represent, been of a homogeneous type, much less variety of characters would have been found amongst them. It is a matter of considerable interest to note, how these specimens from Woodyates agree or disagree with those found at Rotherley and Woodcuts, and accordingly I propose to make a few observations on the subject. Anyone accustomed to examine skulls, on looking at the three sets of specimens, would have little difficulty in discerning that each set



possesses predominant characters of its own, though the Woodcuts and Woodyates skulls resemble one another more closely than those of Rotherley. The least individual variety occurs amongst the Rotherley skulls—they are the most homogeneous group. On the other hand, individual variety is greatest in the Woodyates specimens, whilst the Woodcuts skulls, in this respect, occupy a mean position between those from Rotherley and Woodyates. There are, of course, specimens in each set, which show similar fundamental characters, particularly in the Woodcuts and Woodyates series. As minute details regarding the differences between the three sets of specimens are somewhat technical, and therefore tedious, except to those specially interested in the subject, I shall only point out the differences between them, indicated by the form of the calvaria and nasal portion of the face. The cephalic index shows that the dolichocephalic element is most strongly marked in the Rotherley specimens, only one specimen out of thirteen being brachycephalic, and three mesaticephalic, while six are dolichocephalic, and three hyperdolichocephalic. Of the Woodcuts specimens one is brachycephalic, seven are mesaticephalic, while five are dolichocephalic. The Woodyates specimens show the greatest tendency to brachycephaly, the greater number of the mesaticephalic skulls from there, being at the upper end of that group, while the greater number of the mesaticephalic skulls from Woodcuts, are at the lower end, that approaching the dolichocephalic group. In the nasal characters, the platyrhine form is not present either at Rotherley or Woodcuts, while the leptorhine and mesorhine forms are present in about the same proportion. This comparison of the characters of the skull shows, that the Woodyates specimens belonged to a more mixed race than the inhabitants of Rotherley, whilst the Woodcuts people were intermediate in this respect. It also shows that the people in the neighbourhood of Woodyates did not live isolated from the Roman population, as the Rotherley people evidently did, more or less, but mixed and inter-bred with them. As far as I am able to judge from the characters of the skull, there does not seem to be any evidence present of crossing with the Celtic population of Britain, and I am inclined to think, that we have here to deal with a crossing between the Roman and early dolichocephalic British race.



## MODE OF MEASURING THE PELVIS.

*By Dr. Garson.*

1. Length of the sacrum.—From the anterior superior margin of the bone to the corresponding point, anterior and inferior margin, of the fifth sacral vertebra in the mesial line.
2. Breadth of sacrum.—Maximum breadth of first sacral vertebra on the upper surface of the vertebra.

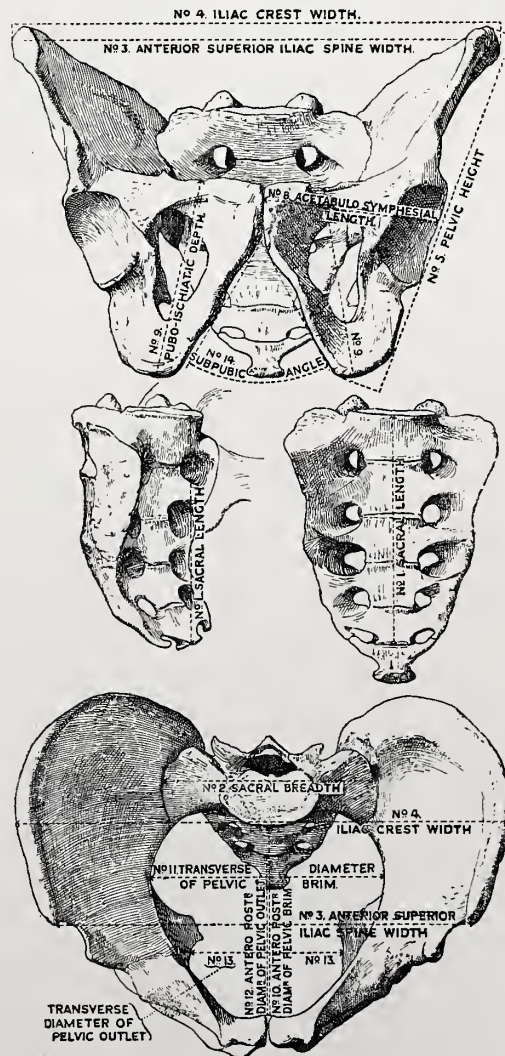
Sacral index . . . .  $\frac{\text{Sacral breadth by 100}}{\text{Sacral length.}}$

3. Width between the anterior superior iliac spines.—From the centre of the most prominent point on the one spine, to the corresponding point on the other.
4. Iliac crest width.—Maximum transverse width from one crest to the other crest, externally.
5. Pelvic height.—Maximum length of the whole innominate bone from highest part of crest, to lowest point of ischium.

Breadth height index of pelvis—  
 $\frac{\text{Pelvic height by 100}}{\text{Crest width}}$

Height breadth index (Topinard) of  
 pelvis ..  $\frac{\text{Crest width by 100}}{\text{Pelvic height.}}$

6. Iliac breadth.—Maximum width of iliac portion, from the anterior superior to the posterior superior spines.



7. Posterior superior iliac spine width.—Width between the centres of the most prominent points on the posterior superior spines (corresponds to No. 3).
8. Acetabulo-symphysial width.—From the posterior rim of the acetabulum, to the edge of the symphysis pubis.
9. Pubo-ischiatic depth.—From the upper surface of the pubic bone, about midway between the pubic elevation and that of the ilio-pectineal eminence, to the lowest point on the under surface of the ischium.
10. Antero-posterior diameter of the pelvic brim.—From the centre of the anterior lip of the sacrum, to the inner surface of the symphysis pubis.
11. Transverse diameter of the pelvic brim.—Maximum transverse diameter of the opening.

$$\text{Brim index} \dots\dots \frac{\text{Antero-posterior diameter by 100}}{\text{Transverse diameter.}}$$

12. Antero-posterior diameter of pelvic outlet.—From the anterior margin of the centre of the fifth sacral vertebra, to the lower part of the symphysis pubis, at the apex of the subpubic angle, but *internally*.
13. Transverse diameter of the pelvic outlet.—Maximum transverse diameter of the outlet between the internal surfaces, generally situated nearly on a line between the lower border of the obturator foramen, and the ischial spine of each ischium.
14. Subpubic angle.—The angle of the opening between the ischio-pubic rami of each side.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE ANIMAL REMAINS FOUND AT WOODYATES, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE OTHER ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGES.

*Proportion of the different animals.*—In Woodcuts and Woodyates, the ox predominated. In Rotherley, sheep appear to have constituted the principal food of the villagers. In Woodyates the horse was eaten to a greater extent than in the other villages, 25·75 per cent. of the whole of the bones being of that animal. In Woodcuts, pig was more eaten than in the other villages, the percentage of pig being greater here than horse, whereas in Rotherley and Woodyates the proportion of horse bones considerably exceeded those of pig. In Woodcuts deer appears to have been eaten more than in the other villages, although the proportion is small even here, as compared with other animals, and it appears certain that in all three places, the inhabitants fed almost entirely on domesticated animals. In Woodyates, although the horse was eaten, they occasionally buried it entire, as at Rotherley.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED BONES AND FRAGMENTS OF BONES OF THE SEVERAL ANIMALS, FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE THREE ROMANO-BRITISH STATIONS OF WOODCUTS, ROTHERLEY, AND WOODYATES.

Animal.	Total Number found at Woodyates.	Percentage.	Total Number found at Rotherley.	Percentage.	Total Number found at Woodcuts.	Percentage.
Ox .. ..	1353	36·88	1201	33·31	1639	38·99
Sheep .. ..	1215	33·12	1460	40·49	1206	28·69
Horse .. ..	945	25·75	660	18·30	420	9·99
Pig .. ..	73	1·99	106	2·93	531	12·63
Dog .. ..	75	2·04	145	4·02	239	5·69
Roe-deer .. ..	6	0·16	26	0·72	100	2·38
Red-deer .. ..	—	—	2	0·06	26	0·62
Fowl .. ..	1	0·03	—	—	23	0·55
Fox .. ..	—	—	—	—	9	0·21
Badger .. ..	1	0·03	1	0·03	5	0·12
Goat .. ..	—	—	3	0·08	1	0·02
Pole-cat .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	0·02
Pine marten .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	0·02
Raven .. ..	—	—	1	0·03	1	0·02
Owl .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	0·05
Frog .. ..	—	—	1	0·03	—	—
Total .. ..	3663	100·00	3606	100·00	4204	100·00



*Measurement of the Animal Bones.*—The same measurements have been taken for estimating the height at the shoulder, of the several animals, as are detailed in the previous volumes (Vol. I., p. 181, and Vol. II., p. 209), where the figures explaining the measurements have been given, so that they need not be repeated here.

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE HEIGHT AT THE SHOULDER, OF THE SEVERAL ANIMALS NAMED BELOW, AT WOODCUTS, ROTHERLEY, AND WOODYATES, WITH THE NUMBER OF MEASUREMENTS TAKEN AT EACH PLACE.

Animal.	WOODYATES.		ROTHERLEY.		WOODCUTS.	
	No. of Measurements.	Average Height at Shoulder.	No. of Measurements.	Average Height at Shoulder.	No. of Measurements.	Average Height at Shoulder.
Horse .. ..	45	13 hds.	67	11 hds. 3 in.	31	12 hds. 1 in.
Ox .. ..	41	3 ft. 5½ in.	16	3 ft. 3½ in.	46	3 ft. 3¼ in.
Pig .. ..	1	2 ft.	—	—	14	2 ft. 4½ in.
Sheep .. ..	10	1 ft. 11 in.	30	1 ft. 11¼ in.	52	1 ft. 11¾ in.

The height of the several animals at the shoulder, at Woodyates, does not differ very greatly from the results at Woodcuts and Rotherley. *Horse*:—The average height of the horse in Woodyates, taken from all the bones, is 13 hands, against 12 hands 1 inch in Woodcuts, and 11 hands 3 inches in Rotherley. In only two instances out of the 45 measurements, the height amounted to 14 hands. *Ox*:—The average height, obtained from the measurements of 41 bones in Woodyates, was 3 feet 5½ inches, as against 3 feet 3¼ inches in Woodcuts, and 3 feet 3½ inches in Rotherley. In only one instance, the height was estimated at 4 feet 1 inch; this is about 4 inches less than some of our modern large cattle. The average is about equal to our modern Kerry cow. *Sheep*:—The height of the sheep appears to have been very even in all three places, viz., 1 foot 11 inches to 1 foot 11¾ inches. This is about the height of our Highland horned ewe used as a test animal, and the St. Kilda ram, but about 2 inches less than the Dorset horned ram and the Hampshire Down ewe. The bones were of the same slender kind in all the villages, and approached more nearly to those of the St. Kilda animals, than any other description.

It is remarkable that the same observation holds good with respect to the animals, that was made upon the human skeletons, viz., that in Woodyates and Woodcuts, the average stature of the horse is slightly higher than in Rotherley, and this in both cases may probably be attributed to the same cause, viz., more frequent intercourse with the outer world, owing to the position of these stations on or near a main

thoroughfare. That the horses used on the Roman Road, should be of superior quality to those used in such an out-of-the-way place as Rotherley, is only natural.

*Reliability of the computation of the stature of the animals derived from the measurements of the bones.*—Although the proportion of the length of the limb bones to the stature, at the shoulder, appears to be remarkably uniform, in the different animals of the same kind, there are variations which ought to be made allowance for. This can only be judged by comparing the bones of the several test animals with each other. This was done by making a diagram, in which the stature of each test animal of the same kind was represented at one uniform height, and the proportionate sizes of the limb bones placed beside each animal. By this means, it was found that in the three parts bred horse, the lengths of the femora, tibiæ, and metatarsi, that is of the bones of the hind legs, were proportionately shorter, whilst those of the humeri and radii, that is of the bones of the fore legs, were longer, than in the other horses used as test animals. This animal was therefore discontinued as a test animal, and the cart horse, New Forest pony, and Exmoor pony, only have been employed. In this way, if the ancient animals varied no more than our test animals, the greatest *possible* error in calculation was reduced to 2 inches, and the greatest *probable* error is much less. The greatest *possible* error in estimating the stature of the ox appears to be 2 inches, and that of the sheep about the same. This latter is large, in proportion to the size of the animal, but it appears desirable to use only the St. Kilda ram or ewe as a test animal. These, in all probability, most nearly resemble the ancient ones in the proportion of their limbs, as they certainly do in the perimetral indices of the bones. Although the Dorset horned and Hampshire Down sheep appear to have shorter legs, on account of the thickness of their wool, it is found by measurement that they have in reality somewhat longer legs, in proportion to their bodies, a result which would hardly have been anticipated. The dog in Woodyates varied from 1 foot 4 inches to 2 feet 2 inches, that is, from the size of a terrier to that of a retriever, as in Woodcuts and Rotherley.

In addition to the fragments and whole bones identified in Woodyates, there were 3,772 pieces of animal bone counted, which could not be identified.





TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES (? VINDOGLADIA)—continued.

See p. 212, Vol. II.	SKULL OF OX.	NUMBER OF MEASUREMENTS.								
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
17-18	Length from the pole to the tip of the anterior point of the premaxillary bone—the alveolar point.	West Drain.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17-19	Length from the pole to the centre of a line joining the upper margins of the superciliary foramina.	West Drain.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17-20	Length from the pole to the centre of a line joining the upper margins of the orbits.	West Drain.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18-21	Length from basion to alveolar point.	West Drain.	56	62	71	67	64	67	68	64
22-22	Least frontal width between the horns and the orbits.	West Drain.	29	26	29	—	—	25	29	25
23-23	Least parietal width beneath the horns at back of skull.	West Drain.	133	125	124	138	—	115	132	118
24-24	Maximum width between zygomatica.	West Drain.	3' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3' 8"	4' 0"	—	3' 4"	3' 10"	3' 5"
25-25	Minimum bi-orbital width.	West Drain.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26-26	Minimum inter-orbital width.	West Drain.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17-21	Greatest height between lower margins of occipital foramen and summit of pole.	West Drain.	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27-27	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.	West Drain.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28-28	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29-29	Greatest length from summit of coronoid process to lower part of angle beneath it.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-30	Least depth of inferior maxillary, behind molars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31-31	Least depth of inferior maxillary, behind incisors ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32-32	Length occupied by molars and præmolars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Estimated height ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FIG.

Number of the Measurement.	See p. 212, Vol. II.	NUMBER OF MEASUREMENTS.				
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
45-45	Depth of inferior maxillary, behind canine teeth ..	38	..	..	..	..
47-47	Length occupied by molars and præmolars ..	96	..	..	..	..
	Estimated height ..	1' 11"	..	..	..	..

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated heights, which are in feet and inches.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS FOUND IN THE  
ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WOODYATES (? VINDOGLADIA)—*continued*.

## SHEEP.

See p. 213, Vol. II. —	LOWER JAW.	Bokerly Junction.				
56-56	Length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary bone	161	—	—	—	—
57-57	Least height of inferior maxillary behind incisors ..	12	12	12	—	—
58-58	Least height of inferior maxillary behind molars ..	38	35	35	34	—
59-59	Length occupied by molars ..	70	63	69	71	—
	Estimated height ..	1' 11"	1' 11"	2' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	2' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	—

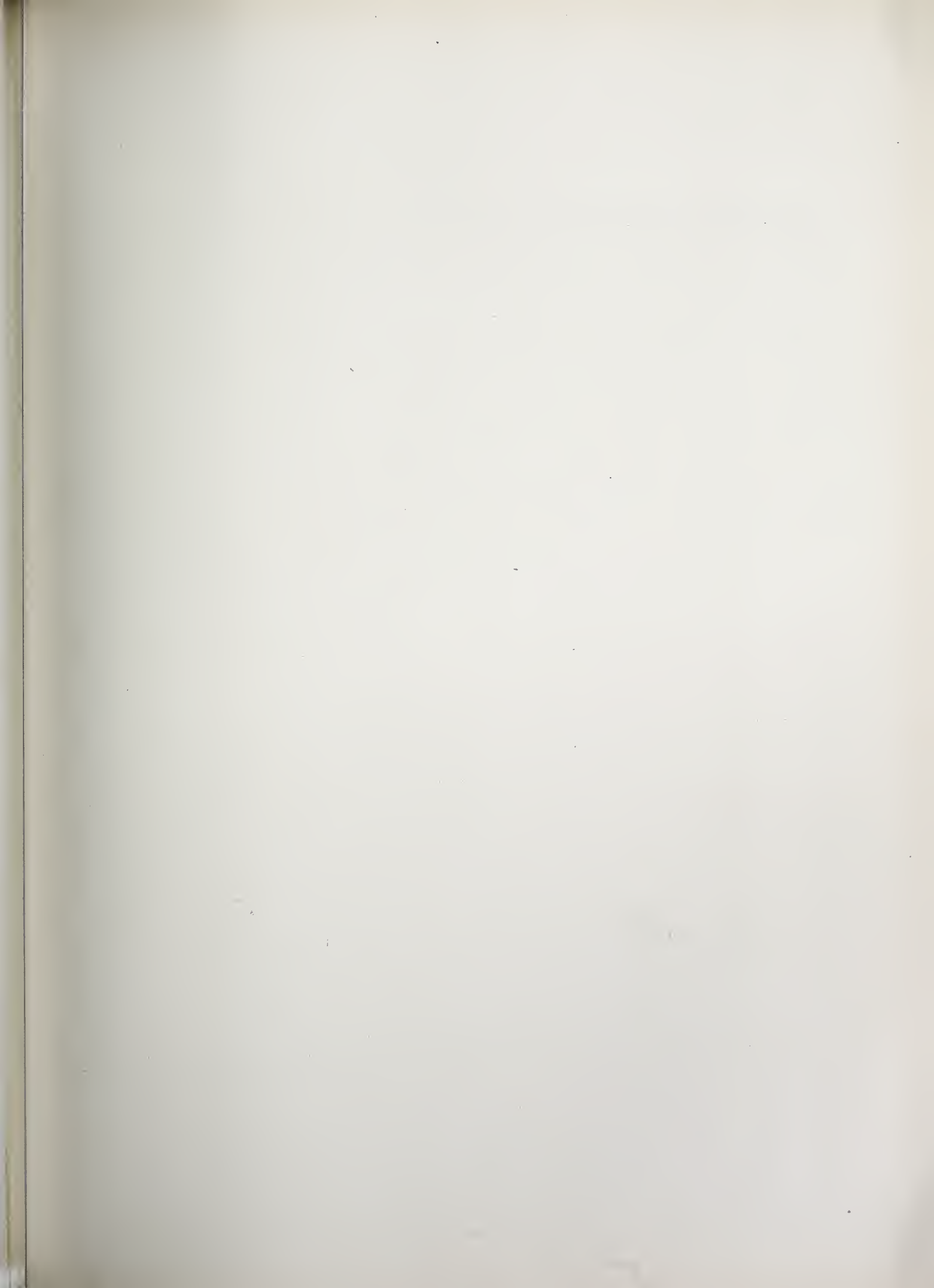
## DOG.

See p. 214, Vol. II. —	LOWER JAW.					
70-71	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary ..	—	—	—	—	—
71-71	Height from summit of coronoid process to lowest point of inferior maxillary immediately beneath it ..	—	—	—	—	—
72-72	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars ..	29	26	25	58	—
73-73	Least depth of inferior maxillary in front of premolars ..	1	—	—	29	—
74-74	Length occupied by molars and premolars ..	75	77	70	77	—
	Estimated height ..	2' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2' 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1' 11"	2' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1' 11"

## FOX.

	LOWER JAW.					
	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Height from summit of coronoid process to lowest point of inferior maxillary immediately beneath it ..	35	—	—	—	—
	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars ..	15	—	—	—	—
	Least depth of inferior maxillary in front of premolars ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Length occupied by molars and premolars ..	54	—	—	—	—

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated heights, which are in feet and inches.





# TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF LIMB-BONES OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS FOUND IN THE

NUMBER OF MEASUREMENTS.			I.				II.				III.				IV.				V.			
ANIMAL.	BONE.		Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Height.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Height.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Height.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Height.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Height.
HORSE	Femur ...	R. ...	394a	157	398	One animal, 13 hands.	332	131	395	hds. ins. 11 0½	...	...	...	hds. ins. ...	...	...	...	hds. ins. ...	...	...	...	hds. ins. ...
		L. ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tibia ...	R. ...	336a	120	357		335	114	340	13 1	331	119	360	13 0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
		L. ...	336a	120	357		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	109	329	13 0½	323	107	3	12 3
	Humerus ...	R. ...	294a	132	449		294	121	412	13 0½	*246	102	415	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Radius ...	R. ...	348a	119	342		345	110	319	13 2	...	...	...	...	333	113	339	13 0	325	100	3	12 2½
		L. ...	345a	121	351		...	...	...	...	336	116	345	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Metacarpus ...	R. ...	230a	103	448		240	103	429	14 1	...	...	...	...	230	92	400	13 2½	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	230a	102	443		...	...	...	...	234	97	415	13 3½	...	...	...	...	230	91	3	13 2
	Metatarsus ...	R. ...	247a	83	336		280	92	329	14 0	...	...	...	...	275	101	367	13 3	274	101	3	13 3
		L. ...	246a	87	354		...	...	...	...	276	96	348	13 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Phalanx ...	...	94	101	107		92	92	100	...	90	99	110	...	90	93	103	...	89	96	10	8
OX	Femur ...	R. ...	361	119	330	3' 8"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tibia ...	R. ...	340	107	315	3' 10½"	309	100	324	3' 6½"	306	92	301	3' 6"	291	88	303	3' 4"	276	89	3	3' 2"
	Humerus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Radius ...	R. ...	307	105	342	4' 1"	281	102	363	3' 9½"	275	91	331	3' 8½"	271	110	406	3' 7½"	260	87	3	3' 6"
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metacarpus ...	R. ...	191	97	508	3' 6½"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	92	492	3' 6"	184	76	4	3' 5"
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	189	79	418	3' 6"	188	92	489	3' 6"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Metatarsus ...	R. ...	233	98	421	3' 9"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	95	438	3' 6"	217	88	4	3' 6"
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	220	95	432	3' 6½"	218	93	427	3' 6"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
PIG	Tibia ...	R. ...	174	55	316	2' 0"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHEEP	Humerus ...	R. ...	129	44	341	1' 7"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metacarpus ...	R. ...	122	34	279	2' 0"	117	34	291	1' 11"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	44	4	1' 9"
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	34	291	1' 11"	110	33	300	1' 9½"	...	...	...	...
	Metatarsus ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	34	241	2' 0½"	130	31	238	1' 11½"	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	137	36	263	2' 1"	137	33	252	2' 1"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DOG	Femur ...	L. ...	123	27	220	1' 5"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tibia ...	R. ...	126	25	200	1' 5"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	125	25	198	1' 5"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Humerus ...	R. ...	154	39	253	1' 10½"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Radius ...	L. ...	175	35	200	2' 2"	106	20	189	1' 4"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	56	11	196	1' 6"	51	11	216	1' 4"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

w signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

## OM

VI.

All the measurements are given in millimetres, except the estimated heights.







TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF LIMB-BONES OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS  
AND BONES

NUMBER OF MEASUREMENTS.		XII.				XIII.				XIV.				XV.				XVI.			
ANIMAL.	BONE.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Height.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Height.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Height.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Height.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Height.
HORSE ...	Femur ...	R. ...	...	...	hds. ins.	...	...	...	hds. ins.	...	...	...	hds. ins.	...	...	...	hds. ins.	...	...	...	hds. ins.
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tibia ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Humerus ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Radius ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metacarpus ...	R. ...	...	...	...	214	96	449	12 2½	...	...	...	...	202	90	446	12 0	198	83	419	11 3
		L. ...	216	96	444	12 3	...	...	...	211	91	431	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metatarsus ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	237	79	333	11 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Phalanx ...	...	82	89	109	...	82	89	109	...	82	88	107	...	82	87	106	...	82	84	102
OX ...	Femur ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tibia ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Humerus ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Radius ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metacarpus ...	R. ...	170	82	482	3' 2''	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PIG ...	Metatarsus ...	R. ...	207	79	382	3' 4''	...	...	...	206	76	369	3' 3½''	202	77	381	3' 3''	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	...	...	...	206	79	383	3' 3½''	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	77	381	3' 3''
	Tibia ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHEEP ...	Humerus ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metacarpus ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metatarsus ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DOG ...	Femur ...	L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tibia ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Humerus ...	R. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Radius ...	L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metatarsus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

All the measurements given in

KE-continued.

except : estimated heights.

except : estimated heights.







## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXIV.

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DRINKING VESSEL OF THE BRONZE PERIOD, FOUND, THREE FEET BENEATH THE SURFACE, ON BLACKBUSH DOWN, NEAR CRANBORNE, DORSET, 1890.

Height,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; exterior diameter at mouth, 6·6 inches, at neck;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; at the belly, 6·4 inches, at the base, 3·6 inches; thickness of the sides, 0·3 inch. It is of a brownish-red colour of smooth paste, without any apparent grains of sand or quartz in its composition. It is ornamented on the outside by encircling horizontal lines of small punctured dots, evidently done by the impress of some kind of narrow ribbed ribbon, or knotted string, the projections of which have formed the punctures upon the surface of the vase. This ornamentation is arranged in horizontal bands of chevrons, and crossed and oblique parallel lines, and it resembles in size, form and the general character of its ornamentation, that found at the feet of the brachycephalic skeleton, in Barrow 20, Rushmore Park, Plate LXXVII., Vol. II., and that found, also at the feet of a contracted skeleton of the bronze age, in the East Quarter of the Romano-British Village at Rotherley, Plate XCII., Vol. II. This latter, though found within the area of the Romano-British Village, was no doubt of earlier date, as described in p. 50, Vol. II.

The discovery of this urn on Blackbush Down, is thus described in my notebook. September 13th, 1890: Mr. Lawes brought in the fragments of a "drinking vessel," which had been found by Frederick Cook, who had been employed in the excavations at Woodyates, and who discovered it whilst digging a hole for sand, to make a keeper's hut, on Blackbush Down, part of Cranborne Farm. Next morning I went with Mr. James to the spot, and found two pieces of pottery belonging to the vessel, which had not been sent in with the rest. Having sent for Cook, we dug around the spot, and found that it had been buried in an oblong grave, about 3 feet deep, 10 feet long, and 6 feet wide. The urn appears to have been buried in a hole, at the bottom of this grave, and is stated by Cook to have been found in an upright position, its rim three feet beneath the surface. No ashes or remains of bone





1  
1

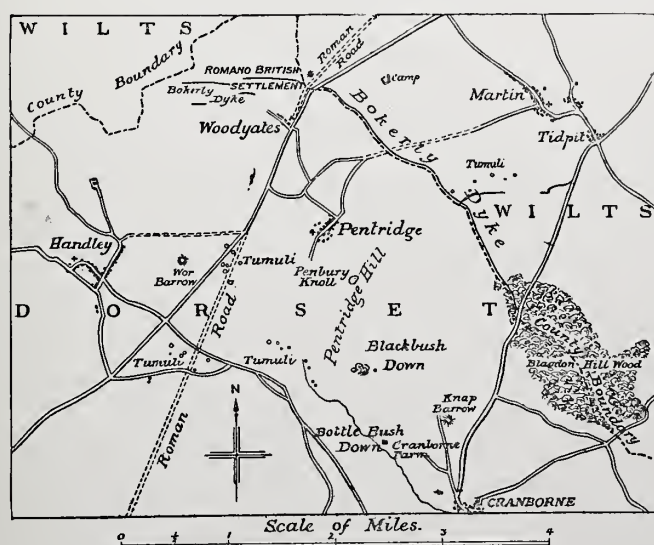
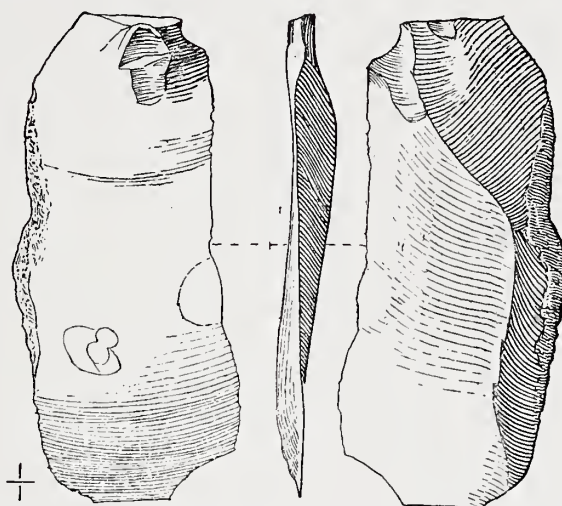
Send publishing union, Photo Litho. London, W.C.

DRINKING VESSEL OF THE BRONZE PERIOD, FOUND 3 FEET BENEATH THE SURFACE ON BLACKBUSH DOWN,  
NEAR CRANBORNE, DORSET, 1890.



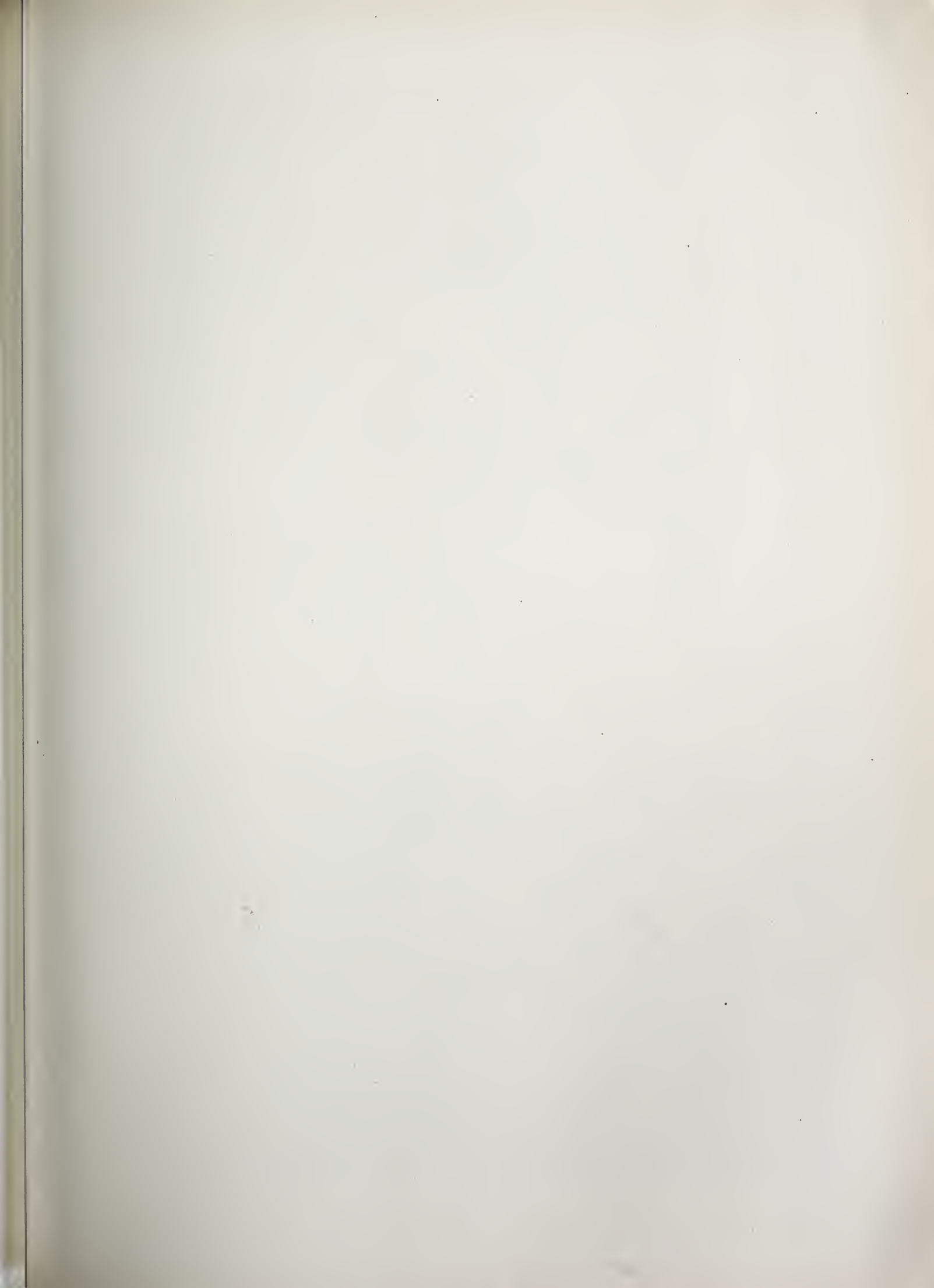


were found in, or near, it, or in the earth thrown out, which was carefully examined, but several flint-flakes and a couple of flint cores, one flake being well formed, sharp and thin, as shown in the annexed woodcut, were found by us in digging out the grave. The longitudinal axis of this irregularly formed grave was due north and south. The grave appears to have been excavated in a patch of tertiary sand, mixed with rounded pebbles, of which there are several, overlying the chalk, on this hill. There does not appear to have been any tumulus over it, and they probably selected a natural hillock to bury the skeleton, the bones of which had entirely disappeared, as might be expected in such a sandy deposit. In the surface soil, and on the surface surrounding this spot, we found several fragments of distinctly British pottery, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, with large grains of white quartz in its composition, and on the east side of the hill, there are traces of a circular bank or small rampart, which may have originally surrounded the hill. The hill on which this discovery was made has a commanding position; Win Green, the highest point in the county, is seen on the west, Wimborne and the hills beyond, to the south-west, the Isle of Wight to the south, and the New Forest to the south-east. The position of Blackbush Down is shown in the accompanying sketch map.













MAP SHEWING THE POSITION OF THE SECTIONS CUT IN WANSDYKE WITH REFERENCE TO DEVIZES, WILTS.



EXCAVATIONS

IN

WANSDYKE.





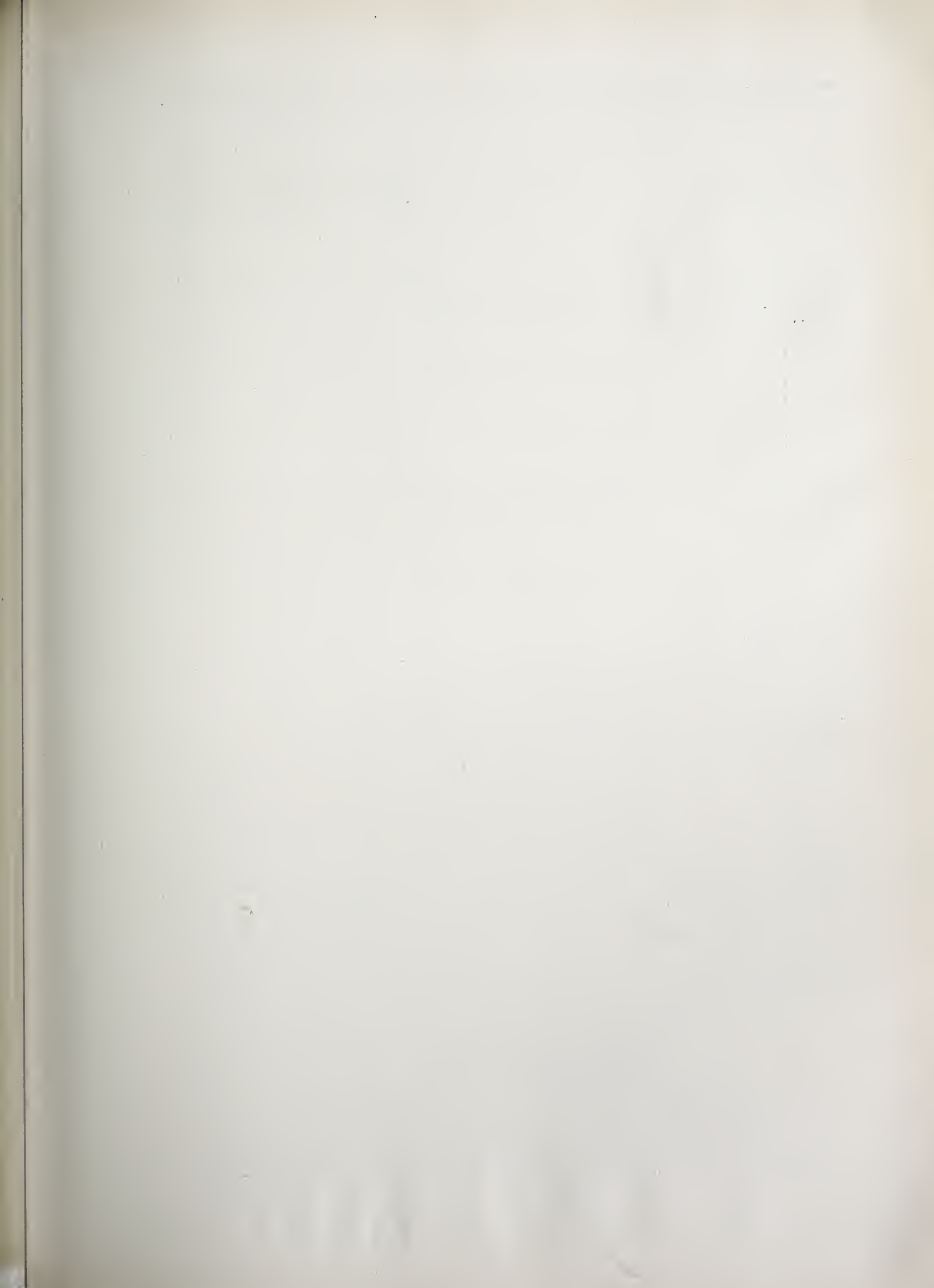


DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTERY.								
			X.		C.		B.		B.		
			Coarse, badly-baked with large grains of quartz or flint, resembling the quality usually considered to be British.		Coarse, smooth, without sand or large grains, ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made.		Brick-red colour outside and in, and generally grey in the interior of the substance, but sometimes red all through; with fine grains of quartz sand and occasional large grains of quartz in the interior of the vessel; of various thicknesses and without ornamentation.		Brown out, with fine quartz grains, and occasional quartz stances; some of the names, namely, the name of the vessel, come of leaving marks.		
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.				
1889. April 2nd to April 17th.	SECTION I, ACROSS WANDYKE AT SHEPHERD'S SHORE. (See Map, Plate CCXV. and Section, Plates CCXVI. and CCXVII.)	Body of main Rampart.	This consists of the material thrown up from the ditch and was composed of modern surface mould and chalk rubble, as shown in the section. The seams of mould shaded dark give the section the appearance of having had two ramparts thrown up one above another. This, however, is not the case, as the seams were not continuous across the section, but sloped down in the centre.	0	0	0	0	5	50.0	4	40.0
		Old Surface Line.	This was the old line of turf mould, marked black in the section, and was about 3 inches thick. All objects found here must have laid on the ground before the rampart was thrown over it.	0	0	0	0	4	28.6	9	64.2
		Ditch.	This consisted of <i>silting</i> , which had accumulated subsequently to the construction of the ditch, and was composed of surface mould 9 inches thick in the middle, light brown mould 1 foot 9 inches, and chalk rubble 2 feet 2 inches.	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0
		Outer Bank.	This includes the old surface line marked black in the section, and the chalk rubble thrown over it out of the ditch with modern surface mould at top. The ground appears to have been irregular originally, and to have had a small bank and ditch in it, as shown by the line in the section. Beneath the old surface line the chalk was very rotten, and though marked as chalk rubble in the section, it should more probably have been described as disintegrated chalk. This was the conclusion at which we arrived after much consideration. Immediately upon the old surface line there was a seam of pure chalk.	0	0	0	0	2	11.1	9	50.0
1890. July 28th to August 8th.	SECT. II. (30 ft. wide) ACROSS WANDYKE AT BROWN'S BARN. Main Rampart only, the Ditch not having been excavated. (See Plan, Plate CCXVIII., and Plates CCXIX. and CCXX.)	Body of Rampart.	This consisted of material thrown up from the ditch, and was composed, in the centre, of modern surface mould at top 4 inches, chalk and mould about 1 foot 3 inches, chalk rubble about 3 feet 6 inches, light brown mould 2 feet, dark mould without stones 1 foot 3 inches, formed possibly by heaping up turf and chalk mould in part of the section, at bottom. The turf mould went continuously through the section, but the upper surface of it was irregular, and was not such as could be taken to represent the surface of an older rampart.	0	0	3	5.6	20	37.0	20	37.0
		Old Surface Line.	This consisted of the old line of turf mould, and varied from 3 inches to 8 inches in thickness. It was found to be 1 foot 10 inches lower than the present surface line at the foot of the interior slope. All objects found in this line must have laid on the ground before the rampart was thrown over it.	3	2.9	10	9.5	15	14.3	53	50.5

No.	Per cent.	S.		OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
		No.	Per cent.			
1	10.0	0	0	Fragment of iron, 2.36 inches long, bent at one end, Fig. 2, Plate CCXXI.; fragment of iron, 1.4 inches long, Fig. 5, Plate CCXXI., and N (Rampart) in Section I., Plate CCXVI.	<p><i>Sheep</i>.—Portion of pelvis of small sheep; fragment of radius, small sheep; portion of tibia of small deer or sheep.</p> <p><i>Dog</i>.—Lower jaw, equal to that of a good-sized fox terrier.</p>	Typical specimens of the various kinds of pottery are shown in Plate CCXXI.
1	7.1	0	0	Iron nail, 2.8 inches long, Fig. 1, Plate CCXXI., and iron knife, 5.26 inches long, Fig. 6, Plate CCXXI. These two objects were found on the old surface line close to each other as shown in the section, Plate CCXVI., K and M; fragment of iron nail, 2 inches long, Fig. 3, Plate CCXXI., N in Section I. (old surface line), Plate CCXVI.	<p><i>Sheep</i>.—Tooth; 2 portions of tibia. A few fragments of bones unidentified.</p>	
0	0	0	0	Fragment of sandstone, rubbed on one side, Fig. 11, Plate CCXXI.	<p><i>Horse</i>.—Tooth.</p> <p><i>Ox</i>.—Os calcis.</p> <p><i>Sheep</i>.—Teeth, 10; portion of pelvis; portion of tibia, 2; portion of humerus, 2.</p> <p><i>Dog</i>.—Fragments of skull, 2 lower jaws, tibia, ulna, portion of femur, and several fragments of bones all found together.</p>	
2	11.1	5	27.8	Fragment of iron nail, 1.62 inch long, Fig. 4, Plate CCXXI., and N (outer bank), Section I., Plate CCXVI.	<p><i>Ox</i>.—Os calcis of large ox.</p> <p><i>Sheep</i>.—Tooth; lower end of metacarpus, and radius of small sheep about size of St. Kilda ram; radius about size of Highland horned ewe.</p> <p>1 helix nemoralis.</p>	The fragments of <i>Samian</i> were of fine quality, with deep colour and glaze.
7	13.0	4	7.4	Fragment of iron nail, Fig. 2, Plate CCXXII., found at a depth of 6.6 feet beneath the surface, N in Section II., Plate CCXIX.; 2 flint scrapers, and 2 flint flakes; rough piece of sandstone.	A fragment of two only of bone, unidentified.	Typical specimens of the various kinds of pottery are shown in Plate CCXXII.
23	21.9	1	0.9	Iron cleat, Fig. 1, Plate CCXXII., found at a depth of 7.9 feet beneath the surface (see + Section II., Plate CCXIX.). For further remarks on the discovery of this object, see p. 268. Pellet of baked clay, Fig. 7, Plate CCXXII., and M in Section II., Plate CCXIX.; 3 flint scrapers; 8 flint flakes with bulb of percussion; 2 pieces of rough sandstone.	<p><i>Horse</i>.—Tooth.</p> <p><i>Sheep</i>.—Portion of metatarsus, and a few pieces of bone unidentified.</p> <p>3 helix nemoralis.</p>	







DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTERY.							
			X.		C.		R.		B.	
			Coarse, badly-baked with large grains of quartz or flint, resembling the quality usually considered to be British.		Coarse, smooth, without sand or large grains, ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other, and apparently hand-made.		Brick-red colour outside and in, and generally grey in the interior of the substance, but sometimes red all through; with fine grains of quartz sand and occasional large grains of quartz in the interior of the vessel: of various thicknesses and without ornamentation.		Brown colour throughout, with fine grains of quartz sand and occasional large grains of quartz and other substances, apparently of various thicknesses, and without ornamentation. Generally the grains of sand come off by weathering, leaving pit-marks.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1891. May 13th to May 15th.	SECTION IV., ACROSS THE RAMPART AND DITCH OF ENTRENCHMENT. On line M. L. of Plan, Plate CCXVIII., and Section, Plate CCXX.	Surface mould inside foot of Interior Slope.	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1	5	5.5
		Old Surface Line.	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	1	50.0
		Body of Rampart.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Ditch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2
		Outer Bank, Old Surface Line.	2	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Body of Outer Bank.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1890. Aug. 10th and Aug. 11th.	Surface Trenching, 1	These consisted of oblong patches 12 feet by 24 feet, except No. 1, which was slightly larger. The turf was removed and the surface soil dug over to a depth of 1 foot 6 inches on an average, down to the undisturbed chalk. These areas were dug for the purpose of obtaining fragments of pottery and relics, which had been strewn upon the surface at the time of the occupation of the Entrenchment, and had become overgrown by vegetation or carried down by worms.	3	3.7	14	17.5	1	1.3	23	28.1
1891. May 13th.	Surface Trenching, 2	.. .. .	0	0	1	2.4	5	11.9	8	19.0
May 14th.	Surface Trenching, 3	.. .. .	1	1.4	10	14.3	5	7.2	16	22.2
May 15th.	Surface Trenching, 4	.. .. .	2	3.4	1	1.7	6	10.2	20	33.3
May 15th.	Surface Trenching, 5	.. .. .	0	0	0	0	2	3.3	22	36.4
May 16th.	Surface Trenching, 6	.. .. .	0	0	3	5.9	10	19.6	25	44.4
May 16th.	Surface Trenching, 7	.. .. .	0	0	0	0	4	10.0	22	55.6
May 16th.	Surface Trenching, 8	.. .. .	0	0	3	3.5	7	8.2	45	55.6
	Total in the Entrenchment.	This consists of all the pottery found in the different parts of the Entrenchment, including Sections III. and IV. and the 8 spaces trenched over, as above detailed, added together, and is given for comparison with pottery found in Sections I. and II. of Wansdyke.	9	1.7	35	6.7	44	8.5	194	37.7
May 15th.	Trenching inside foot of interior slope, Wansdyke, on line N. O., Pl. CCXVIII.	.. .. .	0	0	0	0	2	11.1	6	33.3

	No.	Per cent.	S.		OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
			Nondescript.	Red Samian Pottery.			
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
11	0	0	0	0	.. .. .	.. .. .	Typical specimens of the various kinds of pottery are shown on Plate CCXXIII.
	0	0	0	0	1 flint chip and 2 flint flakes.		
	0	0	0	0			
7	0	0	0	0	7 flint chips; 1 flint flake; 1 flint core; 1 fragment of iron band, thickness, 0.16 inch; 1 fragment of iron nail with flat head, Fig. 1, Plate CCXXIII.	Fragment of lower jaw of small horse or pony.	
	1	33.3	0	0	.. .. .	.. .. .	The fragment of pottery described as nondescript, is smooth without grains, of reddish-brown colour, ornamented with band of incised lines, and resembling in quality that of the drinking vessels of the bronze age, see Fig. 3, Plate CCXXIII.
	0	0	0	0			
3	6	7.5	2	2.5	.. .. .	.. .. .	Typical specimens of the various kinds of pottery are shown in Plate CCXXIII.
5	2	4.8	1	2.4	2 flint flakes; a whetstone, Fig. 10, Plate CCXXIII.; fragment of iron with square nail holes, Fig. 14, Plate CCXXIII. 1 flat thin piece of iron; 9 flint flakes and chips. A piece of modern tobacco pipe, and a seashore or tertiary pebble. 8 flint chips .. .. . 6 flint flakes; 1 iron nail, Fig. 21, Plate CCXXIII.	.. .. .	The nondescript pottery included the piece of white rim, represented in Fig. 13, Plate CCXXIII.
3	13	18.5	4	5.7			
3	9	15.2	2	3.4			
5	0	0	6	10.0			
2	0	0	0	0			
3	0	0	2	5.0	1 tooth of ox.		
3	0	0	1	1.2	Metacarpus of small ox.		
3	31	6.0	18	3.5			
3	0	0	3	16.7	1 iron nail, Fig. 24, Plate CCXXIII.; flint chip.		







## RELIC TABLES—W

DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTERY.							
			X.		C.		E.		B.	
			Coarse, badly-baked, with large grains of quartz or flint, resembling the quality usually considered to be British.		Coarse, smooth, without sand or large grains, ill-baked, and sometimes red on one side and black on the other and apparently hand-made.		Brick-red colour outside and in, and generally grey in the interior of the substance, but sometimes red all through, with fine grains of quartz sand and occasional large grains of quartz in the interior of the vessel; of various thicknesses and without ornamentation.		Brown colour throughout, with fine grains of quartz sand, and occasional large grains of quartz and other substances; apparently of various thicknesses and without ornamentation. Generally the grains of sand come off by wear, leaving pit-marks.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1890. Aug. 8th and 9th.	SECTION III. On the prolongation of the small ditch and rampart of the Entrenchment outside the Wansdyke and beneath its Outer Bank, see Plan, Plate CCXVIII., and Section, Plate CCXVII.	This was dug on the prolongation of the line of the rampart of the Entrenchment, at the place where it appeared to be covered over by the outer bank of the Wansdyke, for the purpose of ascertaining whether this was the case, and consequently of proving whether the Entrenchment was earlier than the Outer Bank of Wansdyke. This was found to be the case, as shown in the Section, Plate CCXVII.	0	0	1	6.7	3	20.0	6	4

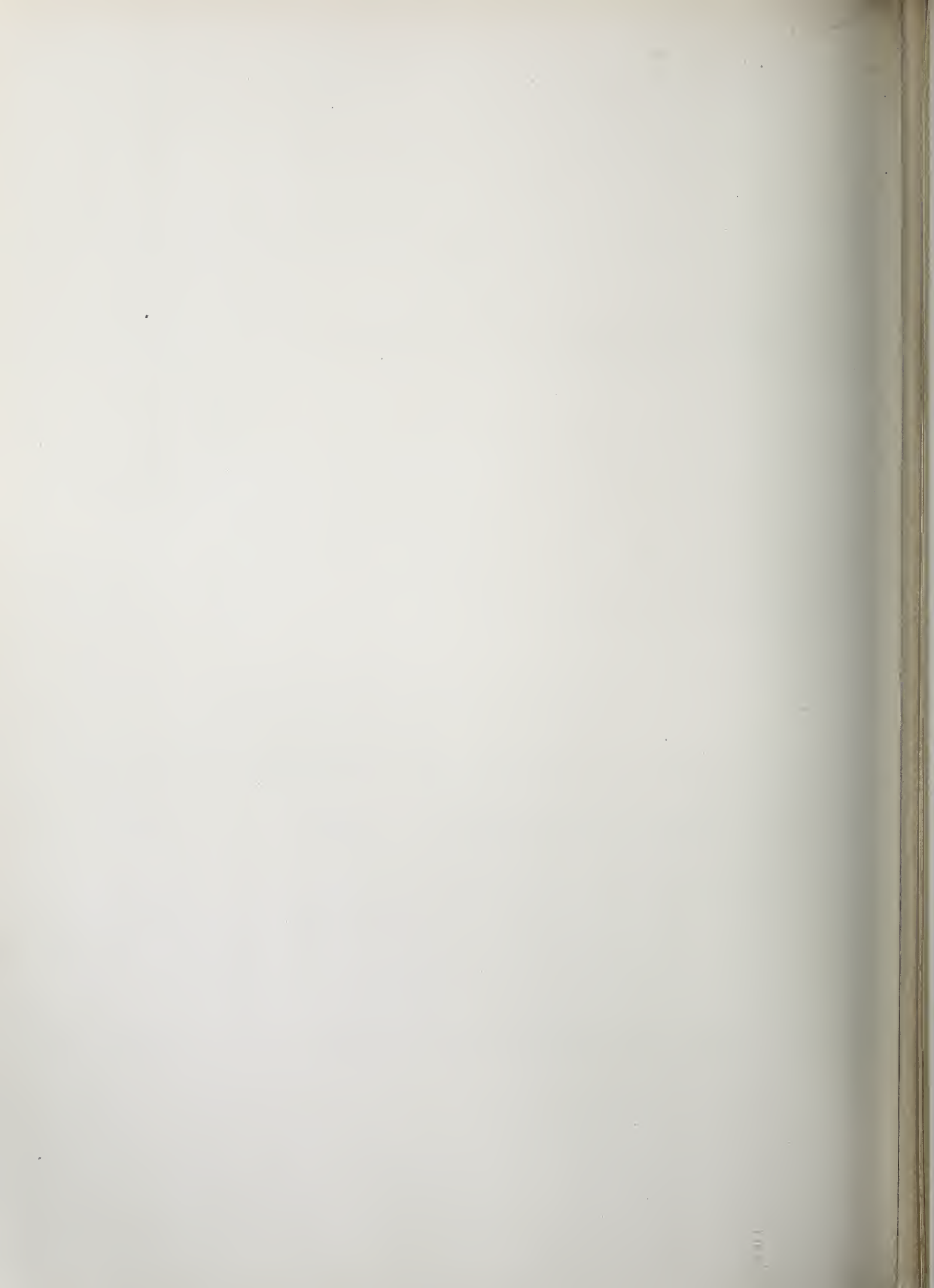
DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTERY.							
			Pottery, red on both sides, grey in the middle, resembling quality B.		Pottery, brown, with grains of quartz sand, resembling quality B.		Grey, with large grains of quartz and other material, resembling quality G, but harder.		Pottery in quality resembling hard Forest Ware.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
April 7th, 1889, and May 17th, 1890.	Verlucio near Wands House on the Wansdyke.	This was the Roman Station of Verlucio on the Wansdyke, and the relics here given consist of the fragments of pottery picked up on the surface during about 2½ hours' search. They are here given for comparison with the fragments of pottery found in Sections I. and II., Wansdyke, and the Entrenchment at Brown's Barn, the classification being the same, with some additions.	341	70.6	20	6.0	12	2.5	3	0.6



KE -continued.

Per cent.	S.				OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.			
	Red Samian Pottery.		Ornamental Pottery.				
33	0	0	0	0	None.	None.	

Nondescript.				Red Samian Pottery.	GLAZED POTTERY, APPARENTLY MEDIÆVAL.	IRIDESCENT GLASS, APPARENTLY MEDIÆVAL.	OTHER RELICS.	REMARKS.
No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.					
40	8.3	56	11.6	12	58	Bronze Coin, ? Victorinus ; 4 fragments of scored tile.	4 of the fragments of Samian were ornamented. One fragment recorded as nondescript was ornamented, as in Figs. 1 and 2, Plate CLXXIX., in the reference to which it is described, and its distribution given.	



**DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXV.**

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**MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE SECTIONS CUT IN  
WANSDYKE WITH REFERENCE TO DEVIZES, WILTS.**

This map is a reproduction of the ordnance 1 inch map with the position of the Sections, Brown's Barn, and one or two other place names, added.

The Dyke is of very low relief in Spy Park, although a part of it appears to be untouched by cultivation. At Wand's House, there is a break in the line of the Dyke, which is occupied by the site of the Roman station of Verlucio, where quantities of Roman pottery are scattered on the soil, and Roman remains have been discovered. The Dyke is seen again about a quarter of a mile to the rear of the place, where it is lost near Wand's House, and it then runs in a nearly straight line eastward over low ground, which appears probably to have been forest in ancient times. The Dyke is of very low relief everywhere on this line, and it has often been questioned, whether it is a dyke or a road. At Blackland's Corner, it is seen ascending the western slope of Morgan's Hill. It here becomes irregular in its course, and of very much greater height. This high relief is maintained all the way to the end of the map, east of St. Ann's Hill, topping the highest hills, but maintaining its general character for straightness, sometimes at the expense of tactical efficiency. This is especially the case at one point, on Morgan's Hill, and also at Pound Down, where a considerable hill rises in front of it, curtailing the view from the rampart, and affording a weak point for the attack of an enemy, who would thus be enabled to approach within a short distance of it, in a commanding position, without being seen. This defect is very characteristic of Roman defensive works, and the same thing is often seen in the line of the Roman Wall between Newcastle and Carlisle. It must however be borne in mind, that, although command of view must always have been an important property of every defensive work, command of position was not of the same value then, as it is now that the range of missiles has so much increased. It was only necessary in early times, that a work should not be commanded within 100 yards or so, and that was never neglected. The line of the Dyke, all along these hills is sufficiently advanced to the northward, to see down the northern slope, leaving behind it, and between it, and the southern edge of the hills, a considerable space

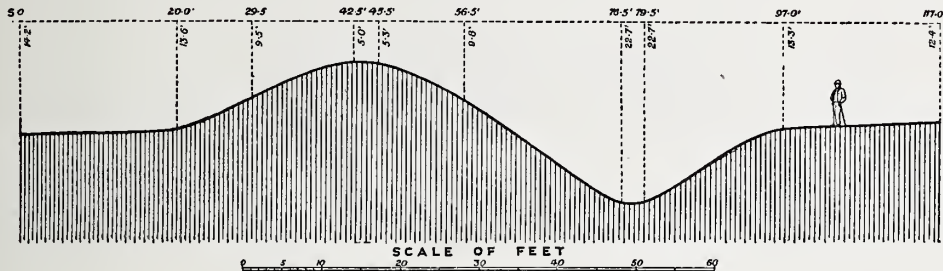


plateau, which would be available for the encampment of the defenders. In front of the Dyke, in the hollows beneath it, detached square or oblong enclosures, surrounded by parapets of very slight relief, are seen, the nature of which have not yet been determined. One of these, imperfectly delineated on the map, is marked in the bottom of the valley, immediately in front of Section I.

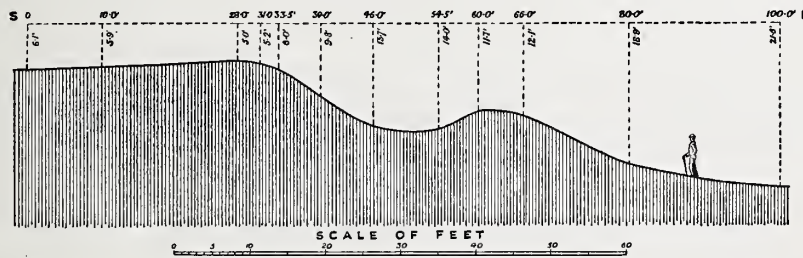
The Roman Road from Marlborough (Cunetio) approaches the Dyke obliquely from Silbury Hill in the north-east corner of the map, running in a nearly straight line, until it reaches the northern slopes of Morgan's Hill, round which it follows the sinuosities of the ground, until it touches the Dyke. It is then lost, and between this and Verlucio, it is supposed to be one with the Dyke. There is no military road in rear of it. It has been assumed that the bank of the road is identical with the rampart of the Dyke, but this is doubtful. It certainly was not the case for the first 250 yards after it joins the Dyke, as the rampart here, shown in the woodcut, Section No. 3, is not of sufficient width to have contained the road, and the defences are of the same character as on the eastward portion of Morgan's Hill. A short line of ancient road runs over Morgan's Hill, from the Roman Road to the Wansdyke, the line of which is marked on the map, close to the letters M and H of "Morgan's Hill," and a section of it is given in the woodcut, No. 20, accompanying this description. I do not propose to enter into any general description of Wansdyke to the east or west of the portion represented on the map. Excavations alone can determine the spots in which it should be regarded as a road, and those in which it has played the part of a defensive work. In places where the bank is of slight relief, such cuttings might easily be made. Meanwhile, Sections 1 to 19 will show the size of the work in the several places named. Figs. 1 to 8 and 17, are within the area of the map; the position of the remainder may be seen in the general map of the country, Plate CLX.

I have elsewhere suggested, that in places where the Dyke passed through a forest, the earthen mound and ditch may have been replaced by an abattis of felled trees, no trace of which, of course, remains at the present time. If the Roman Road from Marlborough to Bath were made at an earlier date than the Dyke, as now appears probable, nothing would be more likely than that, in places where it passed through a forest, an abattis should have been laid in front of the bank of the road, as a defence. But in places where the line of defence left the road, as on the tops of the hills, where no trees grew, a deeper ditch and bank would be necessary. This idea must be taken for what it is worth, in the present state of our evidence on the subject. It is, however, to be observed that the rampart diminishes in size, or is wanting, in places where forests may have existed, and that it increases in places where forests are unlikely to have grown.

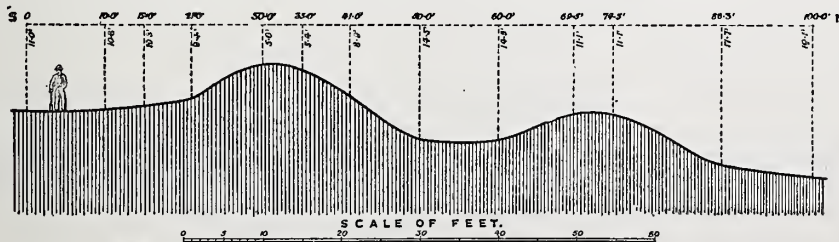
No. 1.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE ON MORGAN'S HILL, WHICH RISES IN FRONT OF IT.



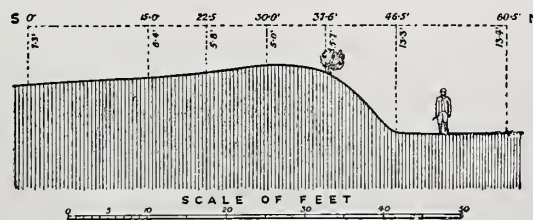
No. 2.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE 125 YARDS WEST FROM THE POINT WHERE IT IS JOINED BY THE ROMAN ROAD ON MORGAN'S HILL.



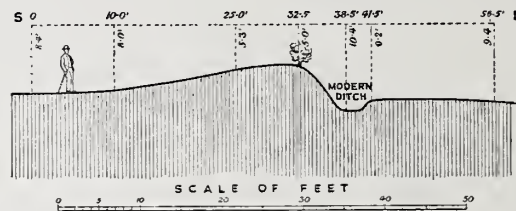
No. 3.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE 300 PACES WEST OF POINT WHERE ROMAN ROAD JOINS WANSDYKE ON MORGAN'S HILL.



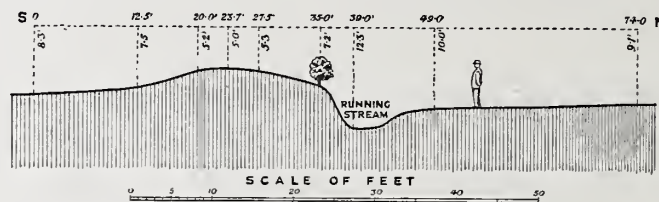
No. 4.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE, ON SLOPE OF HILL BETWEEN BLACKLAND'S CORNER AND THE ROAD BETWEEN HEDDINGTON AND STOCKLEY.



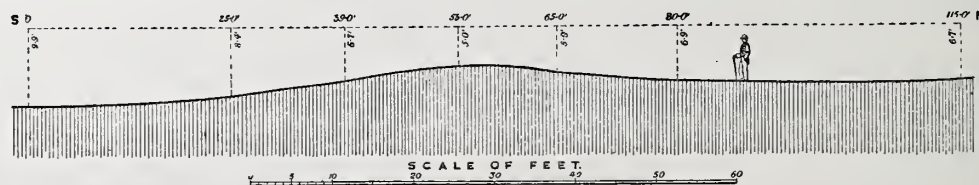
No. 5.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE BETWEEN ROAD FROM STOCKLEY TO HEDDINGTON, AND ROAD FROM STOCKLEY TO HEDDINGTON WICK.



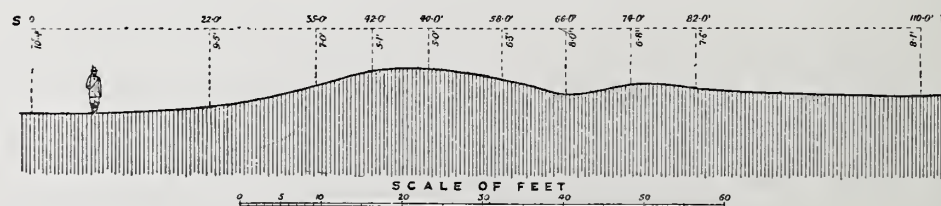
No. 6.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE BETWEEN STOCKLEY AND HEDDINGTON WICK, TO THE WEST OF SECTION 5.



No. 7.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE IN SPY PARK, NEAR THE CHIPPENHAM AND DEVIZES ROAD, ON GROUND WHICH HAS PROBABLY BEEN CULTIVATED.

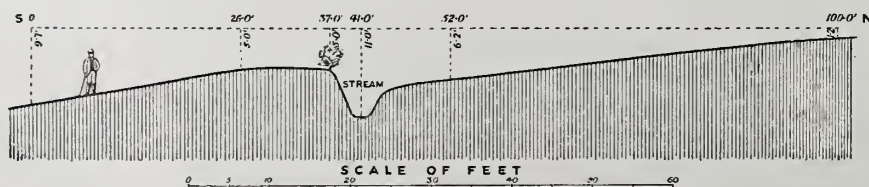


No. 8.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE IN SPY PARK WEST OF SECTION 10, ON GROUND WHICH HAS NOT BEEN CULTIVATED.



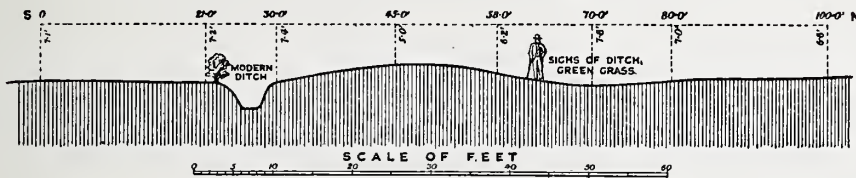
No. 9.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE BELOW DOWDEN HILL HOUSE, NEAR SPY PARK.

NOTE.—In a very bad defensive position below the hill, when a good position might have been obtained about 300 yards to the north.



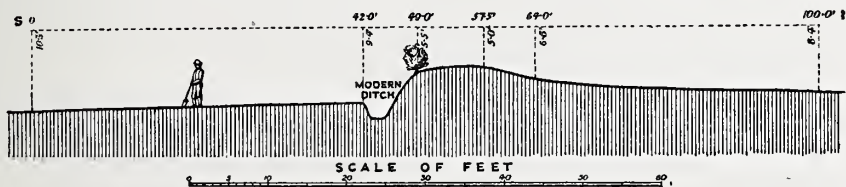


No. 10.—SECTION BETWEEN THE LAYCOCK AND QUEENFIELD ROAD AND THE CANAL, ABOUT 100 YARDS EAST OF CANAL IN THE FLAT BOTTOM OF THE WILTSHIRE AVON VALLEY.

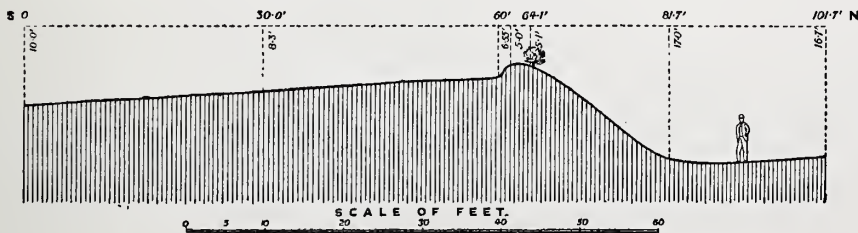


No. 11.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE BETWEEN THE LAYCOCK AND MELKSHAM ROAD, AND INWOOD.

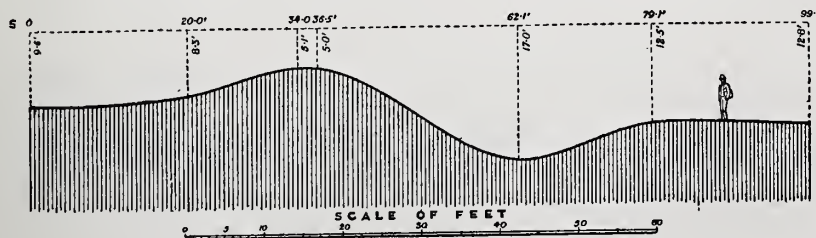
The ford in the river is about 200 or 300 yards south of where the Dyke crosses the river Avon.



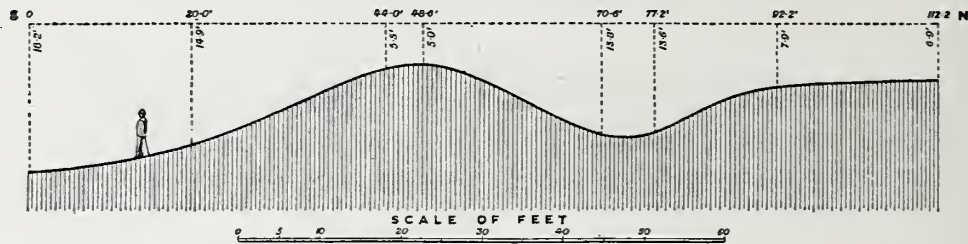
No. 12.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE RUNNING FROM THE TURNPIKE IN THE FOSSE-WAY TO THE CROSS KEYS NEAR BATH, AT THE SPOT WHERE IT APPEARS LARGEST.



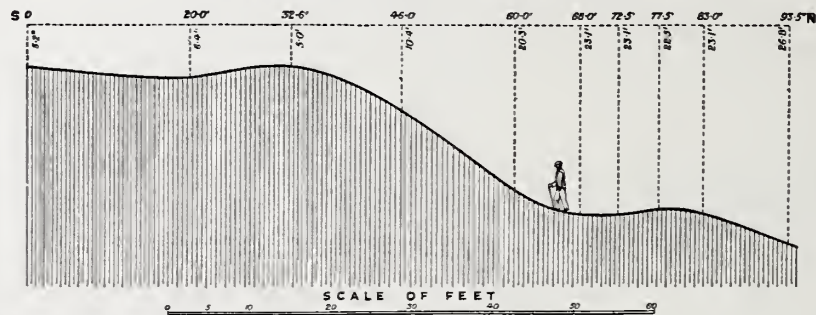
No. 13.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE 300 YARDS WEST OF ENGLISH COMBE.



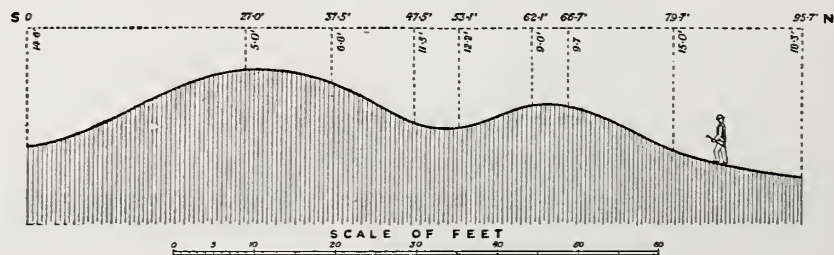
No. 14.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE ABOUT 300 YARDS TO THE EAST OF THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF STANTONBURY CAMP, WHERE IT RUNS DOWN THE HILL TO THE EAST.



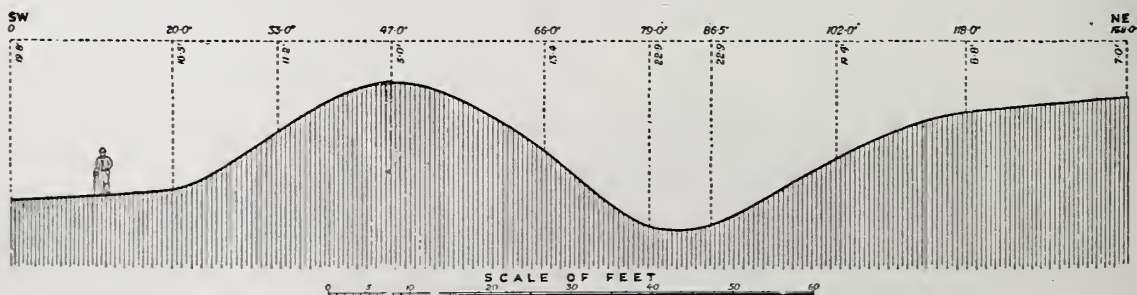
No. 15.—SECTION OF THE NORTH-EAST FACE OF STANTONBURY CAMP ON THE LINE OF THE WANSDYKE.



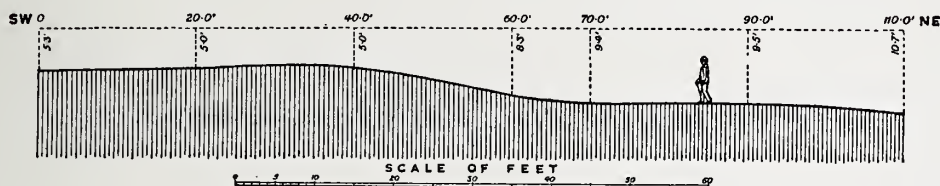
No. 16.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE, WHERE IT RUNS OUT OF STANTONBURY CAMP AT THE NORTH-WEST CORNER.



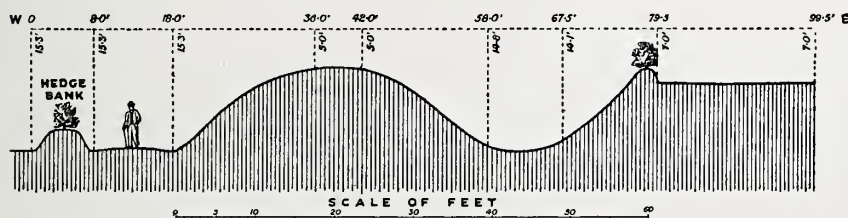
No. 17.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE ON ROUGHBRIDGE HILL. POUND DOWN SLOPES UP IN FRONT OF IT.



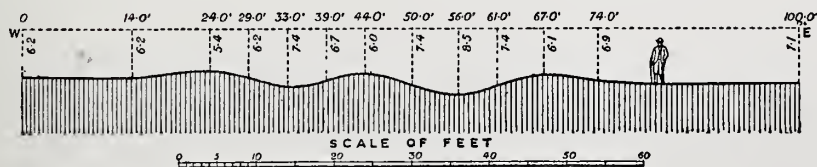
No. 18.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE IN A PLOUGHED FIELD TO THE EAST SIDE OF SAVERNAKE FOREST, AND TO THE WEST OF THE ROAD. FROM BEDWIN COMMON TO KNOWLE.



No. 19.—SECTION OF WANSDYKE TO THE SOUTH OF CHISBURY CAMP, NEAR THE ROAD FROM LITTLE BEDWIN TO GREAT BEDWIN.



No. 20.—SECTION OF TRACKWAY RUNNING FROM WANSDYKE TO THE ROMAN ROAD OVER MORGAN'S HILL.





## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXVI.

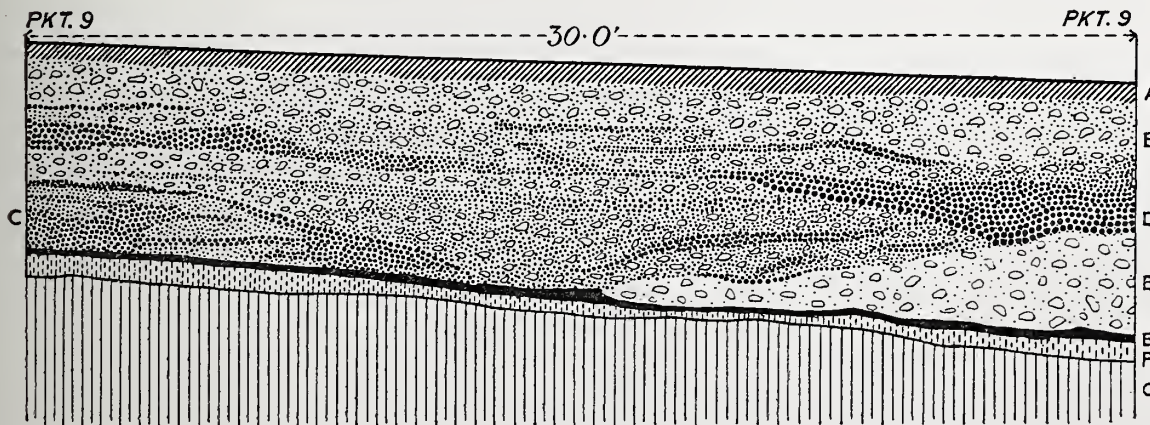
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### SECTION I. ACROSS WANSDYKE NEAR SHEPHERD'S SHORE, DEVIZES.

This represents the south-eastern half of Section I. of Wansdyke, 30 feet wide, excavated in April, 1889. All the relics found in the south-eastern half of the cutting are projected into this section. It was everywhere cut down to the solid chalk, below the old surface line. The disintegrated upper portion of the undisturbed chalk was also thrown out to avoid the possibility of missing anything that may have existed beneath the surface. The present surface line, to the rear of the Dyke, was above the old surface line for some distance, owing to the soil washed down from the slope of the hill in rear, having accumulated near the foot of the interior slope. The section was cut in steps of 2 feet, and each step was swept before beginning another one. A diagram of the section, to scale, was kept on the ground during the excavations, and the position of every object was fixed with a spirit level, and marked on the diagram immediately it was discovered. This method was employed in all the sections, and it ensures perfect accuracy. A black seam, passing by the letters R. N., will be observed in the fore part of the section. This was at one time supposed to mark the surface of a first bank, made before the upper one was thrown over it; but this is certainly not the case; it was not continuous throughout the cutting, but parts of it sloped down to the old surface line in the centre, as shown by the elevation across the cutting, figured in the accompanying woodcut, taken at No. 9 picket, in which the seams are carefully drawn to scale. The eastern side of the cutting appears to have cut through a heap of large chalk rubble, B, which was thrown up during the formation of the rampart. The relics above and below this line of dark mould were of precisely the same character, and the dark seam here appears to have been caused either by heaping up turf cut from the ditch, or by a deposit of surface mould thrown up undesignedly during the original construction of the rampart.

Sir Richard Hoare gives a section of the Dyke near Shepherd's Shore, "Ancient Wilts," Vol. II., p. 123, in which a dark seam is represented in nearly the same position, and he concludes that it affords evidence of a first and second bank. But

the drawing, as often happens in illustrations of that period, is so conventionally done, that little or nothing can be gleaned from it. If anyone will compare the line marking the turf, and turf mould, in my section, with the seams of dark mould in the body of the rampart, they will see how entirely they differ, the former being continuous and even, whilst the latter are irregular in their margin, and totally unlike a grass grown surface. A grass grown surface mould, is always thinnest at the crest, and gets gradually thicker towards the bottom of the slopes, whereas this seam of dark mould is thickest at the highest point and tapers towards the bottom of the slope; and this observation applies equally to the other sections. We see from this, the fallacy of basing deductions upon any section taken at one particular spot. Such a section may accidentally cut through a spot in which mould had been heaped up during the formation of the rampart, and where it may have all the appearance of a first and second rampart; but longitudinal sections show whether this appearance is



## REFERENCES TO SOILS.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Surface Mould.                      | D. Seam of Dark Brown Mould.        |
| B. Large Chalk Rubble.                 | E. Old Surface Line.                |
| C. Brown Mould and Small Chalk Rubble. | F. Undisturbed Chalk Disintegrated. |
| G. Undisturbed Chalk.                  |                                     |

partial or continuous. If this feature is more or less continuous throughout the Dyke, it must arise from some peculiarity in the mode of digging the ditch, by which surface mould, or turf, became heaped on the top of the chalk rubble. This would occur if the ditch were widened, but it is as likely to have taken place at the time of the first construction of the Dyke, as subsequently. The fact of the pottery and other relics being almost invariably found in the dark seams, in all the ramparts, proves that these dark seams are formed by surface mould which contained the relics, and it is not likely there should have been as many different ramparts, as there are dark seams.



I have dug 24 sections through the ramparts of Camps and Dykes in different localities, as stated below,\* and am tolerably familiar with the appearance of the seams of earth and rubble found in them. The seams almost invariably crop out on the exterior slope. This arises from the fact, that the slopes of the successive mounds formed during the construction are always more abrupt on the exterior than the interior side, owing to the earth being thrown up from the side of the ditch, and, whether thrown up with a spade, or carried up in baskets, the soil would be heaped up on the outside of the rampart first, and then thrown down to widen the rampart toward the interior afterwards. Added to this, the denudation during subsequent years, is always greater on the side of the exterior slope, in consequence of the greater fall on that side, the whole of the *silting* found in the bottom of the ditch having come from the exterior slope, whilst there is but little *silting* from the interior slopes of ramparts, which remain almost as they were at first constructed. In consequence of this, there is but little evidence of successive ramparts piled one above another to be derived from seams, unless time had been given for the earlier rampart to have acquired a grass grown surface, in which case it would be distinctly seen. At Bokerly, where the two ditches, one inside the other, the outer one being the earliest, showed that two ramparts must have been thrown up one above another, no evidence of it could be seen from seams beneath the crest, or the interior slope.

I have seldom or never failed to find something in a rampart capable of throwing light on the date of its construction. My experience is, I believe, almost unique in this particular branch of investigation, and if archæologists could be persuaded of its importance as a test of time, it would, I think, be more frequently resorted to. I have never found in England any indication of ramparts having been built with beams of wood or reeds, such as Cæsar and other writers have described as being practised by the Celts. They all appear to have been heaped up promiscuously, from the ditch. In the Danne-werk at Korborg, near Schleswig, I found beams of wood laid at right angles to the rampart with seams of reeds and birch bark, similar to Cæsar's description of a Celtic Entrenchment.

The principal finds in the rampart were, the iron knife, and the Roman iron nail, K and M, found 5·36 feet beneath the surface of the rampart above them. The finding of these two objects is well authenticated. My assistant, Mr. James, was watching the digging at the time, and he noticed the discoloration of the white chalk rubble, caused by the rust from the iron objects, before they were picked up. The knife and the nail were then picked up by the workmen and handed to him. Mr. C. Gray was also on the spot at the time, and witnessed the discovery. I myself saw the find within a few minutes of the discovery, and investigated the circumstance on the spot with great care. All who were present, were made to stand in the positions they

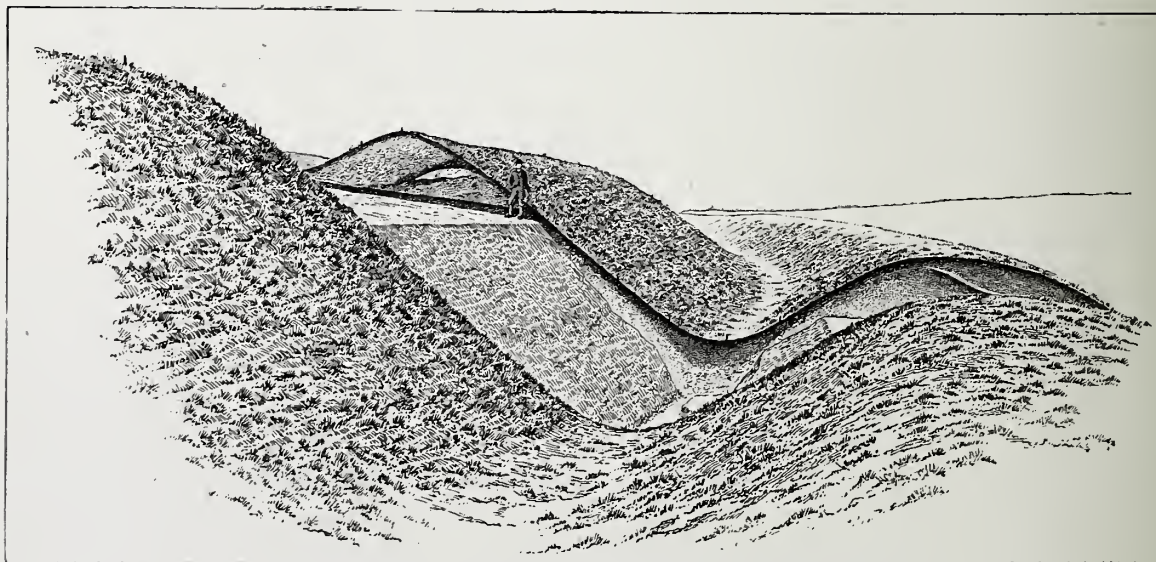
\* Mount Caburn, 1; Rauscombe, 1; Cissbury, 3; Highdown, 1; Seaford, 1; Cæsar's Camp, Folkestone, 4; Flamborough Dyke, 1; Winkelbury, 3; Bokerly, 5; and Wansdyke, 4.



occupied at the time of the discovery, and each one described the appearance of the soil and of the objects, at the moment they were first noticed, lying on the surface of the disintegrated chalk floor of the section. There can be no doubt whatever that these objects lay upon the surface of the ground, before the rampart was thrown over them.

Very little *silting* had accumulated on the escarp, but in the ditch, it had collected to a depth of about 3 feet in the centre. The irregularity of the bottom of the ditch, shown in the section, was partial, and confined to the spot at which the section was taken. The chalk was very rotten in the bottom of the ditch, and the line of the bottom, as drawn in the section, must not be regarded as representing more than approximately, the true bottom of the ditch. It was not a double ditch such as was found in Section I. of Bokerly. In the outer bank, the line of the undisturbed chalk was uncertain, owing to the disintegration of the beds of chalk. This sometimes occurs in ramparts in chalky soil, and gives a great deal of trouble. The old surface line appears to have followed the undulating line, passing by B. N. Nothing was found below this line, except one piece of Samian.

The position of these fragments of red Samian pottery S. S. proves that the outer bank, at any rate, was made in Roman or post-Roman times. No Samian was found here, in the main rampart. Of the fact of this pottery being Samian ware, no doubt can be entertained. One fragment is figured in Plate CCXXI., Fig. 9, and all the fragments found in this section, and Section II., have been frequently exhibited at meetings of Archæologists, at the Society of Antiquaries, and elsewhere. They have been examined by Dr. Evans, Mr. Franks, and other experienced persons, all of whom have pronounced them to be Samian. No unprejudiced person can for a moment doubt their identification, as being of the quality termed Samian in this country, whether or not the term is considered an appropriate one. The red colour and glaze, some pieces being of the darker, and probably earlier, quality, and others of the somewhat lighter and later description, and the red colour, and fine quality of the interior of the substance, does not admit of its being mistaken for any other description of pottery, found in connection with early remains in England. A general view of this section from a photograph, taken from the counterscarp looking west, is shown in the accompanying woodcut.

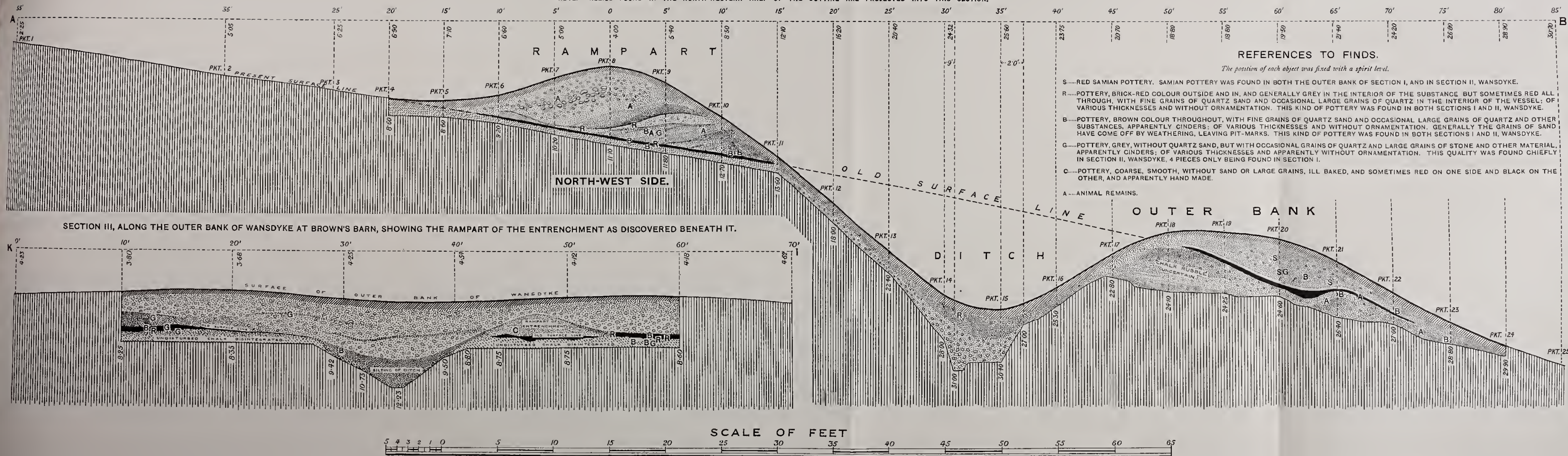


GENERAL VIEW OF SECTION I, WANSDYKE,  
TAKEN FROM THE COUNTERSCARP, LOOKING WEST.

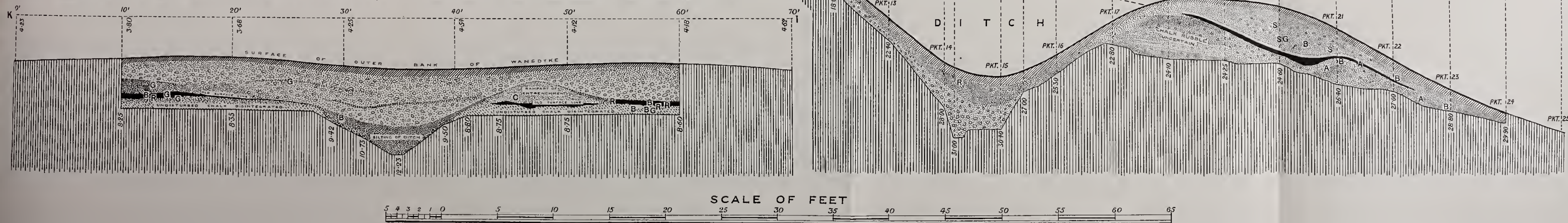


# SECTION I, ACROSS WANSDYKE, NEAR SHEPHERD'S SHORE, DEVIZES.

NOTE. RELICS FOUND IN THE NORTH-WESTERN HALF OF THE CUTTING ARE PROJECTED INTO THIS SECTION.



## SECTION III, ALONG THE OUTER BANK OF WANSDYKE AT BROWN'S BARN, SHOWING THE RAMPART OF THE ENTRENCHMENT AS DISCOVERED BENEATH IT.









## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXVII.

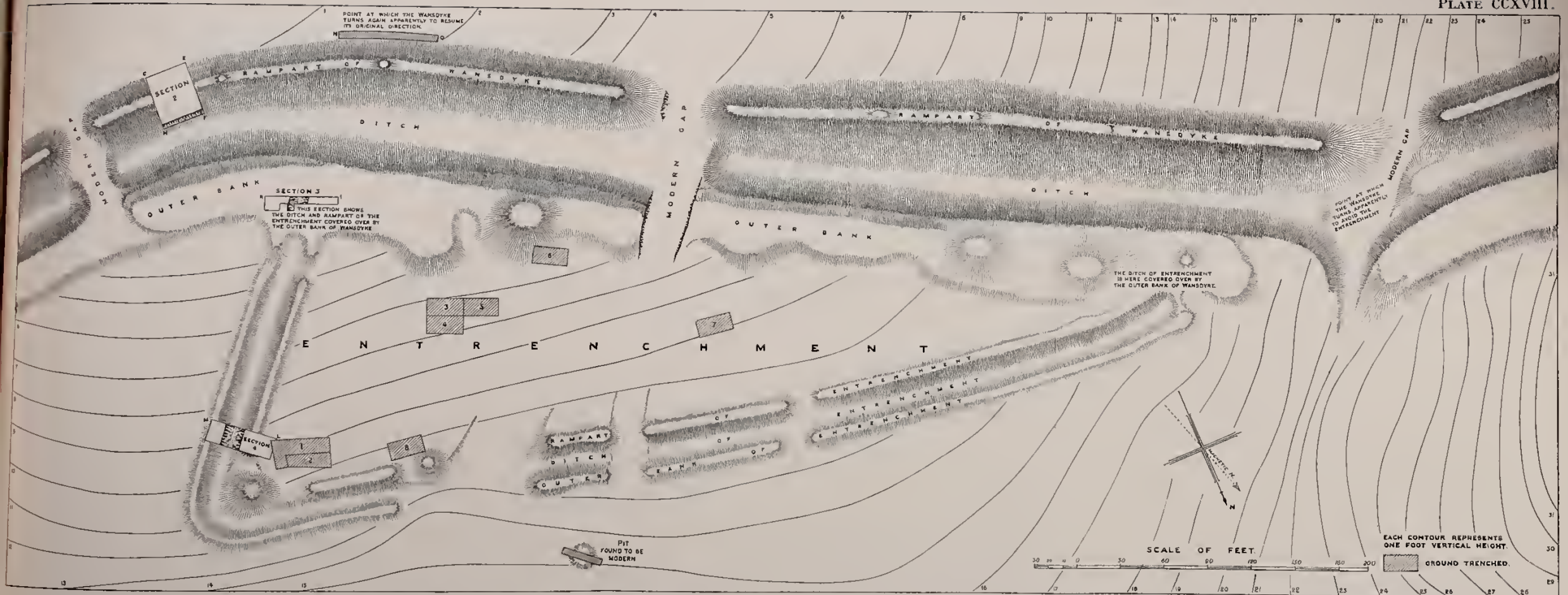
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### SECTION I. ACROSS WANSDYKE NEAR SHEPHERD'S SHORE, DEVIZES; AND SECTION III.

This section shows the north-western half of the same cutting represented in Plate CCXVI. All the relics in the north-western half have been projected into it. Most of the remarks in the description of that plate apply to this. The position of the fragments of red Samian pottery in the outer bank, S. S. S., as shown in the other half of the section, will be observed also in this. This section, for the reasons already given elsewhere, was regarded as inconclusive, except in so far as it proved the Roman or post-Roman origin of the outer bank.

In this plate is also given Section III., the position of which is shown in Plate CCXVIII. It was dug in order to ascertain whether the ditch and rampart of the Entrenchment at Brown's Barn, could be found beneath the outer bank of the Wansdyke. This is very clearly shown to be the case, in the section. The lines prove that the ditch of the Entrenchment had silted up to a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in the centre, before the outer bank of the Wansdyke was thrown over it. The original old surface line will be seen beneath the rampart of the Entrenchment. Only one fragment of coarse smooth pottery is shown in the rampart of the Entrenchment; most of the other fragments were found at the foot of the interior slope, where they had accumulated after the first rampart was formed, and the whole was subsequently covered over by the outer bank of the Wansdyke, the surface of which is shown passing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot above the crest of the old rampart of the Entrenchment. Several persons were present who saw the lines in the section, including amongst others, Mr. Heward Bell, Mr. B. H. Cunnington, of Devizes, and others.





PLAN OF THE ENTRENCHMENT AT BROWN'S BARN SHEWING ITS POSITION WITH REFERENCE TO THE WANSDYKE.







**DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXVIII.**

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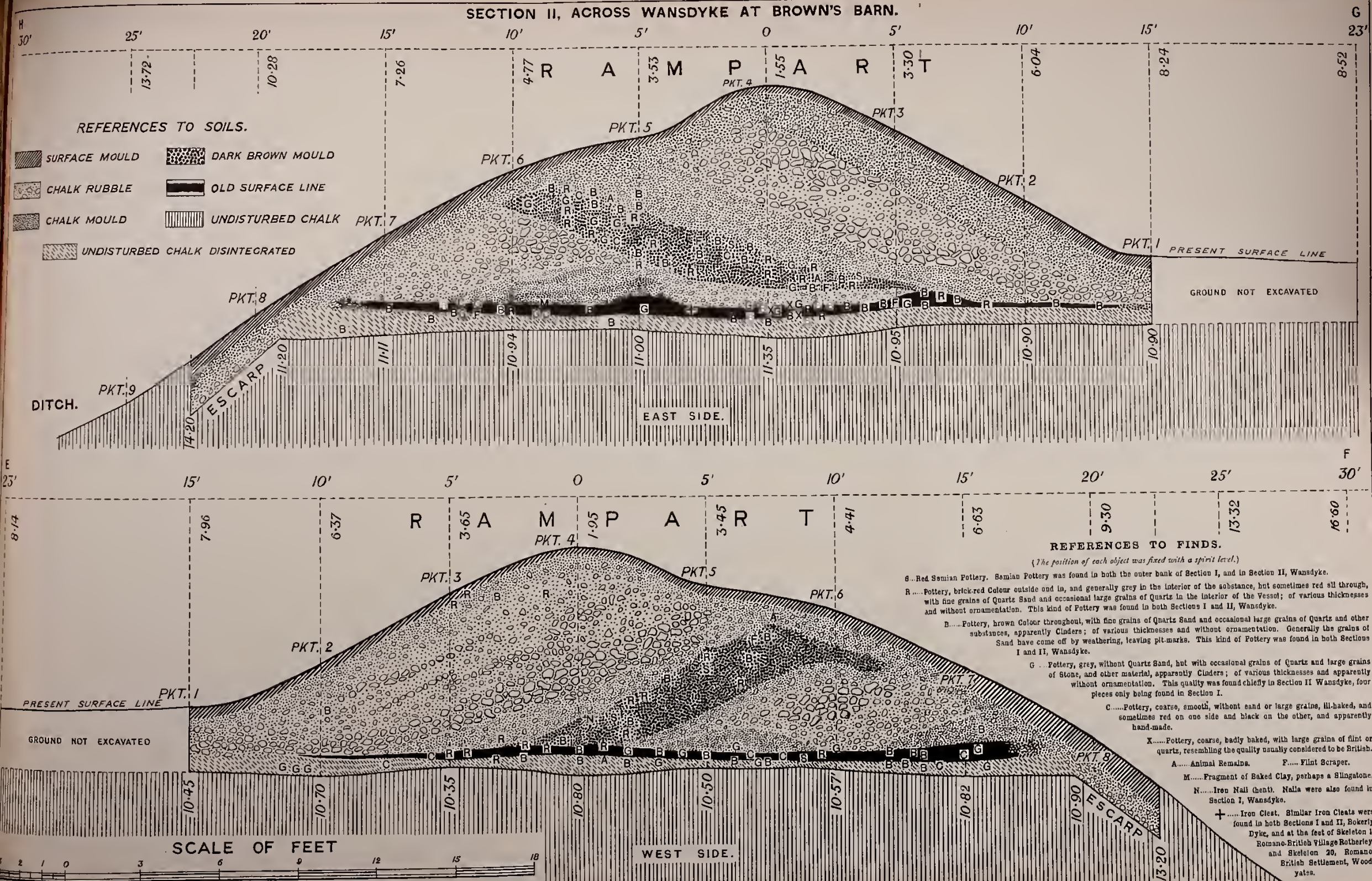
**PLAN OF ENTRENCHMENT AT BROWN'S BARN, SHOWING ITS POSITION WITH REFERENCE TO THE WANSDYKE.**

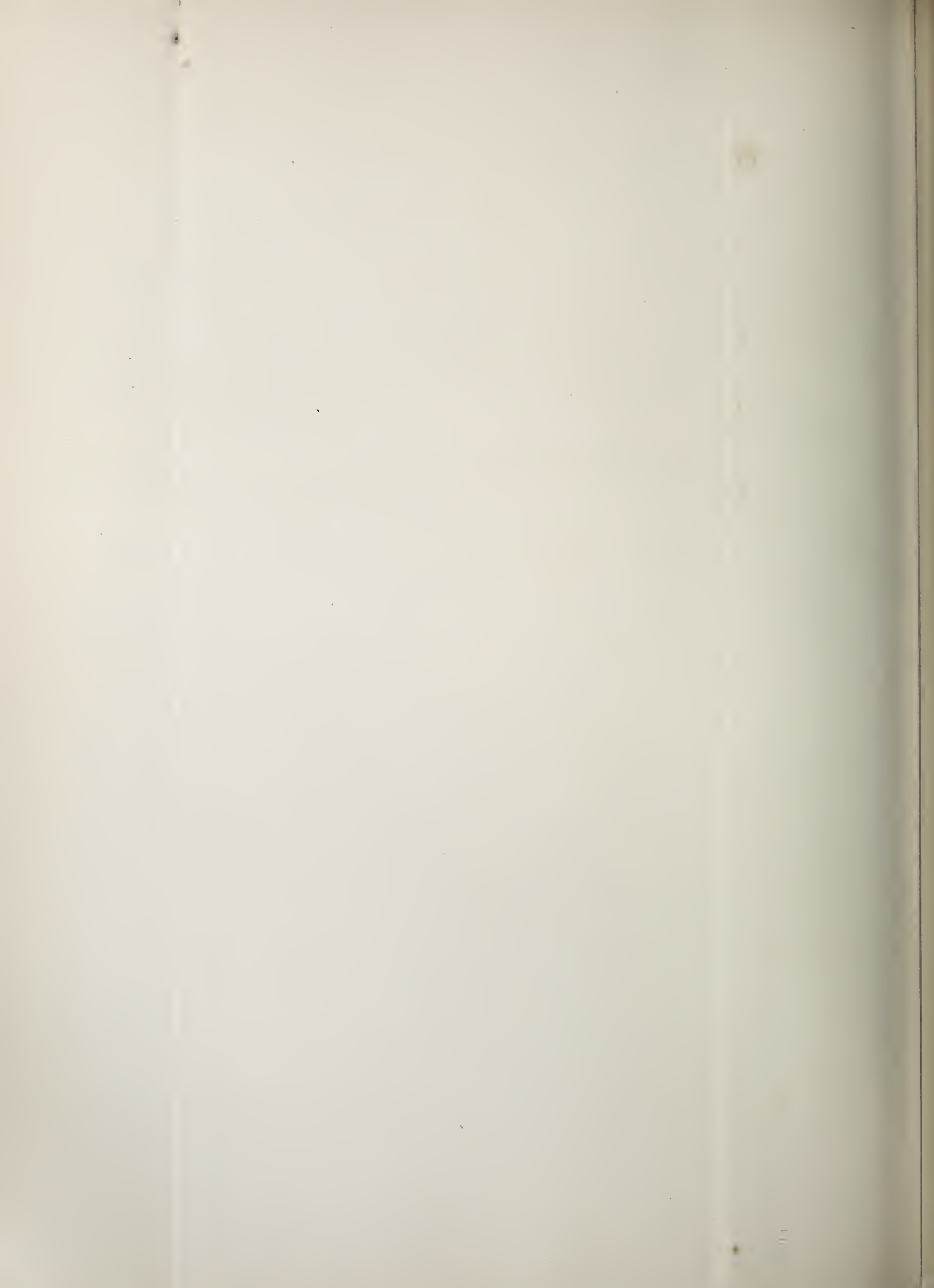
This is a plan of the earthwork termed by me the Entrenchment at Brown's Barn, so named, from the occupier of the farm, Mr. Brown, who holds it under the Crown. Sir Richard Hoare refers to it at p. 29, Vol. II., and says that "it existed at a period prior to the Wansdyke, which intersected it," but he gives no evidence of the fact, further than the "appearance of a ditch continued on the south side." If such a ditch existed in his time, it has entirely disappeared, and Mr. Brown, who has lived there all his life, and whose parents occupied the farm before him, had never heard of it. The trench N. O. was dug by me at the foot of the interior slope of the Wansdyke, at the spot where the eastern face of the Entrenchment should have cut the foot of the slope, if it had continued to the southward in a straight line, and no ditch was found, from which we may conclude that it must have turned abruptly to the westward, somewhere under the rampart, or in the ditch of the Wansdyke, because the section I. K. (Section III.) represented in Plate CCXVII., proves that it passed under the outer bank.

The turn made by the Wansdyke at the west end of the map, apparently to avoid the Entrenchment, is shown, and also the second turn to resume its original line, but it is not seen so markedly in the plan as in the view, Fig. 2, Plate CCXX., where the bend made here is fore-shortened. It is possible that the Entrenchment may have been a triangular or oblong work, and that the Wansdyke was diverted from its straight course, in order that the constructors might avail themselves of the southern ditch of the Entrenchment, as a ditch for the Wansdyke. But this is pure conjecture. Further excavations may show whether the rampart of the Entrenchment ever did extend beyond the Dyke on the south side, as assumed by Sir Richard Hoare. The fields on the south side have always been under cultivation, whilst the ground on the north side, is in grass, and this would account for the banks having been obliterated on the south side and not on the north; but I have examined the ground in rear very carefully several times, and can see no trace of it. There is



SECTION II, ACROSS WANSDYKE AT BROWN'S BARN.







one hypothesis which would answer to the present appearances, viz., that the Entrenchment was an outwork of the Wansdyke, and that its ditch originally ran into the ditch of the Wansdyke at both ends, but was covered over by the outer bank of the Wansdyke, which was added subsequently by widening the ditch. But there is no evidence of the outer bank having been added subsequently, and this hypothesis does not tally with the finding of pottery in the body of the rampart of the Wansdyke in Section II., which coincided with the pottery found on the surface of the Entrenchment. We must therefore assume that the Entrenchment is an earlier work, and that it was either cut through, or that its southern face was destroyed by the formation of the Wansdyke. All the gaps shown in the map are modern, and some of them have been made within the memory of persons still living.

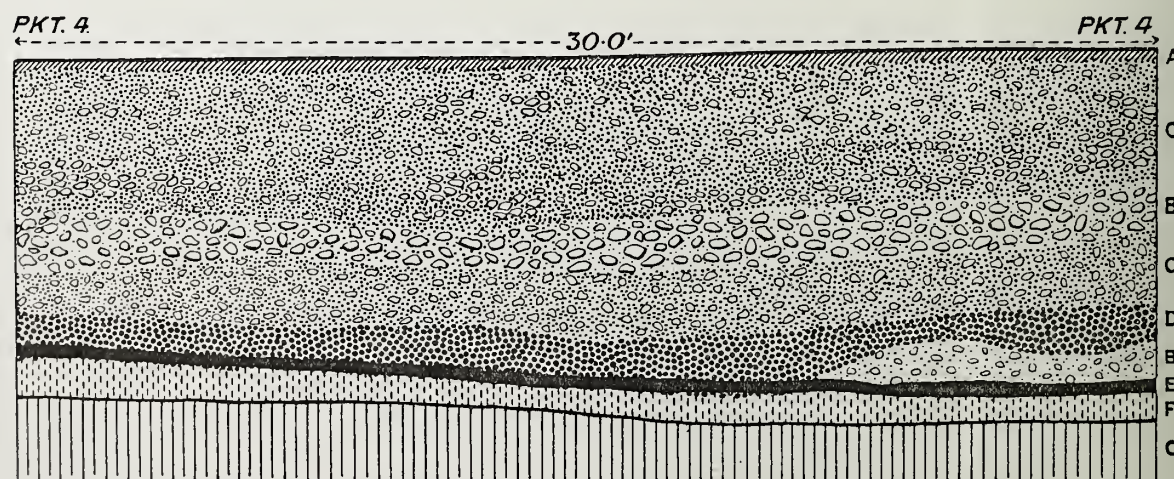
In Sir Richard Hoare's General Map of Wansdyke, Vol. II., p. 16, No. 3, this work is wrongly drawn as an oblong entrenchment, and in Rev. A. C. Smith's Map ("Antiquities of Wiltshire," Section VIII., and p. 114, f.) it is described as having double lines of bank and ditch, but the outer bank appears to me obviously a modern one, probably a sheep pen, and it is not shown in my map. The Entrenchment had an inner and outer bank, like all early works, the reason for which is not quite apparent; possibly there may have been a stockade on both banks. As now seen, the outer bank of all these works appears rather a source of weakness than an addition to the defences. The areas obliquely shaded in the interior of the Entrenchment and marked 1 to 8 on the map, were trenched to a depth of from 1 to 2 feet, until the solid chalk was reached. No pits and no coins were discovered, and the pottery found in these areas is described in its proper place. It seems not improbable, from the absence of pits and coins, and the very few nails found, that the Entrenchment was not long occupied before it was destroyed by the formation of the Dyke. Further examination of this spot did not appear promising at the time; nevertheless it is a position of such great importance in its bearing on the age of the great Dyke, that I cannot help thinking it will be completely trenched over at some future time, possibly by some archæologist who lives nearer to the spot than I do, and if other sections are to be cut in the Dyke, I can, at present, suggest no better place for the purpose than this.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXIX.

### SECTION II. ACROSS WANSDYKE AT BROWN'S BARN.

In this plate, both sides of Section II., 30 feet wide, are shown. All relics found in the eastern half are projected into the upper section H. G., whilst those found in the western half are projected into the lower section E. F.

The thick dark brown seam in the centre of the section, does not appear to indicate two ramparts, but rather an accidental deposit of mould or turf thrown up from the ditch, as already mentioned in the description of Section I. The principal finds of pottery and other relics here, as everywhere else, were in the dark mould, in which they were deposited when it lay on the surface, before the Dyke was made, and they were thrown up with the soil into the rampart. The chalk rubble came from the bottom of the ditch, which necessarily contained no relics, and consequently few, if any, were found in the chalk deposits in the rampart. The letters on the old surface line, show the position in which the relics lay upon the surface before the rampart was

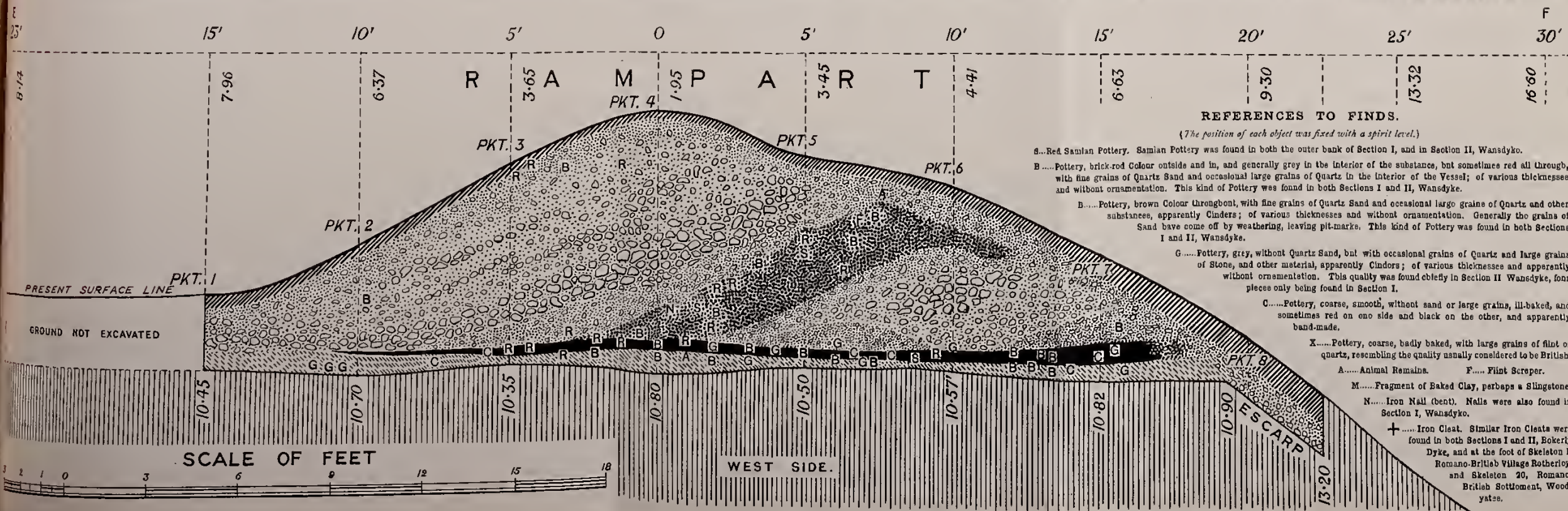
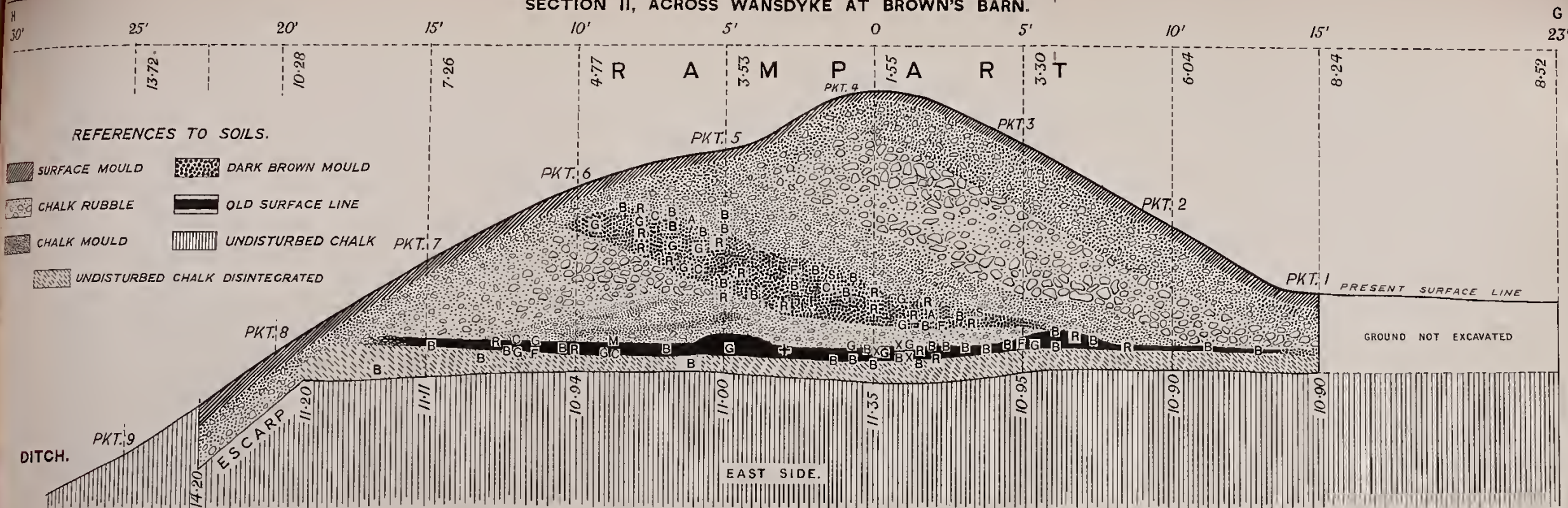


#### REFERENCES TO SOILS.

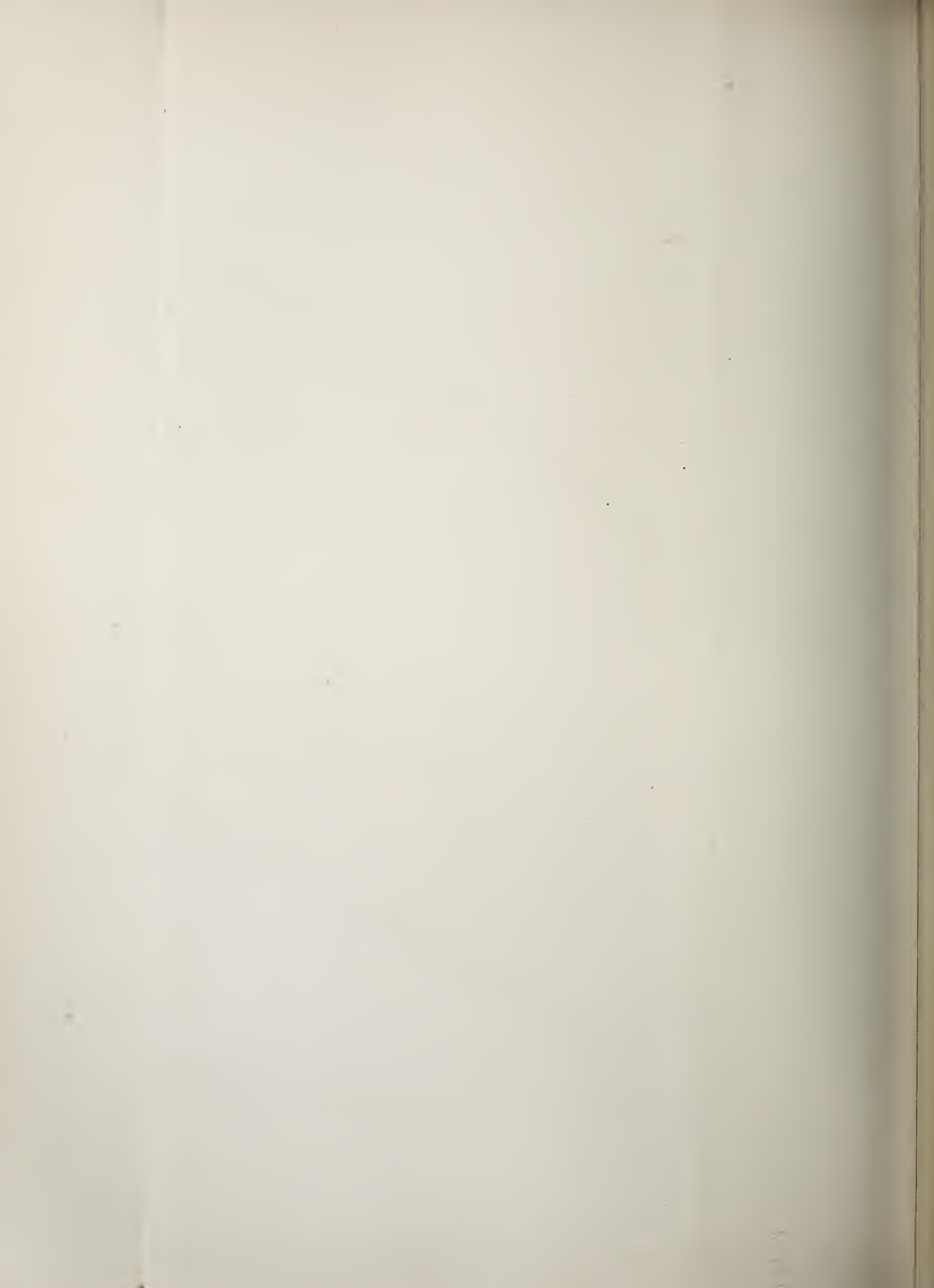
- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Surface Mould.                      | D. Seam of Dark Brown Mould.        |
| B. Large Chalk Rubble.                 | E. Old Surface Line.                |
| C. Brown Mould and Small Chalk Rubble. | F. Undisturbed Chalk Disintegrated. |
| G. Undisturbed Chalk.                  |                                     |



# SECTION II, ACROSS WANSDYKE AT BROWN'S BARN.







made, and which were covered over by it. The accompanying woodcut shows the longitudinal section across the cutting taken at picket 4, by which it will be seen that the seams were nearly continuous across the cutting, except the lowest seam of large chalk rubble, B, which sloped down to the old surface line at about 10 feet from the east side. The principal find in this section consists of + an iron cleat, figured in Plate CCXXII., Fig. 1, found on the old surface line 7·9 feet beneath the surface of the rampart above it. These cleats were also found in the sections of the rampart at Bokerly, and at the feet of two Romano-British skeletons, and are elaborately described elsewhere. The position of fragments of red Samian pottery S. S. will be noticed on the old surface line and in the body of the rampart. These supply evidence of the Roman or post-Roman origin of the Dyke, which was wanting in the main rampart of Section L, though found in the outer rampart there. It was not thought necessary to excavate the ditch in this section, as the period of the Dyke had been sufficiently determined by the cutting through the main rampart, and the evidence afforded by deposits in the *silting* of ditches is not of the same value as that furnished by the ramparts.

This section, like the others, was cut in steps of 2 or 2½ feet, and each step swept clean before another was commenced. The discovery of the cleat and of the fragments of Samian were very well authenticated. I was watching the digging at the time, and saw the cleat and two of the fragments of Samian picked up by the workmen. They were immediately handed to me, and I took their position with a spirit level, and had them marked at once in the diagram of the section. Mr. James and the other assistants were also present at the discovery. The Rev. J. Penrose and Dr. F. G. Penrose were also present at the discovery of one piece of Samian on the old surface line. I was myself present when every piece of Samian was found, and verified the discovery by examining the spot immediately. The excavations were so carefully watched, that one or other of the assistants saw every piece of pottery picked out of the section. Each piece was at once washed quite clean with a scrubbing brush, to enable its quality to be identified, and it was then put in a pill-box with the depth beneath the surface of the rampart written on it. One piece of Samian was picked out of the old surface line in my presence by a workman, who had come to the diggings on that day for the first time, and who was ignorant of the different kinds of pottery found in the section. He would therefore have been unable, even if he desired it, by any species of legerdemain, to have introduced a piece of Samian into the rampart. No grounds for the slightest suspicion exist in regard to the genuineness of every discovery. The very greatest vigilance and accuracy is necessary in recording the finds in these Sections. An experienced excavator must not merely conduct his investigations, so as to furnish the materials for fair criticism, which he will cordially welcome, but he must also be prepared to meet hypercriticism, and that not always in the interest of truth.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXX.

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### TWO VIEWS OF WANSDYKE AT BROWN'S BARN ; AND SECTION IV. ACROSS DITCH AND RAMPART OF ENTRENCHMENT ON LINE L. M. OF PLAN, PLATE CCXVIII.

In this plate, two views are given of the Wansdyke, at the place where it passes the Entrenchment at Brown's Barn. In the upper view, Fig. 1, taken from a tumulus on a hill in front of the Dyke, the positions of the three sections are well seen. In the centre view, Fig. 2, taken from the westward, at the spot where the hill in front commands a view over the Dyke, and the ground to the rear of it, the point at which the Dyke turns, apparently to avoid the Entrenchment at Brown's Barn, is well seen, although the Dyke, being fore-shortened in the sketch, the turn appears greater than it would be shown in the plan. This is the same view that is given in Sir Richard's Hoare's "*Ancient Wilts*," Vol. II., Plate V., where, however, the Entrenchment is omitted.

Fig. 3 is a section cut through the eastern face of the Entrenchment, near the apex of the angle, as shown in Plate CCXVIII., Section IV. No pottery was found in the rampart, but at the foot of the interior slope, it had accumulated in considerable quantities, as was also the case in Section III. The accumulation of *silting* in the centre of the ditch amounted to nearly 4 feet.



FIG. 1. VIEW OF THE WANSDYKE TAKEN FROM THE TOP OF BARROW BEARING N95°W., SHEWING THE LINE OF THE WANSDYKE AND THE ENTRENCHMENT AT BROWN'S BARN IN FRONT OF IT.



FIG. 2. VIEW OF THE WANSDYKE TAKEN FROM N77°W., SHEWING THE ENTRENCHMENT AT BROWN'S BARN, AND THE TURN MADE BY THE DYKE, APPARENTLY IN ORDER TO AVOID THE ENTRENCHMENT.

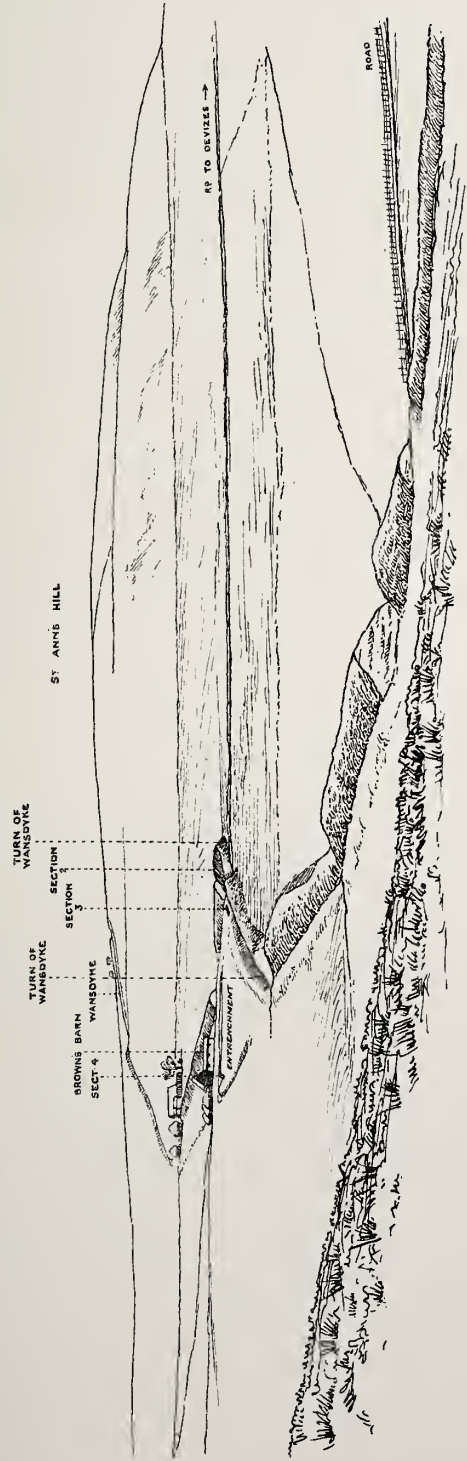
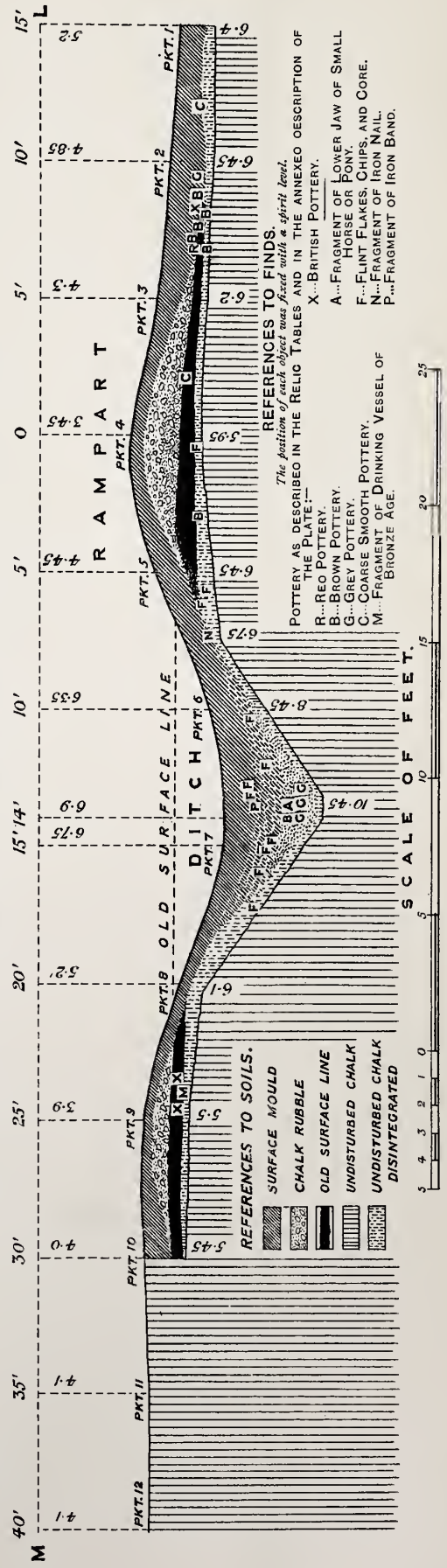


FIG. 3. SECTION 4 ACROSS DITCH AND RAMPART OF ENTRENCHMENT ON LINE LM OF PLAN, PLATE CCXVIII.









## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXXI.

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### IRON KNIFE, IRON NAIL, FRAGMENTS OF NAILS, SAMIAN AND OTHER POTTERY, FROM SECTION I., WANSDYKE.

Fig. 1.—Iron nail, 2·8 inches long, with square shaft, the sides being 0·18 inch at the head; the head flat and round, 0·7 inch in diameter. Found close to the knife (Fig. 6) on the old surface line, at a depth of 5·36 feet beneath the surface of the rampart, immediately above it in Section I., Plate CCXVI. The authenticity of this discovery is vouched for by my assistants, Mr. James and Mr. Gray, who were watching the workmen at the time and saw it picked up. Mr. James was standing immediately over the spot at the time; he observed the marks of rust on the surface of the chalk before the nail was picked up, and saw the workman (Castle) stoop down and pick up the nail. Mr. C. Gray, who was standing at the door of the sheep-shed about 12 feet distant, also saw the occurrence. The position was immediately afterwards marked on the Section in the usual manner. The knife was found at the distance of one foot from it immediately afterwards. The nail is of the kind that I have commonly found amongst Roman remains elsewhere, examples of which from Woodcuts are given in Figs. 18 and 19, Plate XXX., Vol. I., where it is stated that the vast majority of the nails found were of this form. Similar nails, with round shanks, are represented in “*La Ferronnerie*,” Vol. II., Plate LVI., F and G, stated to be of the first to the fourth centuries; also in “*Grivaud de la Vincelle*,” Plates LX. and LXI. The subject of ancient iron nails has never received the attention it deserves, but after searching many archæological publications, and referring to notices of nails given in the “*Archæologia*,” the “*Journal of the British Archæological Association*,” and elsewhere, I can find no evidence of their having been used *for timber work* in England previously to the arrival of the Romans, though they may have been occasionally employed for fastening small objects, such as ornamental metal-work, upon wood. It is true that Cæsar speaks of the

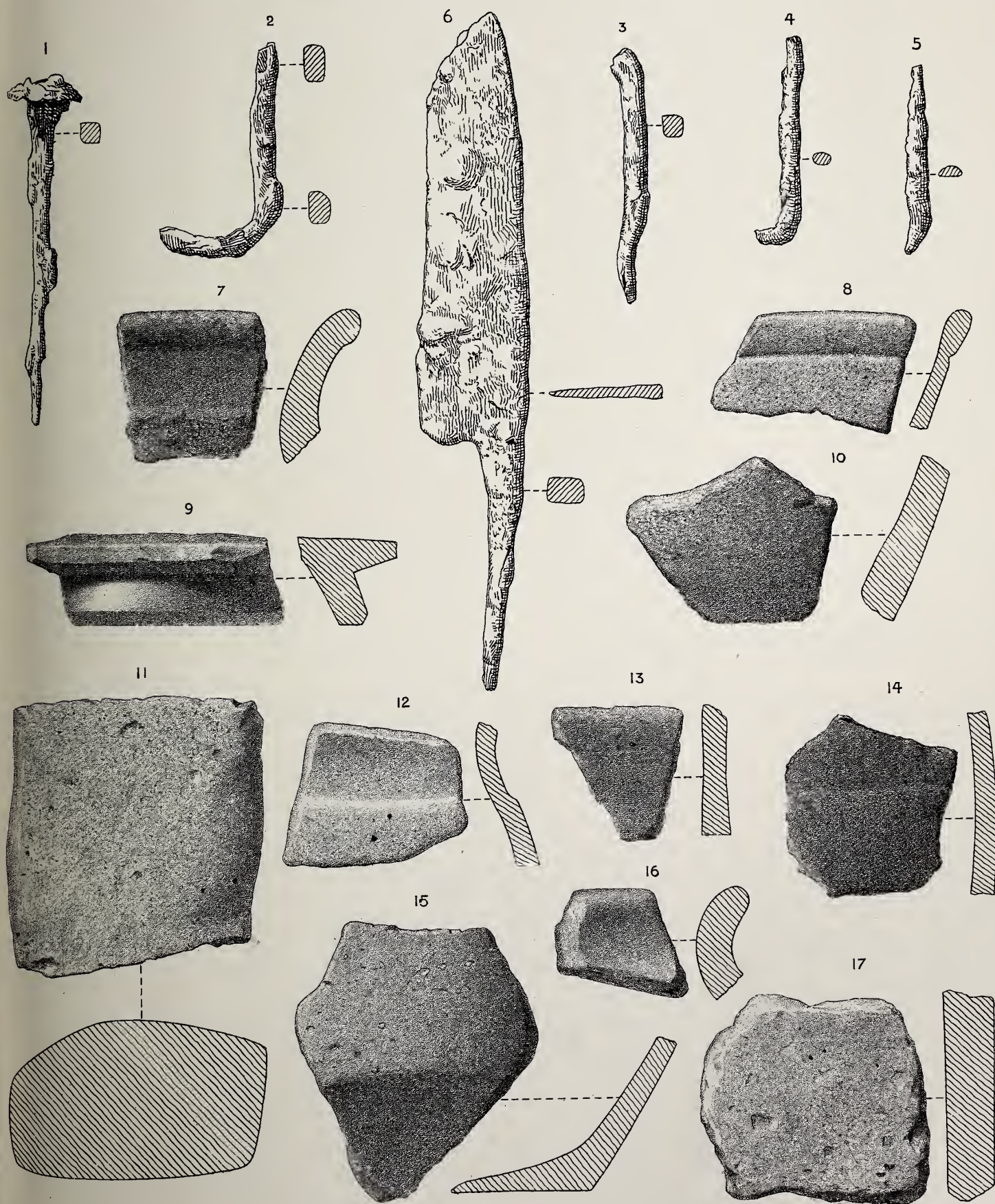
strong timber of the ships of the Veneti being fastened with iron nails of the thickness of a thumb, and these ships traded with Britain. Mr. Fleming, in his work on "Horse Shoeing," has collected evidence to prove that the Celts shod their horses with iron shoes fastened with small T-shaped nails, at the time, and previously, to their contact with the Romans (p. 98 *et seq.*). On the other hand, in my excavations in Mount Caburn Camp, ("Archæologia," Vol. XLVI., p. 423), in which quantities of relics of the late Celtic period were discovered, not a single iron nail occurred, which, had they been used for timber work in connection with their houses, must undoubtedly have been the case. I do not omit to notice large iron nails "6 to 7 inches long and as thick as a thumb" found by Mr. Cunnington in Belbury Camp ("Archæologia," Vol. XLVIII., p. 116), in which Camp late Celtic objects were discovered, but no evidence is adduced to show that these large nails were of the period of the Camp, or necessarily associated with the late Celtic relics, and there is no mention of smaller nails, such as might ordinarily be used for wood-work.

- Fig. 2.—Fragment of iron, of oblong section, the sides 0·22 inch by 0·16 inch; 2·36 inches long, and bent. Found in the soil thrown out from the top step of two feet, between pickets 8 and 9, Section I., Plate CCXVI. Its position is not shown in the section, as it could not be fixed with sufficient exactness. It may perhaps be a fragment of an iron nail.
- Fig. 3.—Fragment of iron nail, 2 inches long; of square section, the sides 0·18 inch. Found at a depth of 8 feet 1 inch beneath the crest in Section I. on the old surface line, between pickets 8 and 9. N. (Rampart) Section I., Plate CCXVI.
- Fig. 4.—Fragment of iron nail, 1·62 inch long; circular section, but much corroded; 0·14 inch greatest diameter. Found at a depth of 4 feet 6 inches beneath the surface of the rampart on the old surface line, between pickets 20 and 21 in the outer bank. N. (Outer Bank) Section I., Plate CCXVI.
- Fig. 5.—Fragment of iron nail, 1·4 inch long; much corroded, but about 0·16 inch in diameter. Found at a depth of 6 feet beneath the surface in the body of the rampart between pickets 8 and 9, in dark mould. N. (Rampart) Section I., Plate CCXVI.
- Fig. 6.—Iron knife, 5·26 inches in length, including tang; the tang 1·9 inch long. The blade, single-edged, greatest width 0·9 inch, pointed at top; the back 0·1 inch thick. The back of the blade and the tang are in the same curve and convex. The tang has a rectangular section. Found on the old surface line as above mentioned, 5·36 feet beneath the surface of the rampart, between pickets 6 and 7. K, Section I., Plate CCXVI. The remarks on the discovery of the nail (Fig. 1 of this plate), apply equally to the finding of this

knife, as they were discovered within a minute of each other, and under the eye of the same persons, except that the knife was picked up by a workman of the name of T. Hilyer. I was myself examining the rampart at another spot close by, and therefore not present at the moment of the discovery. But I saw it on my return to the Section immediately afterwards. Similar knives of the Roman age have been found at Hod Hill, Vol. VI., "*Collectanea Antiqua*"; another nearly similar in form, was found at Woodcuts, and is figured in Vol. I., Plate XXII., Fig. 6, but there is nothing in the form which would serve to fix the period with certainty. It might be said to resemble a Saxon, no less than a Roman knife, but it has not the grooves along the back, or the peculiar formation towards the point, which would serve to identify it as Saxon. (See my remarks on Fig. 12, Plate CLXXVI.)

- Fig. 7.—Fragment of rim of brown pottery, of the quality marked B in the relic table and in the Section, mixed with fine grains of quartz sand; thickness, 0·28 inch. Found in Section I., under picket 21, 2·1 feet deep on the old surface line.
- Fig. 8.—Fragment of rim of red pottery, red inside and out, and grey in the interior of the substance; of the quality marked R in the relic table and in the Section, mixed with fine grains of quartz sand; thickness, 0·16 inch. Found in the ditch at a depth of 1 foot from the surface, between pickets 14 and 15.
- Fig. 9.—Fragment of base of a vessel of red Samian pottery of superior quality, with a good glaze, if not of the very best quality. Found in the outer bank at a depth of 2·3 feet under picket 21. S. in the Section, nearly on the old surface line. This is the largest of the 5 fragments found in the outer bank, the others not being of sufficient size to be figured, though sufficiently characteristic to be identified distinctly.
- Fig. 10.—Fragment of the side of a vessel of brown pottery, of the quality marked B in the relic table and in the Section, mixed with fine grains of quartz sand; thickness, 0·26 inch. Found at a depth of 3·2 feet in the outer bank, between pickets 19 and 20, on the old surface line.
- Fig. 11.—Fragment of sandstone, rubbed on one side as if by burnishing. Found in soil thrown out from the *silting* of the ditch, Section I.
- Fig. 12.—Fragment of side of a vessel of red pottery; red outside and in, and grey in the interior of the substance; of the quality marked R in the relic table and in the Section, mixed with fine grains of quartz sand; thickness, 0·18 inch. Found at a depth of 2·8 feet under picket 20 in the outer bank, just above the old surface line.
- Fig. 13.—Fragment of rim of brown pottery, of the quality marked B in the relic table and in the Section, mixed with fine grains of quartz sand; thickness,





ALL FULL SIZE,

Hansard Publishing Union, Photo Litho, London, W.C.

IRON KNIFE, IRON NAIL, FRAGMENTS OF NAILS, SAMIAN AND OTHER POTTERY, FROM SECTION 1, WANSDYKE.





0·2 inch. Thrown out with the soil from the outer bank between pickets 20 and 21.

Fig. 14.—Fragment of side of a vessel of brown pottery, of the quality marked B in the relic table and in the Section ; thickness, 0·2 inch. Found at a depth of 2 feet, between pickets 20 and 21 in the outer bank. Two incised straight lines are seen on the outside of this specimen, which are characteristic of Roman ornamentation.

Fig. 15.—Fragment of bottom of a vessel of brown pottery, of the quality marked B in the relic table and in the Section, mixed with fine grains of quartz sand, and a few larger grains of quartz ; thickness of side, 0·2 inch. Found at a depth of 7·7 feet between pickets 8 and 9 in the rampart on the old surface line.

Fig. 16.—Fragment of rim of brown pottery of a smoother quality than that included under the head of B, without any grains of quartz sand ; thickness, 0·3 inch. Found at a depth of 4·4 feet between pickets 8 and 9 in the rampart.

Fig. 17.—Fragment of grey pottery, of the quality marked G in the relic table and in the Section, mixed with occasional grains of quartz and other materials, apparently cinders ; thickness, 0·4 inch. Found at a depth of 2·6 feet, between pickets 20 and 21 in the outer bank.

Only those specimens of pottery were selected for illustration, which had formed parts of rims, or which appeared to be typical specimens of each quality. In every case the fragments were examined with a microscope.



## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXXII.

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### IRON CLEAT, NAIL, FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, AND CLAY PELLET FOUND IN SECTION II., WANSDYKE, AT BROWN'S BARN.

Fig. 1.—Iron cleat, two views; greatest length, 0·84 inch; greatest breadth of the belly, 0·34 inch; thickness, 0·12 inch; the narrow ends coiled over on one side and broken off on the other. Found at a depth of 7·9 feet beneath the surface, on the Old Surface Line, between pickets 4 and 5, +, Section II., Wansdyke, Plate CCXIX. The position of this object is more than usually well authenticated by the number of persons who saw it found. I was watching the workman at the time, and saw him pick it up, out of the black seam, marking the Old Surface Line, and hand it to Mr. James, who immediately handed it to me. We both recognized it at once as one of the iron cleats with which we were familiar amongst the relics from Woodcuts, Rotherley, and Woodyates. Similar cleats were found by me in the ditch of Section I., Plate CLXIII., and on the Old Surface Line in Section II., Bokerly Dyke, Plate CLXIV., and commonly in the excavations in all the Romano-British Settlements that I have examined. Their use as portion of the iron furniture of sandals, or shoe leather is proved by the discovery of them on two occasions with a quantity of hob-nails at the feet of skeletons; one at Rotherley on the feet of the extended Skeleton No. 1, buried in a rectangular grave 7 feet 6 inches long, by 1 foot 4½ inches wide, and 2 feet 9 inches deep, (see p. 190, Vol. II., Plate CXXV.); the other, also with a collection of hob-nails, at the feet of Skeleton No. 20, in a grave 6 feet long, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and 4 feet 5 inches deep, close to the west edge of the Rear Dyke, Bokerly. See Plates CLXXXI. and CXCIV. Similar cleats have also been found lately at Silchester, in the recent excavations conducted by the Society of Antiquaries there. The importance of this discovery arises from the fact, that it proves the Wansdyke to have been thrown up after these objects—so frequently found amongst Roman antiquities in this district—had come into use, and

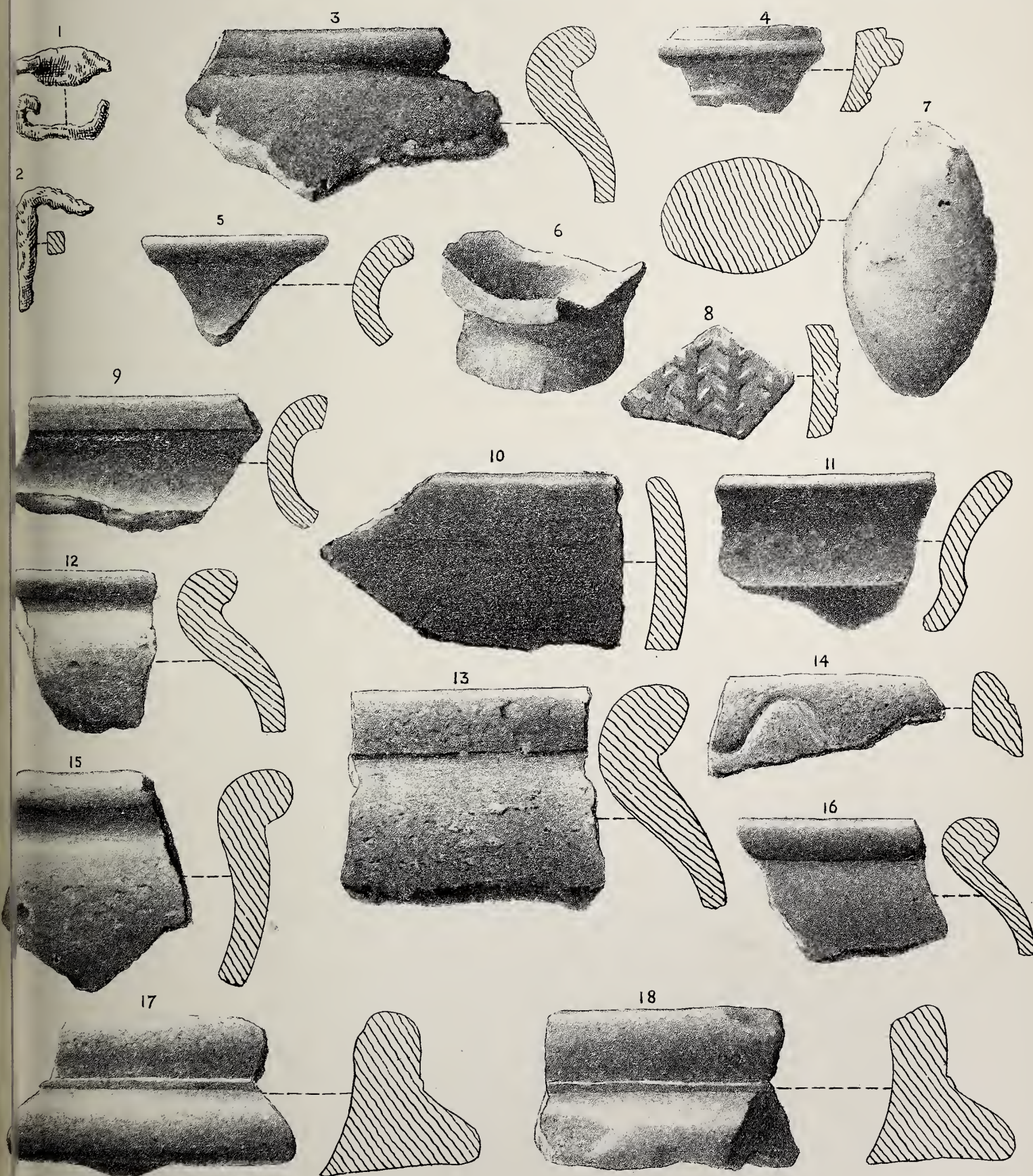
unless it should be proved hereafter that similar cleats were used in pre-Roman times, it shows the Dyke to be Roman or post-Roman. The great thickness of the rampart above it, precludes all possibility of its having been introduced subsequently to the construction of the Dyke. It must have laid on the ground at the time the Dyke was thrown over it.

- Fig. 2.—Fragment of iron nail; length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch; square section; bent at a right angle. Found at a depth of 6·6 feet beneath the surface of the rampart, immediately beneath the crest, in brown mould. N in Section II., Plate CCXIX. Rev. J. Penrose, member of the Wilts Archæological Society, and Dr. F. G. Penrose, were present, together with Mr. James and myself, when the object was discovered. This confirms the discovery of iron nails in the rampart in Section I.
- Fig. 3.—Fragment of rim of brown pottery, of the quality marked B in the relic table and in the Section. Thickness of side of vessel, 0·3 inch. Found at a depth of 4·3 feet beneath the surface, between pickets 6 and 7 in the rampart.
- Fig. 4.—Fragment of the mouth of a vessel of red pottery, of the quality marked R in the relic table and Section. Found at a depth of 2·7 feet beneath the surface of the rampart between pickets 5 and 6; thickness of side, 0·12 inch. This fragment is thickly mixed with grains of quartz sand, and is red throughout its substance. It appears to have been painted white, fragments of which are seen in the hollows beneath, and above the projecting rim.
- Fig. 5.—Fragment of rim, of the quality marked R, mixed with grains of quartz sand, and red throughout its substance. Found just beneath the surface of the rampart between pickets 3 and 4.
- Fig. 6.—Fragment of the bottom of a vessel, of the quality marked R, with grains of quartz sand; the stand is circular and 1·36 inch in diameter. It has the character of Roman New Forest Ware in point of form, but of different quality from that found elsewhere. Found in the soil thrown out from the rampart.
- Fig. 7.—Ovoid pellet of baked clay; length, 2·16 inches; diameters, 1·24 and 0·9 inch; weight, 370 grains. Found on the old surface line at a depth of 5·7 feet beneath the surface between pickets 5 and 6. Similar pellets of burnt clay are in the Salisbury Museum, having been found in pits at Highfield. Others about the same size as this specimen, from a Romano-British dwelling at Beckhampton Down, 1884, are in the Devizes Museum, and are supposed to be sling stones. Such a pellet would fit the leather of a sling, and is as nearly as possible the size of the new Caledonian stone sling-stones, which are of the same form. A nearly similar sling-stone, but

somewhat smaller, of baked clay, was found by me at the bottom of one of the pits in Mount Caburn Camp, near Lewes; it was  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, and 1 inch in diameter; weight, 263 grains. (See my remarks on the subject in "*Archæologia*," Vol. XLVI., p. 467, where others of the same kind are described.)

- Fig. 8.—Fragment of red pottery, red outside and in, and buff-coloured in the centre of the substance; 0·22 inch thick. It is of fine smooth texture, with a few small grains of quartz in its composition; ornamented on the outside of the vessel, with four branching bands raised upon the surface. It is the only specimen of ornamental pottery found in Wansdyke, and I have not been able to identify this ornament with pottery found elsewhere. Found at a depth of 6·9 feet beneath the crest of the rampart, between pickets 4 and 5 above the old surface line.
- Fig. 9.—Fragment of rim of grey pottery, of the quality marked G in the relic table and Section, and similar in composition to Fig. 17, Plate CCXXI.; thickness, 0·22 inch. Found at a depth of 4·5 feet immediately beneath picket 5.
- Fig. 10.—Fragment of rim of a vessel of large diameter, of the quality marked B in the relic table and Section, but smooth outside and in, and not unlike the common quality of Romano-British pottery found elsewhere in the Villages excavated. Found at a depth of 3·2 feet beneath picket 5.
- Fig. 11.—Fragment of rim of brown pottery; part of a vessel of large diameter; of the quality marked B with a great deal of quartz sand in its composition, and rough and sandy on the surface; thickness of side, 0·28 inch. The section shows it to be of the class of vessel represented in Vol. I., Plate XXXV., Fig. 5, and Vol. II., Plate CIX., Fig. 1, but of larger size; the pottery is hard, though coarse. Found at a depth of 5·7 feet beneath the surface, between pickets 4 and 5.
- Fig. 12.—Fragment of rim of a globular vessel of the same quality as the last, of hard coarse brown pottery, but with very little quartz sand in its composition. Found at a depth of 3 feet beneath the surface under picket 7.
- Fig. 13.—Fragment of rim of pottery, part of a large globular vessel or pan. Although included in the class B, being of brown colour, and having grains of quartz, it includes also larger fragments of chert or other materials, and is of much coarser texture and thicker, the smallest part of the side being 0·3 inch thick. Found on the old surface line, at a depth of 3·3 feet beneath the surface, between pickets 1 and 2.
- Fig. 14.—Fragment of rim of white pottery, rough, but with few grains of quartz or sand, ornamented on the outside of the rim with an incised wave pattern.





ALL FULL SIZE.





It so much resembled a piece of bone as to have been taken at first for that substance. Found in the soil thrown out from the body of the rampart; part unknown.

- Fig. 15.—Fragment of rim of light brown pottery, of the quality marked B, but with very few grains of quartz sand in its composition, and containing a few grains, apparently of cinders; thickness of side, 0·24 inch. Found at a depth of 1·7 feet, between pickets 5 and 6.
- Fig. 16.—Fragment of rim of a globular vessel of smooth pottery, having very few grains of sand in its composition; finer and of closer texture than the preceding specimens; thickness of side, 0·22 inch. Found on the old surface line, at a depth of 6 feet beneath the surface of the rampart, between pickets 5 and 6.
- Fig. 17.—Fragment of rim of red pottery, of the class marked R in the relic table and Section; red on the outside and inside of the vessel, and grey in the interior of the substance. It has an overhanging band on the outside, and appears to belong to the class of vessels represented in this volume, Plate CLXXXVI., Fig. 3, which are supposed to have served as hot-plates in the manner represented in the woodcut, p. 144. This fragment shows traces of having been painted white, in the same manner as Fig. 4 of this plate. If so, it is in all probability of Roman or Romano-British manufacture. Found at a depth of 7·3 feet beneath the surface of the rampart, between pickets 3 and 4.
- Fig. 18.—Fragment of rim of a vessel, of similar form and composition to the last. It so exactly resembles the last specimen, as to make it probable they were parts of the same vessel, but this piece was found at a depth of 5·5 feet beneath the surface of the rampart, between pickets 4 and 5. Both of these last fragments have large grains of quartz on the surface of the interior, in the same manner as the Roman mortaria, and both show traces of white paint.

All the above fragments have been included under the several classes that have letters attached to them, but they in reality pass so gradually into one another in point of quality that no hard line of demarcation can be drawn. Although they differ materially in quality from the vessels found in the Romano-British Settlements at Woodcuts, Rotherley, and Woodyates, the shapes of some of the fragments, especially those represented in Figs. 4, 6, 11, 17, and 18, give me strongly the impression, that they belonged to vessels of the same form, and the traces of paint on Figs. 4, 17, and 18, serve to confirm this opinion.



### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXXIII.

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#### FRAGMENTS OF IRON NAILS AND POTTERY, &c., FOUND IN SECTION IV., AND IN SURFACE TRENCHING IN THE INTERIOR OF THE ENTRENCHMENT AT BROWN'S BARN, WANSDYKE.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of iron nail with flat head, similar to those frequently found with Roman remains, and resembling that found beneath the rampart of Wansdyke, in Section I., Fig. 1, Plate CCXXI. It was found at a depth of 0·9 foot beneath the surface in Section IV. of the Entrenchment, between pickets 5 and 6 (see N, Section IV., Plate CCXX.). The few nails found in the Entrenchment, together with the absence of pits, may be regarded as evidence, that it was not occupied by permanent buildings.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of rim of pot of quality X; brown and mixed with large white grains, apparently of flint. Found in Section IV., at a depth of 1·2 foot, at the foot of the interior slope of the rampart of the Entrenchment, between pickets 2 and 3, beneath the surface mould, which had accumulated there. Nine pieces of this quality were found in the Entrenchment, including Section IV. Three pieces were found in Section II. of Wansdyke on the old surface line, see X, Plate CCXIX., and none in Sections I and III. Although it appears desirable to retain the name of British for this quality of pottery, as being the quality commonly found with British remains, my excavations in Dorset and Wilts, as well as those recently conducted at Silchester, appear to me to leave it an open question, whether or not it was ever fabricated in Roman times. It is certainly very scarce amongst Romano-British remains.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of brick-red coloured pottery; 0·24 inch thick; smooth, with occasional grains of quartz sand; ornamented on one side with bands of incised lines, and resembling in quality that of the drinking vessel found on Blackbush Down, Plate CCXIV., and those of Plates LXXVII. and XCII. Vol. II. Found between pickets 8 and 9 on the old surface line, beneath the outer bank. M in Section IV., Plate CCXX.

- Fig. 4.—Fragment of rim of brown pottery, mixed with grains of quartz sand, of the quality marked B in the relic table and section; thickness of side, 0·2 inch. Found at a depth of 1 foot 5 inches, at the foot of the interior slope, beneath the mould that had accumulated there.
- Fig. 5.—Fragment of rim of brownish-grey pottery of class G; thickness, 0·4 inch. Found, at a depth of 2·85 feet, in the ditch of Section IV., between pickets 6 and 7.
- Fig. 6.—Fragment of rim of brownish-red pottery, of quality B; the side 0·2 inch thick. It is of comparatively fine texture, and evidently lathe turned. Found in surface trenching, No. 1.
- Fig. 7.—Fragment of fine grey pottery of nondescript quality, 0·1 inch thick. It appears most nearly to resemble quality B, having fine grains of quartz sand in it, but of finer texture than the average of this quality. Found in surface trenching, No. 1.
- Fig. 8.—Fragment of rim of brown pottery of quality B. Found in surface trenching, No. 1. It appears to resemble somewhat in form, that of the fragments, Figs. 1 and 2, Plate CLXXVII., of this volume, and to have been used to support the pot on a stand in the manner represented in the woodcut, p. 144. It is of the kind frequently found amongst Roman remains.
- Fig. 9.—Disc of grey-brown pottery of nondescript quality; 0·84 inch in diameter; 0·26 inch thick. It appears probably to have been cut round for use as a counter of some kind. Found in surface trenching, No. 1. In form and size it resembles the one figured in Fig. 6, Plate CLXXXV., from the Romano-British Settlement at Woodyates.
- Fig. 10.—A whetstone or burnisher, of close-grained micaceous sandstone. It is ground on all sides, and on one face has a longitudinal groove formed by sharpening an awl or some sharp pointed implement. Found in surface trenching, No. 3.
- Fig. 11.—Fragment of rim of red Samian pottery, of medium quality with a fairly good glaze; 0·2 inch thick. It has a simple bead rim. Found in surface trenching, No. 3.
- Fig. 12.—Fragment of grey pottery of class G; 0·22 inch thick, without quartz sand, but with occasional grains of quartz, and large pieces of stone and other materials, apparently cinders. The texture of this quality is fairly well represented in this specimen. Found in surface trenching, No. 3.
- Fig. 13.—Fragment of white pottery of nondescript quality, 0·18 inch thick. In form, it appears to be of the same class, and to have been used in the same

manner as the fragment, Fig. 8, already described, and to be of the kind frequently found amongst Roman remains. It is the only piece of white pottery found here. Found in surface trenching, No. 3.

Fig. 14.—Fragment of iron, possibly part of the fastening of a door, with square nail holes. It is much corroded, but its position does not enable it to be identified with certainty, as belonging to the period of the Entrenchment. Found in surface trenching, No. 3.

Fig. 15.—Fragment of pottery of the quality marked B, but approaching that of quality G. Found in surface trenching, No. 4.

Fig. 16.—Bottom of a vessel of red pottery, 2 inches in diameter, of the quality R. Found in surface trenching, No. 4.

Fig. 17.—Fragment of rim of the quality marked G, but dark brown on the outside; 0·4 inch thick, and apparently hand-made. Found in surface trenching, No. 5.

Fig. 18.—Fragment of pottery of quality marked G, but of brick-red colour. It appears to have been a piece of a large globular bowl, and is of very coarse composition, mixed with large pieces of various substances. It has grooves on the outside of the vessel, which appear to have been intended for ornament. Found in surface trenching, No. 5.

Fig. 19.—Fragment of rim of quality B. Found in surface trenching, No. 5.

Fig. 20.—Small fragment of red Samian pottery of medium quality, with a good glaze, ornamented apparently with a leaf pattern. Found in surface trenching, No. 7.

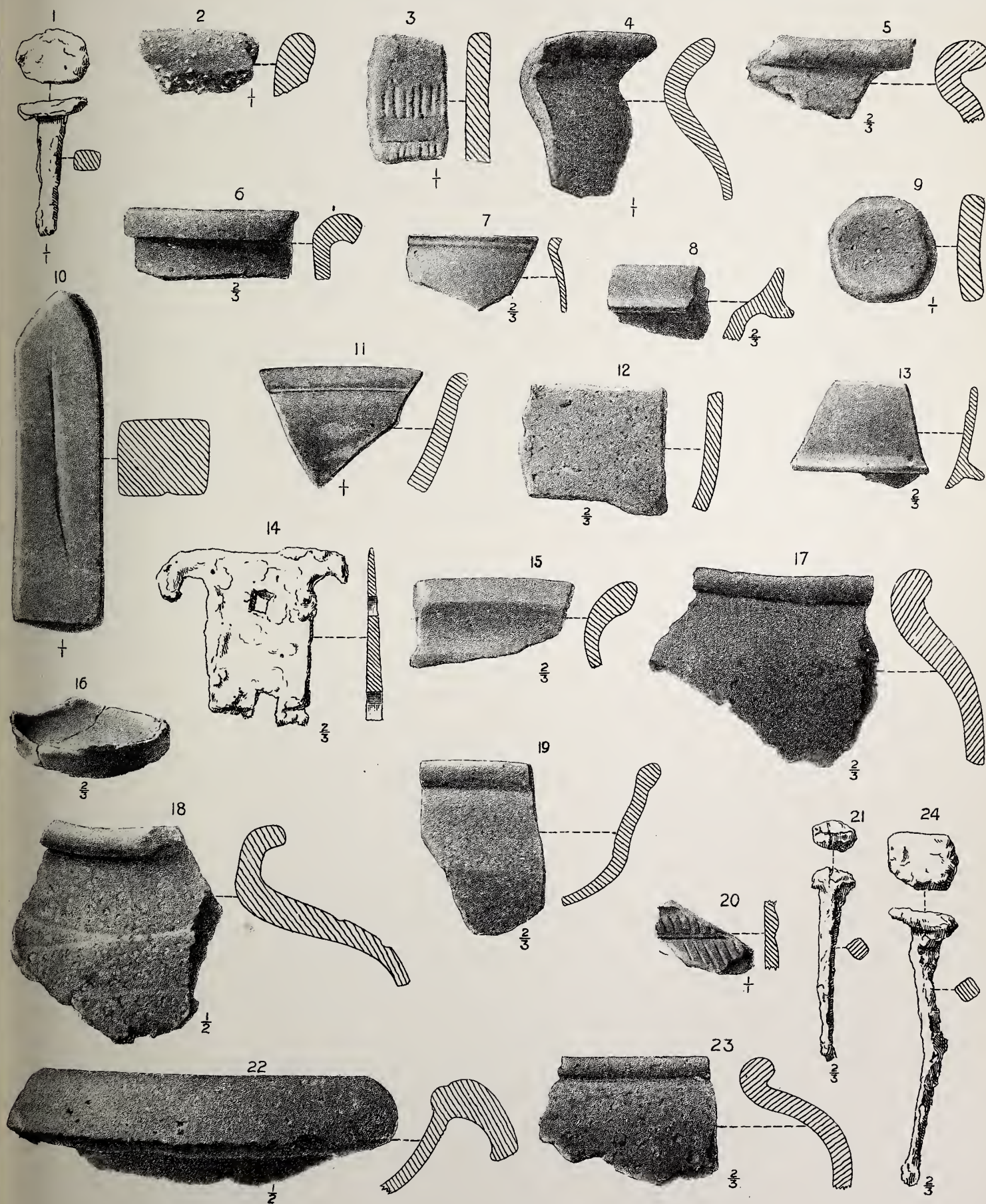
Fig. 21.—Part of an iron nail, with square shaft. Found in surface trenching, No. 8.

Fig. 22.—Fragment of rim of quality B, full of grains of quartz sand. The overhanging rim appears to have been used in the same manner as the fragments, Figs. 8 and 13, and it is certainly Roman in character. The sides 0·3 inch thick. Found in surface trenching, No. 8.

Fig. 23.—Fragment of rim of quality G, mixed with large grains of various materials. It appears to have formed part of a small globular vessel. Found in surface trenching, No. 8.

Fig. 24.—Iron nail with flat head, of the kind commonly found amongst Roman remains, and resembling in form and size that found beneath the rampart of Wansdyke in Section I., Fig. 1, Plate CCXXI. Found in the trench dug at the foot of the interior slope of the Wansdyke. N. O. on Plan, Plate CCXVIII.





FRAGMENTS OF IRON NAILS AND POTTERY &c. FOUND IN SECTION 4,  
AND IN SURFACE TRENCHING IN THE ENTRENCHMENT AT BROWN'S BARN, WANSDYKE.



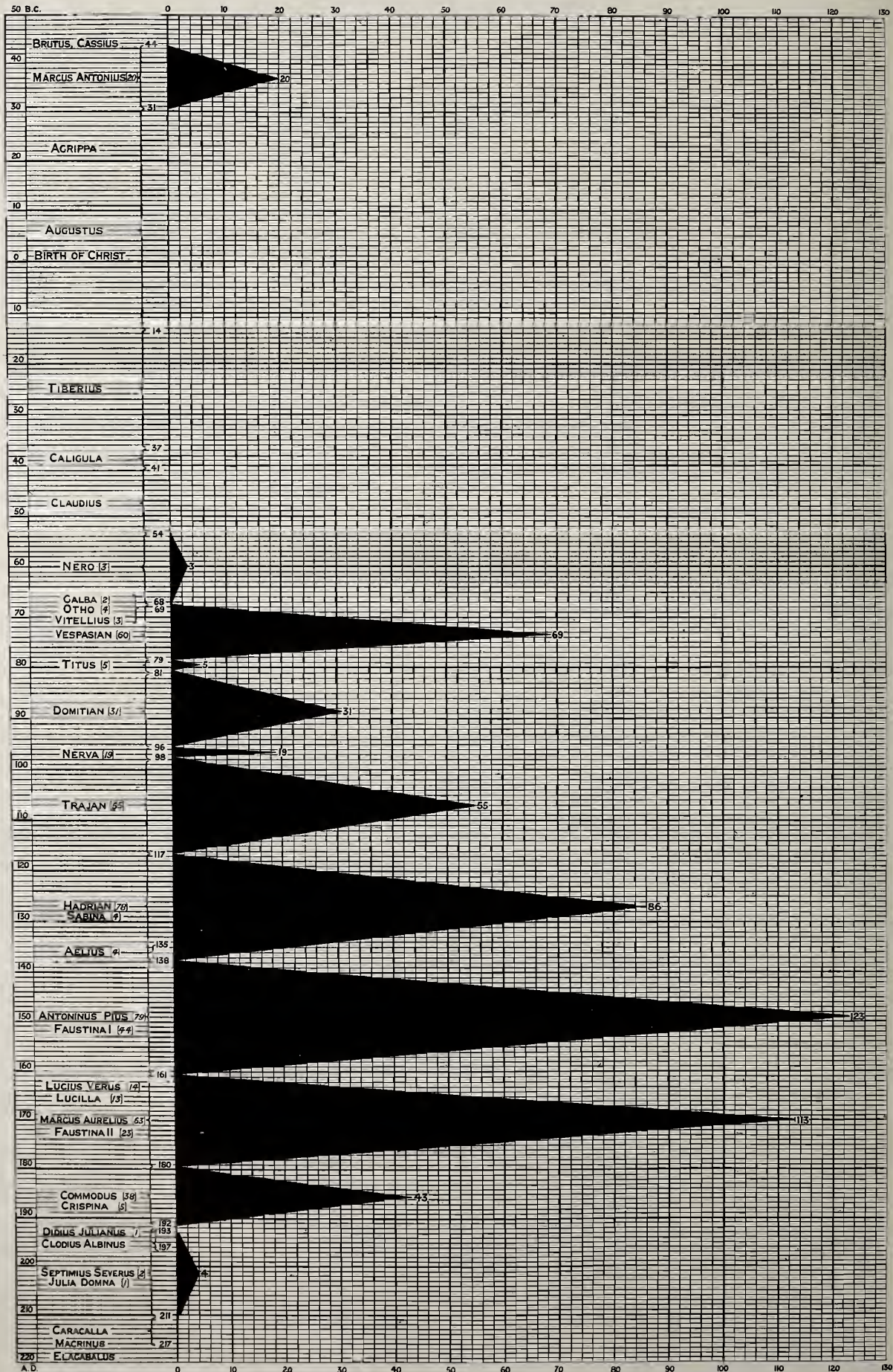
**OTHER  
INVESTIGATIONS.**







TABLE SHOWING  
THE TIME OF REIGN OF THE ROMAN EMPERORS AND THE NUMBER OF  
THEIR COINS, FOUND AT DENLAND NEAR HANDLEY, DORSET, 1877.



NOTE. 571 COINS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE, WHICH IS THE TOTAL NUMBER FOUND, EXCLUSIVE OF 68, WHICH COULD NOT BE DETERMINED.



**DESCRIPTION OF PLATE CCXXIV.**

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**SOME REMARKS ON A HOARD OF ROMAN SILVER DENARII,  
FROM DENLAND, NEAR HANDLEY, DORSET.**

In August, 1877, three years before I came to live at Rushmore, a man named Frampton, whilst digging in his garden in the village of Denland (wrongly marked in the New Ordnance 6 and 25-inch Maps, as Dean Lane), 2,000 yards by road to the north of the cross roads at Handley, turned up with his prong some small pieces of broken pottery and several silver coins loose in the soil. He noticed that the coins were only found over a limited area, not more than two yards in diameter. This induced him to dig deeper, and he was shortly rewarded by finding, rather more than a foot beneath the surface, a broken crock, filled with a large number of silver denarii. The ground had been ploughed over, and under cultivation for many years, so that the top of the vessel had been broken away, and the top layer of coins scattered through the soil. The spot where this discovery was made, was in the garden of the house nearest to Handley, on the east side of the road, beneath the farm of Upwood, two miles, less 250 yards, north-west of the nearest spot on the Roman Road (Achling Dyke) from Sarum (Sorbiodunum) to Badbury Rings (Ordnance Survey Map), and about 150 yards to the south of the Methodist Chapel at Denland. Soon after their discovery, he brought 464 of these coins into Salisbury, all of which came into the possession of Dr. Blackmore, who still holds them, and to whom I am indebted for information about them. The remaining coins of the hoard appear to have been distributed as follows:—Mr. Humby, 79; Dr. W. Smart, 21; Lady Theodora Guest, 6; Mrs. Kinsman, 4; Mr. Rumbold, 2; Superintendent Stephens, 2; Bungay, 1; Mr. Kendell, 2; Mr. Upward, 18; sold at Blandford, 19; lost in purse at Salisbury, 21; making a total of 639 coins in all. Of these Dr. Blackmore has identified 571, and the list has been revised by Dr. Evans, T.R.S., P.S.A.

The result of the identification of the 571 coins is given in the accompanying chart, showing, as I have done in the case of other finds, the time of reign of the Emperors, and the number of their coins found in this hoard. Those in the possession of Dr. Blackmore I have not seen, but not long after I came to Rushmore, Mr. Humby was kind enough to show me those in his possession, which appear to afford a fair sample of the whole, and from them I have selected 54 for illustration, in Plates CCXXV. and CCXXVI., which have been drawn by my assistant, Mr. Tomkin.

Probably an experienced numismatist will hardly consider these ordinary coins worth the trouble that has been spent upon them, more especially as I was unable to make a careful selection from the whole hoard. But the coins of this period vary so much on both the obverse and reverse, scarcely two being alike, and the faces of the Emperors have been so faithfully represented by Mr. Tomkin, that they will not be without use in assisting future identifications. In most numismatic works that are used for reference, rare coins only are illustrated, and the numerous varieties of ordinary coins are not given.

It will be seen that the whole of the period from A.D. 54 to A.D. 192 is continuously and fully represented in the hoard, whilst the coins of the reign of Septimius Severus amount to 4 only. We may therefore reasonably conjecture that the burial of the treasure took place in the reign of this latter Emperor. Dr. Blackmore thinks that the coins may have been hidden by one of the Roman soldiers, previously to his departure with Severus into Scotland in the year A.D. 208, during which campaign as many as 50,000 men are said to have perished. This seems a not unreasonable conjecture. He also informs me, that, on an examination of the entire hoard, it appears that the legions stamped on the coins are the VIIIth, XIIth, and XVIIIth, which are not those generally associated with Britain, viz., the IInd, VIth, IXth, and XXth. Perhaps the burial of the treasure may have taken place during the troublesome times that preceded the coming of Severus, between the period of his accession in A.D. 193, and his march into Scotland. It is not unlikely, that, during the preparation for the campaign, the soldiers would have been paid in the coin of the existing reigns, especially as the Emperor commanded in person, whereas, during the 15 years that preceded it, the coins of Severus would probably have been scarce in Britain. How far the Caledonians extended their raids into southern Britain at that time, we do not know, as History is silent on the subject, but as Mr. Scarth observes in his "*Roman Britain*," matters must have become very serious in the Island to require the presence of the Emperor himself to reduce it to tranquility.





## DESCRIPTION OF PLATES CCXXV. AND CCXXVI.

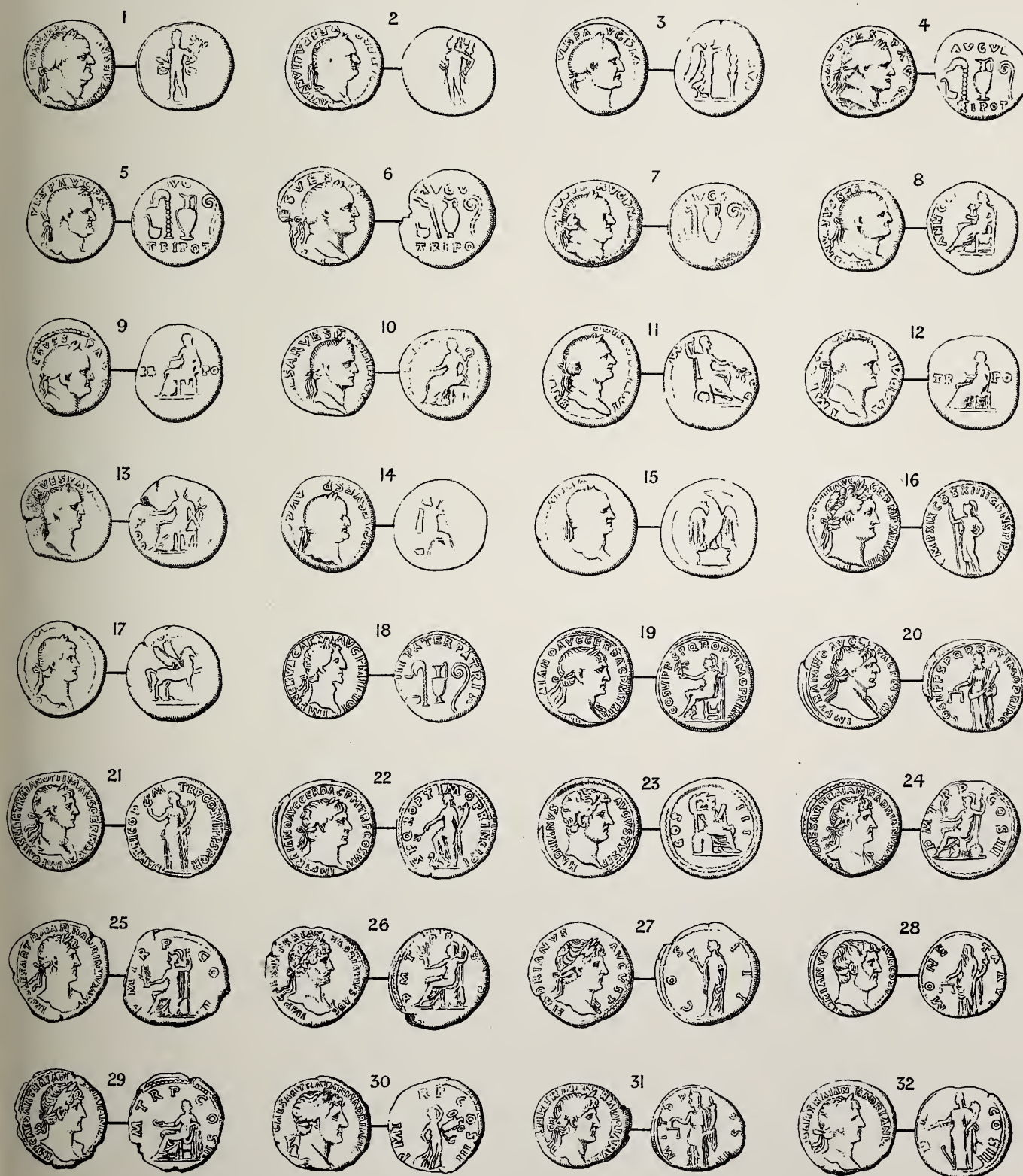
LIST OF PORTION OF A HOARD OF ROMAN SILVER COINS, FOUND  
IN A POT A FEW INCHES BENEATH THE SURFACE AT DEN-  
LAND, NEAR HANDLEY, DORSET, IN 1877.

Reference to Plate CCXXV.	Name and Date of Emperor.		Description.	
			Obverse.	Reverse.
1	VESPASIAN.	A.D. 69-79 ....	IMP. CAESAR VESPASIA(N); in- scription inverted; laureated head to r.; an old face	Mars standing to l., holding a hasta transversely and a trophy
2	"	" .....	— VESPASIANVS AVG; inscrip- tion inverted; laureated head to r.	Inscription defaced; Mars standing to l., trophy in l. h.
3	"	" .....	IMP. VESP. AVG. P.M. T.P. (COS. III CENS); laureated head to r.	Inscription defaced; Victory to r., holding r. arm over a tree or a standard
4	"	" .....	CAES. VESP. AVG.—; laureated head to r.	A simpulum, an aspergillum, a vase, and a lituus; above, AVGV R; below, TRI. POT.
5	"	" .....	— VESP. AVG. P.M.—; laure- ated head to r.	A simpulum, an aspergillum, a vase, and a lituus; above, AVG—; beneath, TRI. POT.
6	"	" ...	—(CA)ES VES—; laureated head to r.	A simpulum, an aspergillum, a vase and a lituus; above, AVGV R; beneath, TRI. PO—.
7	"	" .....	— VESP. AVG—; laureated head to r.	Inscription defaced; an aspergillum, a vase, and a lituus
8	"	" .....	— VESPAS—; the inscrip- tion inverted; head to r.	ANNON(A AVG); figure seated to l., resting her l. arm on the back of the seat
9	"	" .....	—(CA)ES. VESP. AV(G)—; lau- rated head to r.	A female seated to l., TR. PO. in field
10	"	" ...	—(CAE)SAR VESP—; laure- ated head to r.	Inscription obliterated; female seated to l.
11	"	" ....	Inscription illegible and ap- parently inverted; laureated head to r.	— PO inverted; figure seated to r., a sceptre in r. h., a branch in l.

Reference to Plates CCXXV.	Name and Date of Emperor.		Description.	
			Obverse.	Reverse.
12	VESPASIAN (continued)	....	IMP—AVG. P.M. ; head to r. ....	A female seated holding something in r. h. ; in field, TR. PO.
13	"	"	(CAES)AR VESPA— ; laureated head to r.	Inscription defaced ; figure seated to l.
14	"	"	—CAES. VESP. AVG— ; laureated head to r.	Defaced ; seated figure (?)
15	"	"	Inscription defaced ; laureated head to r.	An eagle with wings displayed on a cippus, head to l.
16	DOMITIAN. A.D. 81-96	....	(IMP. CAES) DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR.P. VIII ; laureated head to r.	(I)MP. XIX. COS. XIII. CENS. P.P.P. ; Pallas, helmeted, with hasta
17	"	"	Inscription defaced ; laureated head to r.	Inscription defaced ; Pegasus to r.
18	NERVA. A.D. 96-98	....	IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P.M. TR. POT ; laureated head to r.	(COS). III. PATER PATRIA(E) ; a sim-pulum, an aspergillum (?), a vase and a lituus
19	TRAJAN. A.D. 98-117	....	(IMP. TRA)IANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M.R. TR.P. ; laureated head to r.	COS.V.P.P.S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC ; Rome, helmeted, seated to l., holding a Victory in r. h. and sceptre in l. (Cohen, 69)
20	"	"	IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR.P. ; laureated head to r.	COS.V.P.P.S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC ; Equity standing to l., holding a balance in r. h. and cornucopiæ in l.
21	"	"	IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN OPTIM. AVG. GER. DAC ; laureated head to r.	PARTHICO P.M. TR.P. COS. VI. P.P.S.P.Q.R. ; Peace or Felicity standing to l., holding a caduceus in r. h. and cornucopiæ in l.
22	"	"	IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR.P. COS. V.P.P. ; laureated head to r.	S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI ; Peace standing to l., branch in r. h., cornucopiæ in l., r. foot raised and resting on a figure of a Dacian
23	HADRIAN. A.D. 117-138	....	HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P.P. ; head to r. ; an ancient forgery	COS. III. ; Rome seated to r. on a cuirass, a spear in r. h., cornucopiæ in l.
24	"	"	IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG ; laureated head to r.	P.M. TR.P. COS. III ; Rome, helmeted, seated to l. on a cuirass, buckler behind, Victory in r. h., spear in l. h.
25	"	"	IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG ; laureated head to r.	P.M. TR.P. COS. III ; Rome, helmeted, seated to l. on a cuirass, a Victory in r. h. and spear in l. h.
26	"	"	IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG ; laureated head to r.	P.M. TR.P. COS. III ; Rome, seated to l. on a cuirass ; behind, a buckler, a Victory in r. h., a spear in l. h.
27	"	"	HADRIANVS AVGVST ; laureated head to r.	COS. III ; Hope marching to l., holding a flower raised in r. h. and holding up her robe with her l. h.
28	"	"	(H)ADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P.P. ; head to r.	MONETA AVG ; a female draped figure standing to l., with balance in r. h. and cornucopiæ in l.

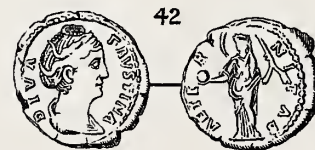
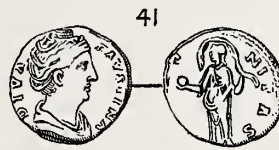
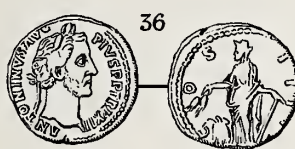
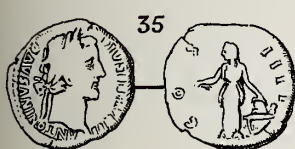
Reference to Plates CCXXV. and CCXXVI.	Name and Date of Emperor.		Description.	
			Obverse.	Reverse.
29	HADRIAN (continued)	....	IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADRIAN(VS); a young laureated head to r.	(P.)M. TR.P. COS. III; Concord seated to l., holding a patera in r. h.
30	" "	....	IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADRIANVS(AVG); laureated head to r.	P.M. TR.P. COS. III; Victory (?) marching to r., carrying a trophy
31	" "	....	—SAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS—; laureated head to r.	P.M. TR.P. (C)OS—; Equity standing to l., with balance in r. h. and a cornucopiæ in l.
32	" "	....	—SAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; laureated head to r.	P. M.—COS. III; Fortune to l. holding a rudder transversely in r. h. and a cornucopia in l.
33	AELIVS CAESAR. 136-138(?)	A.D.	L. AELIVS CAESAR; head to r. ....	TR. POT CO(S) II; Concord, holding a patera in r. h., l. elbow resting on a cornucopiæ; beneath, CONCORD
34	" "		L. (AE)LIVS (CAE)SAR; head to r.	TR. POT. COS (II); Health standing to l., patera in r. h., feeding a serpent behind an altar, a sceptre in l.
35	ANTONINVS PIVS. 138-161	A.D.	ANTONINVS AVG.—; laureated head to r.	COS. IIII; Plenty, standing to l., r. arm raised, l. h. resting on a modius
36	" "		ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P XII; laureated head to r.	COS IIII; Plenty, standing to l., holding two ears of corn in r. h., an anchor in l., a modius at her feet.
37	" "		DIVVS ANTONI—; head to r.; a silver-plated coin	(CONSECR)ATI(O); an eagle to r
38	" "		ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR.P. COS III.; laureated head to r.	IMPERATOR II; Victory standing to l., with wreath in r. h. and palm in l. h.
39	" "		ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.(P) IMP. II; laureated head to r.	TR. POT. XXI. COS. IIII; Plenty standing to r., left foot on prow of vessel, rudder in r. h., modius on l. knee
40	" "		ANTONINVS AVG. (PIVS) P.P. IMP. II; laureated head to r.	TR. POT. (X)X. COS. IIII; Plenty standing to r., l. foot on prow of vessel, a rudder in r. h. and a modius on l. knee
41	FAVSTINA, THE ELDER. A.D. 138-161		DIVA FAVSTINA; head to r. ....	(AETE)RNITAS; Eternity, veiled, standing to l., holding a globe in r. h.
42	" "		DIVA FAVSTINA; head to r. ....	AETERNITAS; Eternity, veiled, standing to l., with globe in r. h.
43	" "		DIV(A) FAVSTINA; head to r. ....	(AVGVSTA); Vesta standing to l., holding a patera over an altar in r. h., and the Palladium in l.
44	" "		D(I)VA FAVSTINA; head to r. ....	(AV)GVS(T)A; Vesta seated to l., holding a patera in r. h. and a sceptre in l.
45	MARCVS AVRELIVS. 161-180	A.D.	M. ANTONINVS AVG. IMP. II; bare head to r.	CONCORD AVG. TR.P. XVII; Concord seated to r., holding a patera in r. h., l. arm resting on back of seat; in exergue, COS. III.





ROMAN SILVER COINS, PART OF A HOARD OF 639.  
FOUND BURIED IN A CROCK AT DENLAND, NEAR HANDLEY, DORSET, 1877.





ROMAN SILVER COINS, PART OF A HOARD OF 639,  
FOUND BURIED IN A CROCK AT DENLAND, NEAR HANDLEY, DORSET, 1877.





Reference to Plate CCXXVI.	Name and Date of Emperor.	Description.	
		Obverse.	Reverse.
46	MARCVS AVRELIVS (con- tinued)	M. ANTONIN(VS AVG) ARM. PARTH. MAX. ; laureated head to r.	TR.P. XXII. IM(P) V. COS. III ; Equity standing to l., a balance in r. h., cornucopiæ in l.
47	" "	—ANTON A(VG) PII. (F) ; head to r.	(T)R. POT. XII. COS. II ; figure standing to l., holding a cornucopiæ in l. h.
48	FAVSTINA, THE YOUNGER. A.D. 161-180	FAVSTINA AVGVSTA ; head to r.	(J)VNONI REGINAE ; Juno standing to l., with patera in r. h. and sceptre in l. ; at her feet a peacock (?)
49	LVCIVS VERVVS. A.D. 161-169	L. VERVVS AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX ; laureated head to r.	TR.P. VIII. IMP. V. COS. III ; Equity, seated to l., holding a balance in r. h. and cornucopiæ in l. h.
50	COMMODVS. A.D. 180-192 ....	M. COMMODOVS ANTONINVS AVG ; laureated head to r.	LIB. AVG. V. TR.P. VII. IMP. IIII COS. III. P.P ; Liberality standing to l., holding a tessera in r. h. and cornu- copiæ in l. (Cohen, p. 269, Tome III.)
51	" " ....	COM(M. ANT). AVG. P. BRIT ; lau- reated head to r.	P.M. TR.P. VIIM IM(P). VII COS. IIII. P.P ; Rome seated to l. on arms, holding a cornucopiæ in l. and a Victory in r. h. ; in exergue, ROM. (Cohen, 658)
52	" " ....	M. COMMODOVS ANTON. (P.P) AVG ; laureated head to r.	— VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII ; figure standing to l., with (?) branch in r. h., cornucopiæ in l.
53	CRISPINA. A.D. 180-192 ....	CRIS(PINA) AVGVSTA ; head to r.	(VE)NVS F(ELIX) ; Venus, seated to l., holding a Victory in r. h. and sceptre in l.
54	SEPTIMIVS SEVERVS. A.D. 193-211	(IMP.) CAE. L. SEP. (SE)V. (PERT) AVG ; laureated head to r.	VIRT. A(V)G. TR.P. COS ; Rome stand- ing to l., holding a Victory in r. h. and a spear, point downwards, in l.

NOTE.—This list only includes the coins in possession of Mr. Humby, which may be taken as samples of the whole.

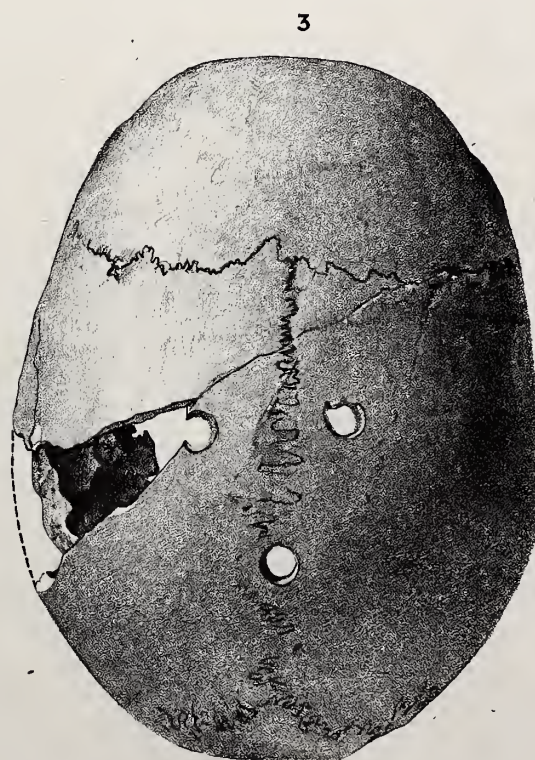
**DESCRIPTION OF PLATES CCXXVII. AND CCXXVIII.**

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**SKULLS FOUND IN HUNSBURY CAMP, NORTHAMPTON.**

Although these skulls do not belong to my subject, not having been found in this district, I have thought it desirable to have drawings made of them, for comparison with those discovered in the three Romano-British Settlements, that I have described. They were found in, or about, the Camp of Hunsbury, near Northampton, sometimes improperly called the Dane's Camp. This Camp was one of those scheduled in the Ancient Monuments Act of 1882, but, owing to the value of the ground for mining purposes, it could not be put under the Act. The proprietor of the iron mines, however, showed his appreciation of the objects of the Act by sparing the ditch and rampart. The ground, both outside and in, has now been dug away for the ore, leaving the ramparts intact, which, though giving them a very different appearance, with reference to the surrounding ground, enables the Camp to be seen and reconstructed in the mind's eye, with the aid of a little imagination. During the process of excavating the ground numerous pits were found, somewhat similar to those described in this work. Some account of the Camp is given by Sir Henry Dryden in the publications of the Northampton Architectural Society. He believes the Camp to be of the Roman era, but, in this, I think he is mistaken, as the majority of the relics are undoubtedly of late Celtic type, and no coins or Samian pottery were found. The Camp was nearly circular, and consisted of a single ditch and rampart, the latter having been, for the most part, removed at some former time. The pits were from 5 to 10 feet in diameter and about 7 feet deep, filled with black mould and refuse, like the pits of the Romano-British Settlements. The relics consisted of a bone weaving comb of well known Celtic type, the like of which were found by me in Mount Caburn Camp, and one small fragment of one at Winkelbury; bronze sword scabbards, ornamented with the so-called trumpet pattern, also characteristically Celtic; a fibula with the nose turned back upon the bowl, similar to that found at Rotherley, and figured in Plate XCVII., Fig. 5, Vol. II., described by me as Celtic, and the only one of that form found in the neighbourhood; iron sickles and bronze bridle bits; a fragment of pottery, ornamented with Celtic





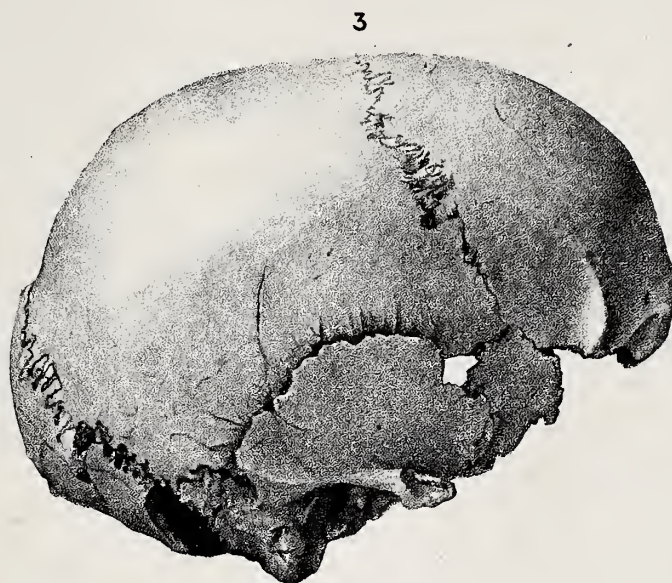
SKULL OF SKELETON No. 1, FOUND IN HUNSBURY CAMP, NORTHAMPTON.  
LATE CELTIC PERIOD.







SKULL 2.



SKULL 3.

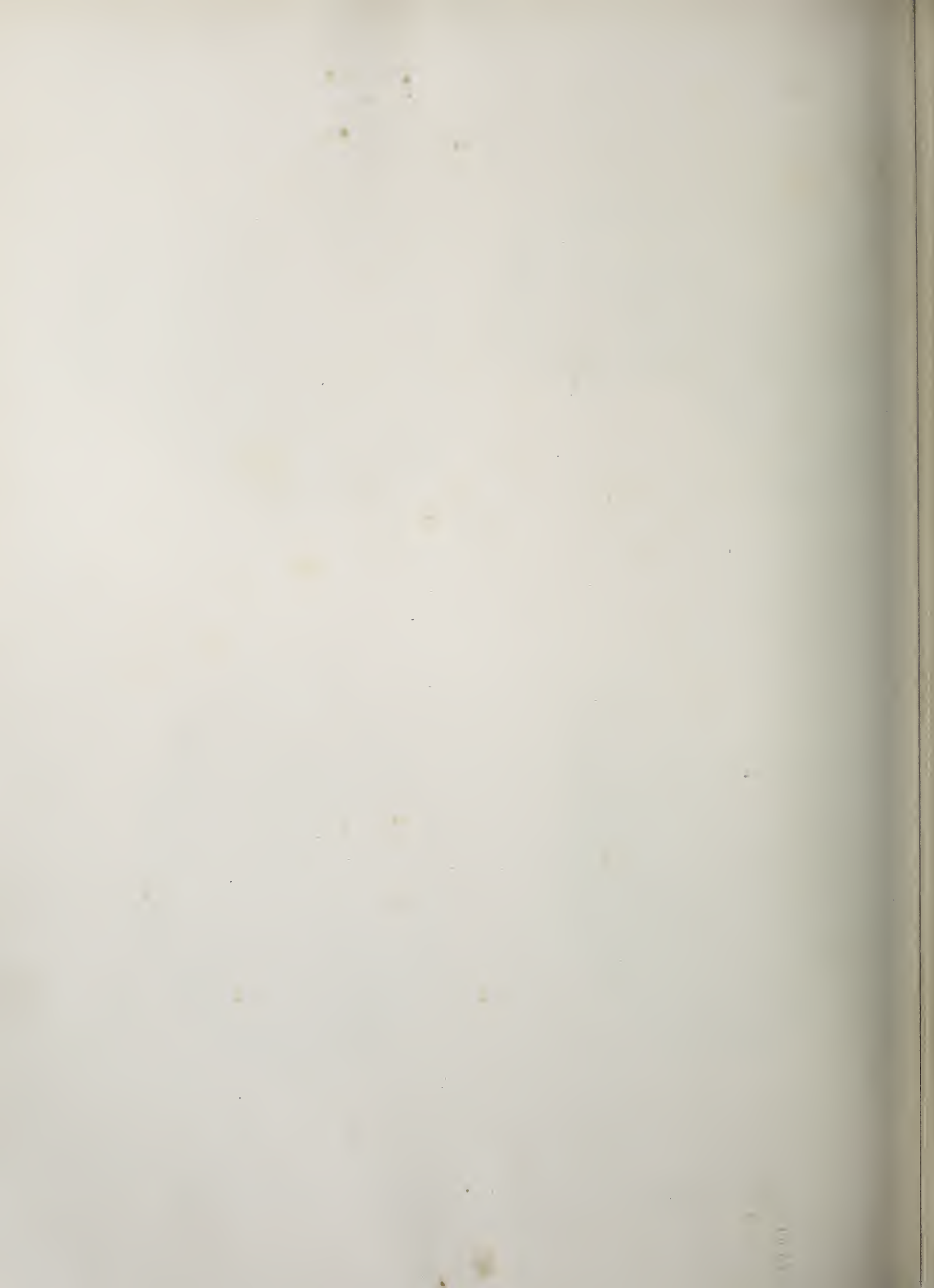


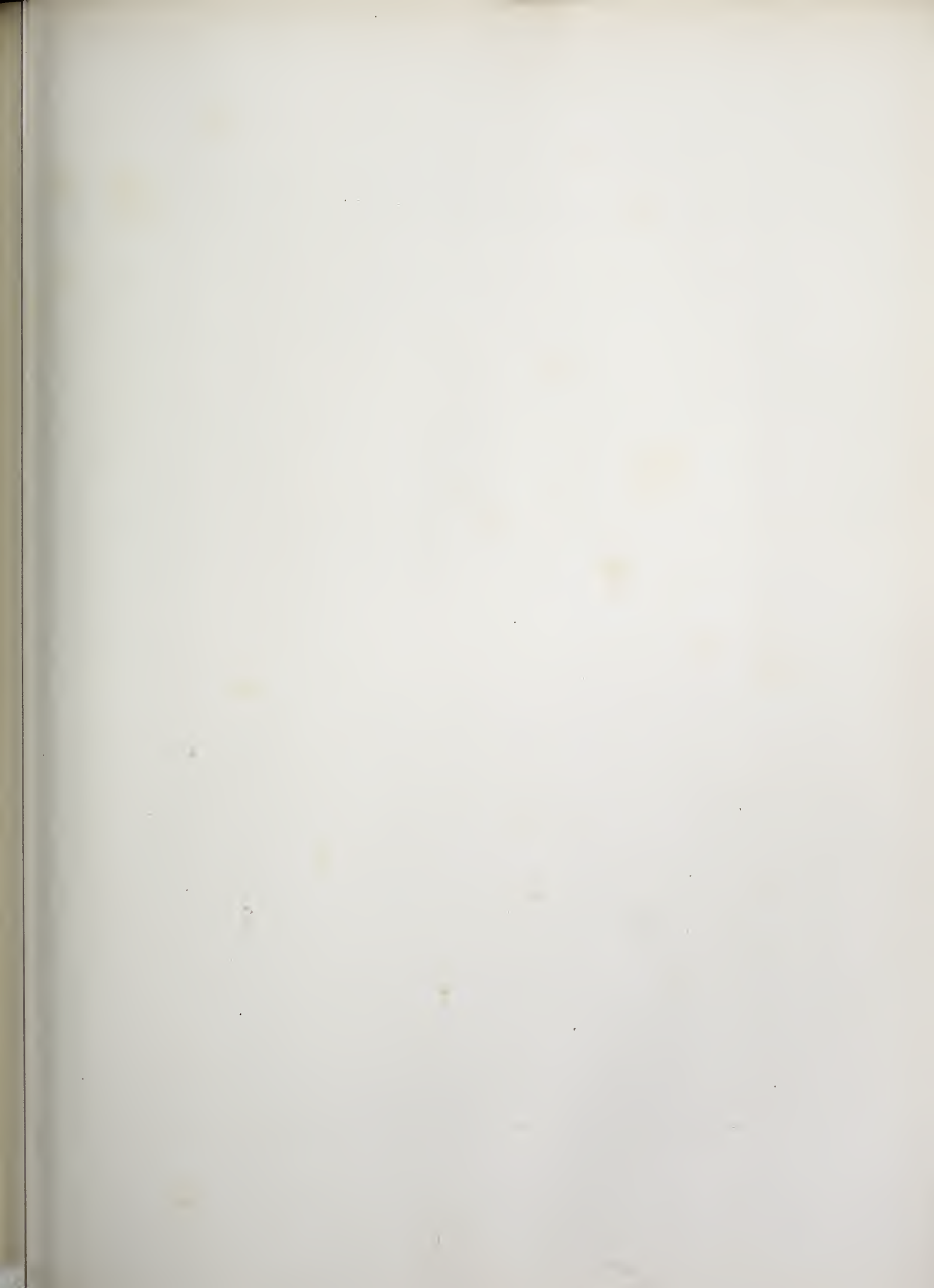
SKULL 2.



SKULL 3.







# GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.

Reference to Plates.	ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																		
	No. of Skull.	Horizontal Circumference.	Greatest			Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Or		
			Glabello-occipital.	Length.		Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.				Height.	Width.	Index.			
				1	2													1	2
				1	2													1	2
Plate CCXXVII. ..	1	549	195	193	149	764	772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Plate CCXXVIII...	2	—	192	192	138	719	719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Plate CCXXVIII...	3	—	185	185	141	762	762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total ..	—	549	572	570	428	2,245	2,253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Average ..	—	549	191	190	143	748	751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

All the measurements a



LS FOUND IN HUNSBURY CAMP, NORTHAMPTON.

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BUSK'S METHOD.								OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				REMARKS by Dr. GARSON, on physical peculiarities, and other remarks by General PITT-RIVERS.	
Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.		
Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.						
127	—	105	—	132	—	93	—	100	—	—	Male	Well formed, but imperfect mesaticephalic calvaria of adult male, probably over middle age. Bony ridges moderately developed; sutures beginning to become obliterated; outline of calvaria between coffin-shaped and oval; forehead broad and vertical; the glabella and superciliary are continuous. About 4 centimetres behind the bregma, on either side of the sagittal suture, is a perforation 1 centimetre, or slightly less, in diameter; these with a third hole the same size, are arranged as an equilateral triangle on the vertex of the head. These three holes appear to have been cut out after death, but as the edges are by no means true, a circular instrument has evidently not been used to make them with. Above the inion, the occipital bone bulges, giving the back of the head a full and rounded outline. The calvaria is massive and heavy; the bones, especially in the occipital region, thick.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	Male		Imperfect calvaria of fully adult male. The sutures are obliterated; the mesial frontal suture has evidently long remained open; form, dolichocephalic, oval, unsymmetrical posteriorly; frontal region broad, brow vertical, glabella and superciliary ridges fully marked; a mesial ridge can be traced along the vertex till the highest point is reached. It then bifurcates and is lost in the posterior part of the parietal bones. On each side, the parietals are nearly straight and sloping outwards and downwards till they meet the vertical lateral walls, producing what may be termed a gabled, instead of an arch-like, roof. The bones of the vault are thick and hypertrophied.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—		
127	—	105	—	132	—	93	—	298	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	—		



designs ; and one triangular brick with holes, similar to that figured in Vol. I., Plate LII., Fig. 8, of this series, and improperly described there as a fragment of wattle-work.

The excavations at Hunsbury unfortunately were very badly watched. Whilst negotiating for the inclusion of the Camp under the Act of 1882, I had left the matter, as I supposed, in the hands of an archæological resident in the neighbourhood, who had promised to watch the diggings, but he appears to have been unable to do so, and Sir Henry Dryden did not become aware of what was going on, until it was too late to make accurate notes of the finds. Hunsbury, therefore, adds to the unfortunately large number of ancient sites which have been destroyed without any sufficient record having been made of the discoveries.

The skulls represented in the plates are no doubt from the excavations, although their actual *gisement* cannot be ascertained. No. 1, with the holes in it, was found outside the Camp, and the others appear to have been found inside. They may, no doubt, be regarded as specimens of late Celtic crania. The remarks by Dr. Garson on the characteristics of the skulls are of interest. Most of the relics found in the Camp are in the Northampton Museum.



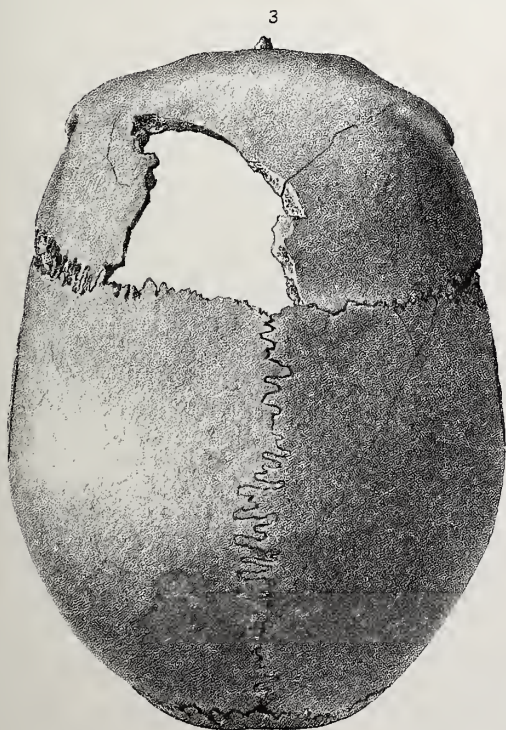
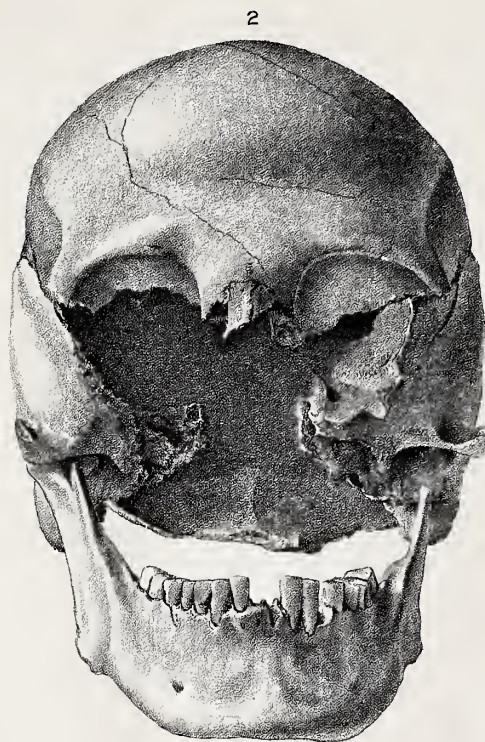
## DESCRIPTION OF PLATES CCXXIX. TO CCXXXIII.

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### HUMAN SKULLS FROM THE ROMAN VILLA AT LLANTWIT MAJOR, NEAR CARDIFF.

In September, 1888, I received information of the discovery of a Roman Villa at Llantwit Major, and soon after I went to the place, and examined the foundations of the room that had been laid bare, and the tessellated pavement, 26 feet 6 inches by 27 feet, which was exposed to view. The field in which it is situated is called *Caer Mead* (Camp Meadow). The mounds, covering the ruins, mark the sites of several rooms, of which only two or three had been uncovered, and show that it is undoubtedly a large Villa. The mounds are called *Caer Wrgan* (or "The Camp of Wrgan"), pronounced *Oorgan*, and a pitched Roman Road leads from it to *Tre Wrgan* (the Town of Wrgan). In the large room, with the tessellated pavement, as many as 41 skeletons had been found, but they appear to have been badly got out, only five skulls being sufficiently well-preserved to take measurements from, and the long bones were mixed together, and buried in a place from which they cannot now be recovered, so that all information as to the stature of these skeletons, is unfortunately lost. The owner of the fields, taking no interest in Archæology, had put a stop to the diggings, and the remaining rooms of the Villa will probably remain unexplored, unless the property should have the good fortune to fall into the hands of a more enlightened owner. Portions of eight skulls were sent to me. Thinking that they would be valuable for comparison with those found by me in the Romano-British Villages, I have had them carefully drawn in the Plates CCXXIX. to CCXXXIII. A descriptive table of the Measurements is attached, in which the physical peculiarities are described by Dr. Garson, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy at Charing Cross Hospital. The majority of the skeletons were found resting on the tessellated pavement, and beneath two or three feet of soil, but in a few instances the graves had broken up the pavement, and the bodies lay on the bottom of the grave, about 6 inches beneath the level of the pavement. This appears to be a very unlikely depth for a grave, supposing the pavement to have been uncovered at the time of burial, and I conjecture that the bodies may not have been buried until the floor had become covered over with soil. The graves would then be cut through the

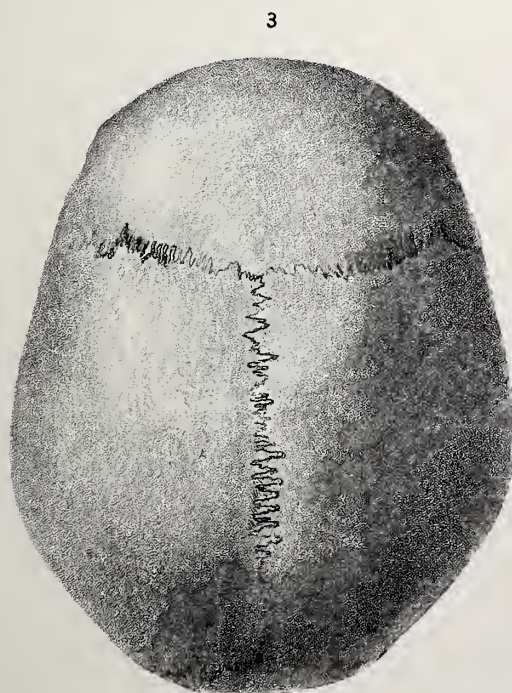
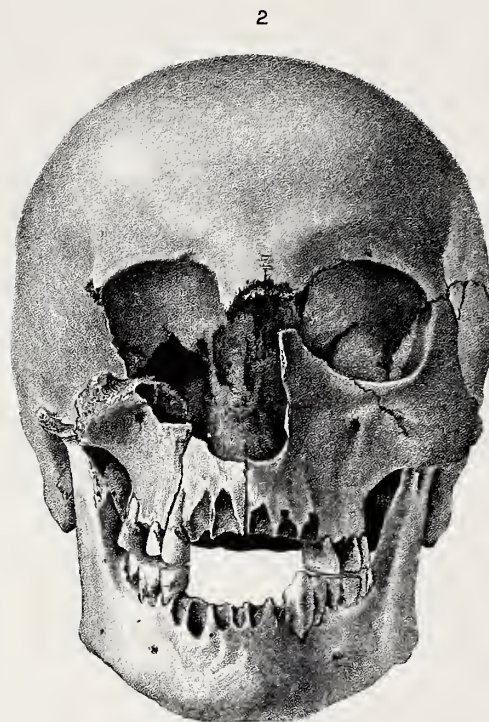




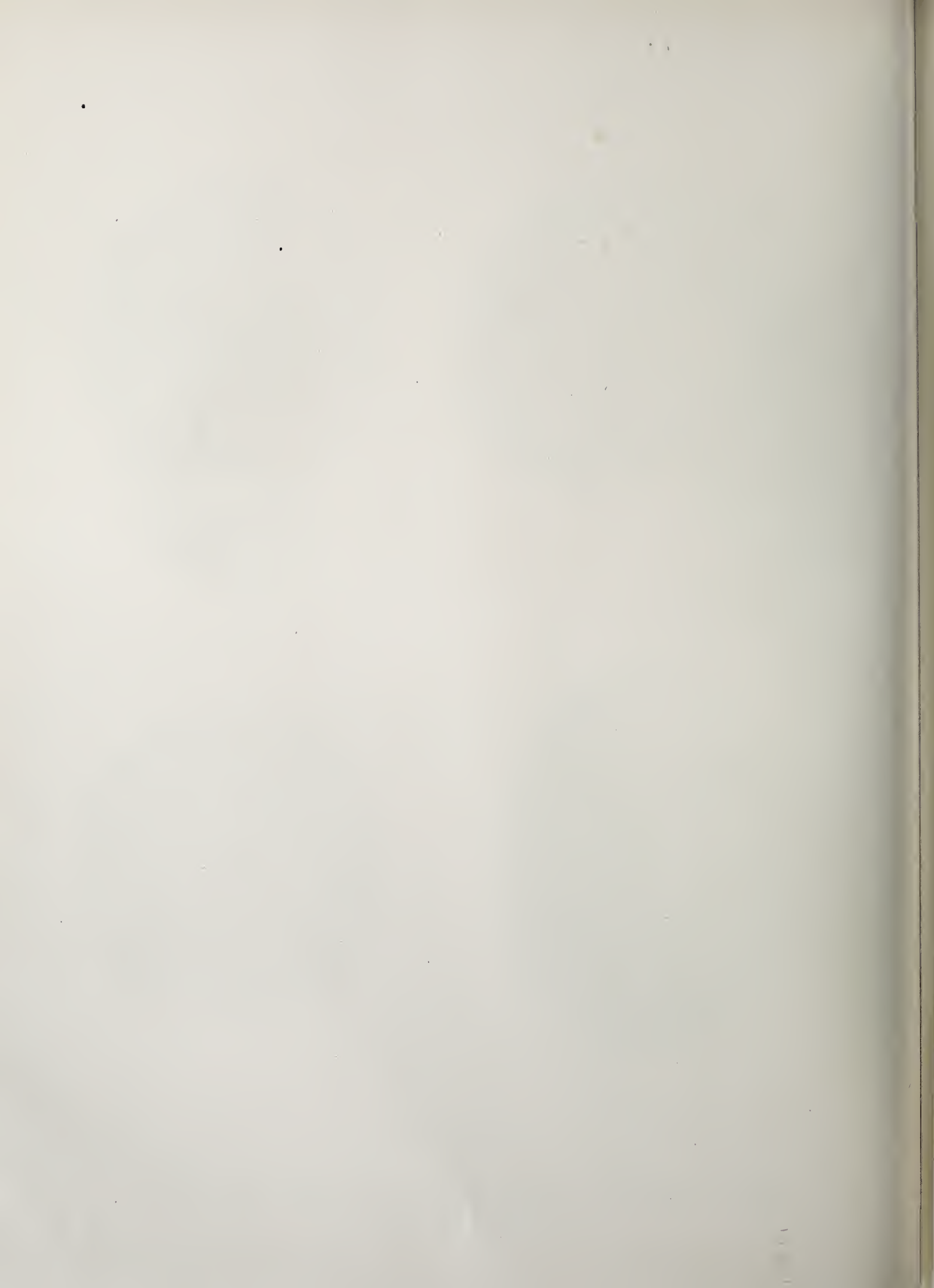
SKULL OF SKELETON No. 14, FOUND IN THE ROMAN VILLA, LLANTWIT MAJOR, CARDIFF.  
ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.



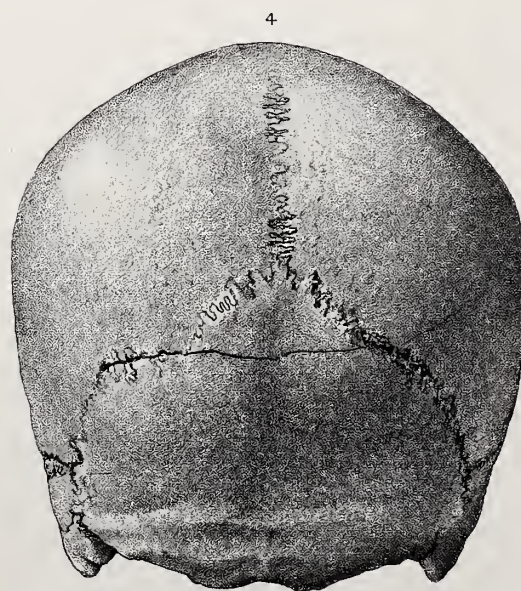
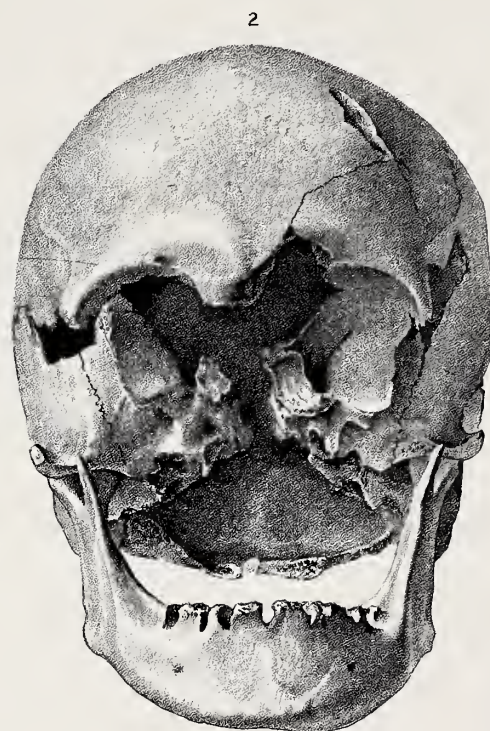




SKULL OF SKELETON No. 20, FOUND IN THE ROMAN VILLA, LLANTWIT MAJOR, CARDIFF.  
ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.







SKULL OF SKELETON No. 31, FOUND IN THE ROMAN VILLA, LLANTWIT MAJOR, CARDIFF.  
ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.







SKULL OF SKELETON No. 38. FOUND IN THE ROMAN VILLA, LLANTWIT MAJOR, CARDIFF.  
ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.







# GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN SKULLS FOUND

Reference to Plates.		ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR FLOWER'S METHOD.																						
		No. of Skull.	Horizontal Circumference.	Greatest			Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cranial Capacity.			
				Glabello-occipital.	Length.		Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.				Index.		Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.		Width.	Index.	
					1	2									1	2								
Not figured	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not figured	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plate CCXXIX.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	511	184	180	136	739	756	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not figured	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	—	191	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plate CCXXX.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	499	178	177	133	747	751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plate CCXXXI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	487	172	172	138	802	802	116	674	674	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plate CCXXXII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	504	177	177	141	797	797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plate CCXXXIII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	—	189	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2061	1091	1081	548	3085	3106	116	674	674	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	500	182	180	137	771	776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

All the measurements

# THE ROMAN VILLA AT LLANTWIT MAJOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR BUSK'S METHOD.							OTHER MEASUREMENTS.				REMARKS, the physical peculiarities being described by Dr. GARNON.
Occipital.	Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	Probably Male	Superciliary ridges strongly marked.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	Probably Male	Thickness of parietal bone, 7 millimetres.
311	99	278	123	323	92	—	96	—	33	Male?	Found resting on tessellated floor in Room 1, crouched up on its side. Fully adult; well-developed skull, high in the central parietal region, and somewhat ridged on the sagittal suture; parietal eminences not very prominent; the part between the occipital protuberance and opisthion, flattened; forehead rather receding, moderately broad and square; frontal sinuses partly broken; they do not appear to have been very prominent, but a slight depression is seen above; nasal bones decidedly prominent; interorbital width, small; mastoids fairly developed, but not large. Lower jaw comparatively large and massive; chin moderately prominent; lower teeth projecting, and the hollow above the chin well marked; molars ground down; the internal surface of the lower jaw rough and ridged; the tubercle well marked; ascending ramus somewhat slight in proportion to the rest of the jaw; base of skull wanting.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	38	Male	Found resting on tessellated floor; massive jaw; prominent chin; teeth worn.
315	102	275	122	324	90	—	96	—	27	Female?	Found resting on tessellated floor; fully adult; well developed skull, oval and somewhat similar in form to No. 14; parietal bones curved, giving the vertex an elevated appearance when seen from the side, but rounded and without any ridge when viewed from the front or back; skull rounder generally than No. 14; slight <i>absatzung</i> ; forehead rounded and moderately prominent; frontal sinuses slight; interorbital width considerably greater than in No. 14; the mastoids small and feeble. Lower jaw of medium size, pointed and prominent; teeth ground down; the last right molar is undeveloped and remaining in its formative socket; a fragment of the maxilla showed that the teeth are very imperfect and the alveolar margin atrophied; the last molars are present, but are undeveloped, and show a marked difference to the well-worn second molars.
302	93	260	116	321	86	—	90	—	31	Female	Found on tessellated floor; fully adult; a well-formed and well-rounded skull; brachycephalic and pear-shaped; very broad in the parietal region and narrow in the frontal; very slight <i>absatzung</i> ; frontal sinuses very slight, and forehead well-formed; mastoid processes small and feeble; foramen magnum small; orbits rounded; interorbital width moderate; chin well-formed and of medium size; teeth not over prominent, but worn down.
326	104	277	123	335	86	—	96	—	33	Female?	Found on tessellated floor; fully adult; probably old; pear-shaped; forehead full and pointed, while the occiput is rounded when viewed from above; general outline of skull well rounded; slight mesial flattening of the parietal region on the posterior half of the sagittal suture; mastoid processes large and somewhat rough in comparison with the other ridge portions of the skull; frontal sinuses small; interorbital width apparently moderate; lower jaw of medium size; chin pointed and prominent.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	32	Male	Fully adult; well-formed skull; rounded outline; oval; frontal sinuses prominent, giving the forehead a receding appearance; forehead moderately broad; lower jaw fairly massive; chin slightly pointed and prominent; teeth ground down.
Nos. 31 and 38 are very similar to each other, and appear to be good types of the male and female skulls of the same race, the male being the longest head; they differ from Nos. 14 and 17 in the parietal bones being much less curved, giving the skulls a less elevated appearance in this region.											
1254	398	1090	484	1303	354	—	768	—	194	—	
313	99	272	121	325	88	—	96	—	32	—	

on in millimetres.





soil, until the hard pavement was reached, which would determine their depth in the majority of cases, but in a few instances the pavement may have been slightly broken into. The irregularity with which they appear to have been buried, is quite in accordance with what has been observed in the Romano-British Villages at Woodyates, Woodcuts, and Rotherley. Mr. Storrie, the explorer, however, believes that the skeletons were buried by the falling in of the superstructure of the Villa after a fire, and that the bodies lay on the pavement at the time. It was stated at the time of their discovery, that the skulls of the skeletons found upon the tessellated pavement were brachycephalic, and of small size, whilst those, for the interment of which the pavement had been broken, were dolichocephalic and of large size. But for this statement, I cannot ascertain that there is any evidence, beyond the personal observation of the explorers at the time of discovery, unaided by measurement. The statement is not borne out by the measurements of the skulls sent to me, four of which only were sufficiently perfect to enable the cephalic indices to be taken. Of these one only is brachycephalic, having an index of 802, one nearly brachycephalic having an index of 797, and the two others dolichocephalic having indices of 739 and 747 respectively. All these were found lying upon the pavement. The excavation of the remaining rooms of the Villa may hereafter throw more light on the matter. It would be unsafe to form any theory from these few specimens, as to the race to which they belonged. Viewed in conjunction with the others from the same region, the accompanying plates may become of interest in the future. The numbers of the skulls given in the table, are those given them by the explorer, Mr. Storrie. Bones of Horse, Ox, Pig, Sheep, and Deer were also found. A report of the excavations has been printed by the exploration sub-committee, and an account of the discovery has been given by Mr. W. E. Winks, Honorary Curator of the Cardiff Museum, in the "Athenæum" of October 20th, 1888.





## APPENDIX A.

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### ANOTHER SUGGESTION FOR THE USE OF BOKERLY DYKE. PLATE CLXI.

I may here mention an idea that has struck me from time to time, when I have been speculating on the use of the Dyke, although it is one that, as yet, I have entertained only to be dismissed. Although I have little doubt that Bokerly was in reality a work of defence, for the reasons I have already given, there are difficulties in accounting for the varying size of the Dyke in different places. The throwing back of the left flank, both of the Fore, and Rear Dykes; the attenuated dimensions of both, at the part which is thrown back, and the failure of both entrenchments to reach the chalk Escarpment on the left flank, as I have already said, are circumstances not altogether consistent with the design of a defensive position, to which I nevertheless continue to adhere, notwithstanding the objections and doubts that are connected with it. The parallelism of the Grim's Dyke to the thrown back portion of Bokerly Dyke, running as they do, at a distance of some 1,000 yards or so from one another, and having ditches facing each other, is also a condition of things, that suggests the possibility of some other than a defensive use for the two entrenchments. The Bokerly Dyke runs off to the south-east, as already described, whilst the Grim's Dyke passes on to the north-east, in the direction of Clearbury Camp, not far from Salisbury. The two entrenchments thus approach each other to the westward, and form a sort of funnel at Cobley Farm and Denbose Wood. Is it possible that these two entrenchments could have been thrown up for the purpose of driving Deer and other animals, perhaps wolves, from the New Forest, or the open pasture country between it and the modern Salisbury road, into the Cranborne Chase forest? Let us consider for a moment this possibility, and the circumstances that might be considered to favour such a conjecture. The good military position, of which I have spoken as characterising the line of the Dyke, would also afford a position from which a good command of view would be obtained over the whole valley, in which the game might be supposed to have collected in the down-land portion of the country, into which they would come out of the forest, to feed upon the better herbage of the Gwent.

The centre and right-centre of the Dyke are now proved to be the earliest portions of the entrenchment, terminating originally, to the westward, in the Epaulement, which is turned back for about 180 feet, so as to cross the small shallow Combe, which has been described. Supposing the Cranborne Chase Wood to have originally extended as far southward as this, of which some evidence has already been given, the Epaulement might then have been thrown up to turn the deer or other animals into the forest and prevent them turning round the flank of the Dyke into the open country behind it to the southward. When the margin of the wood receded to the westward, the Dyke would be extended as far as the "shoulder angle," and the remainder of it, then consisting of the Rear Dyke, curving round to the westward in the direction of West Woodyates Farm, would serve the same purpose of preventing the animals from turning the left flank of the Dyke, and thereby leaving the Cranborne Chase Wood, into which it was intended to drive them. Further changes in the position of the forest might lead to the abandonment of the Rear Dyke and the substitution of the Fore Dyke in front of it, following nearly the same general curve, though advanced beyond it. The renewal of the old escarp of the Dyke now proved to have taken place when the Fore Dyke was made, might have been done to preserve an upright impassable barrier all along the ditch of the Dyke, and prevent the animals from running over it, into the valley to the south. The rampart of the Dyke might have been intended to conceal the huntsmen, crouching or moving along behind it, who on the approach of the game, would mount the rampart and shoot from the top of it, for I have nowhere found any trace of a stockade on the crest. On the other side of the valley, the Grim's Dyke, with its ditch to the south-east, might have been constructed to prevent the animals from passing to the north and west over the chalk Escarpment, into the Broad Chalk valley, and thereby avoiding the Cranborne Chase Wood, into which we may assume it was intended to drive them. The animals would thus be driven by Copley Farm and Denbose Wood, between the two Dykes into the forest to the westward. The lines of the Dykes, here running parallel to the direction which the animals were taking, would not require to be of the same high relief as at those parts in which it was thrown up to stop the animals, and change the direction of their flight. All this certainly implies the expenditure of an enormous amount of labour for the purpose of driving game, of which no historical record has been handed down to us. But there are not wanting, upon the Wolds of Yorkshire, some indications of lines of dyke, other than those intended for defence, which, running as they do over the Wolds, from positions in the valley that are near water, may have been intended for the same purpose of driving animals from the positions in which they were most likely to have gone to drink. The name of Bokerly, which is supposed to be equivalent to Buckley, the lea or pasture of the Bucks, may perhaps be regarded as favouring this conjecture. I think that, at any rate, this is a more reasonable idea, than to suppose that the Dyke was erected as a

tribal boundary to enclose cattle, which unless hard pressed, could never have required such a formidable barrier to prevent their straying. A strong paling would have answered the purpose better. Neither does it really appear to me probable, that a work of such high relief as the centre and left-centre portion of the Dyke, which before it silted up could not have been much less than 40 feet from the bottom of the ditch to the crest of the rampart, could have been thrown up for any other purpose than defence. I must therefore adhere to my former opinion, as stated in the body of this work, but at the same time it appears desirable that, as this possible other use for the entrenchment has several times crossed my mind, and been carefully considered, it should be recorded, in case, at a future time, something should occur to give colour to the suggestion. The evidence afforded by the animal remains, proves that the inhabitants of the Romano-British Villages fed almost entirely on domesticated animals, and such large entrenchments, for the purpose of driving game, could therefore never have been thrown up for their benefit. The contents of the kitchen-midden at King John's House, on the other hand, prove that, in the Middle Ages, the inhabitants fed chiefly upon deer. But the examination of the Rear Dyke showed that the pitching of the Roman Road lay over the *filling* of the Rear Ditch and therefore the latter must have been erected and destroyed before the Roman Road was disused, and the burials in the ditch of the Fore Dyke (Plate CXC.V.) showed that the Settlement was inhabited by people having the same burial customs as the earlier inhabitants of the place, after the Fore Dyke had probably been abandoned, and the ditch filled up. So that we are precluded from entertaining the idea that the Dyke could have been thrown up so lately as mediæval times, when the Chase was in use as a sporting ground for the Norman Kings.



**APPENDIX B.**

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**THE ROMAN RED GLAZED POTTERY.**

This volume was already in print, when, finding that the term "Samian," which I have invariably used to express the red glazed ware, so commonly found amongst Roman remains in this country, did not meet with acceptance by all, it appeared to me desirable to ascertain, by communicating with some of our leading Antiquaries, whether any other term could be adopted, which would avoid the confusion arising from the use of different names for the same thing. The evidence, which, to me, appears most convincing, and which, so far as I can ascertain, is not doubted by anyone, that ramparts and mounds in which this class of pottery is found, must be of the Roman age or later, fails to be recognised, if by confusion of the terms employed for it, doubt is thrown upon the exact nature of the pottery referred to.

The use of common names is much to be desired on many grounds, and even when the recognised designation for any object is found to be erroneous, through lack of knowledge at the time it was first introduced, the retention of the name is nevertheless a convenience in many instances, sufficient to outweigh the advantage of a more correct terminology. In the case of the Roman red glazed ware, there can be little doubt that the term "Samian" is that most generally understood, and, on that account, I should have been inclined to retain it; though, no doubt, the ware usually found in Britain was neither made at Samos, nor perhaps of the same quality as the fictile vessels of that Island. Pliny speaks of Samian pottery, as an old ware that was still held in high esteem in his time, and he speaks of the Aretine ware in the same terms, as still maintaining its high character. Roach Smith uses the term "Samian" for this ware, and also Birch in his "Ancient Pottery and Porcelain," who says that the Aretine ware resembles Samian in colour, but is finer in quality, with a lighter tone, and thinner glaze. Mr. Fillon, "*L'Art de Terre*," uses the term. Mr. Gabriel de Mortillet, also makes use of it generally; he says, "*Ces poteries, à tort ou à raison—ce n'est pas ici le lieu de discuter la question,—sont généralement désignées sous le nom de 'poteries Samiennes.'*" Parfois aussi on les appelle poteries Aretines,

ou bien poteries sigillées." Mr. Schuermans, "Sigles Figulins, Epoque Romaine," says: "Les plus attrayantes et les plus parlantes de ces études sont celles qu'on peut faire sur la poterie rouge lustrée à laquelle, renonçant à la dénomination usuelle de poterie sigillée, qui ne se justifie pas, qu'on explique même différemment, on restituera sans doute désormais, le nom de poterie Samienne, que lui donnaient les potiers de l'antiquité, et que les archéologues Anglais lui ont assigné depuis longtemps. A ceux qui critiqueraient ce nom comme comprenant un très-grand nombre de poteries non fabriquées à Samos, ne peut-on opposer le nom, général aujourd'hui, de faïences, appliqué à des vases qui certes sont loin de provenir tous de la ville de Faenza."

It is now ascertained that many of the potter's marks found upon this red glazed ware in England and elsewhere, are the same as those discovered in the potteries at Banassac, in the department of Lozère, France, and other places. It is no longer disputed that this pottery was fabricated chiefly in Gaul. Mr. Roach Smith in his excellent paper on this subject, in the 4th Vol. of the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," has shown that the pottery fabricated at Arretium (Arezzo) in Italy, although it certainly was imported into Britain to some extent, like the so-called Samian ware, differed from it not only in quality, but also in the potter's stamps upon it. The formula in the stamps from Arezzo are generally in the Nominative case, whilst those found in England are in the Genitive, and have the additions of M for Manû, or OF for Officianâ, or F for Fecit. The names are also widely different, and in a catalogue of several hundred, found in London, very few were at all identical with those of the Aretine pottery, and those are common names, such as must have been of frequent occurrence in all parts of the Roman Empire.

If, therefore, we are to abandon the term "Samian," which has been so long used in England, and is so well understood, it would certainly be a mistake to substitute a name derived from a half-way period of knowledge, and call it by the equally misleading name of "Aretine." We might perhaps call it "Allobrogian," as that would undoubtedly be borne out by the discoveries of the potter's marks: but it would only be partially correct, as the same kind of pottery was fabricated in other places in Gaul. No doubt, if all things were to be brought to us, as the beasts are said to have been brought to Adam, to give names to them, it would be a mistake to call any commodity after the name of a place, unless it was certain, either that it originated there, or was manufactured there so exclusively, that no other locality could lay claim to it. The better way, in my judgment, would be to adopt a term that was descriptive of the commodity itself, and which would apply to it equally wherever it might be found. I have submitted this view of the matter to Dr. John Evans, the distinguished President of the Society of Antiquaries, and he suggests that it might be well to speak of this pottery as the "Roman red glazed ware." This may be rather a long designation, but it will avoid confusion. The word "glazed,"

or something equivalent to it, should certainly be used, as there is a Roman ware, that I have found occasionally, which is red, without being glazed, and which may be distinguished also from the imitation red glazed ware that was fabricated in England.

Since writing the above, I have received, in answer to one of mine, an extremely interesting letter from Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., Keeper of the British and Mediæval Antiquities in the British Museum. Mr. Franks is so great an authority on the subject of Pottery and Porcelain, that his opinion is of special value. He strongly advocates adhering to the term "Samian," which he thinks is too well established amongst us, to admit of its being changed with advantage. Half the terms we use for pottery and porcelain, he points out, are as erroneous in their etymology as "Samian," yet no one would think of abandoning them. "Dresden" is a popular misnomer. The term "Majolica" has no foundation for it. "Delft" is no longer restricted to glazed earthenware made in Holland. "China" would be most misleading, if the term were taken to imply a fine quality of earthenware made exclusively in the Celestial Empire. "Porcelain" owes its origin to its resemblance to cowrie shells, which from their peculiar likeness to swine's snouts, were called "*porcelli*," or "little pigs." Aretine ware, of which Mr. Franks says there are a few specimens in the British Museum, does not closely resemble the red glazed ware commonly found in this country. It would be as easy to split hairs over the term "glazed," as any other that is applied to this pottery, for a scientific examination of its surface has shown that it is rather a polish than a glaze. In fact, it appears to me, that if the principle of endeavouring to change the names of things, whenever a flaw is discovered in the derivation of them, were to be applied generally, it would entail a perpetual revision of all languages, and would bring about such a confusion of tongues, as has never been known since the catastrophe at the Tower of Babel.

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## APPENDIX C.

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### MODELS IN MY MUSEUM AT FARNHAM, DORSET.

A number of models of the excavations made by me in the various localities in Wilts and Dorset, and others of Ancient Monuments, either placed under the Act of 1882, or examined during my tours as Government Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain, have been placed in my Museum at Farnham.

The models have been made under my personal direction and supervision by the members of my Archæological Staff, to whom I have referred on previous occasions.

Some have been made of plaster and others of wood, upon a plan of my own, by which the greatest possible accuracy has been obtained.

The ground after being surveyed, on the scale necessary for the models, has generally been contoured, in addition to which, the elevations of conspicuous spots, ditches, or ramparts, have been fixed with a spirit level, with reference to a given datum plane.

For plaster models, the following method has been pursued. A lower datum plane has been decided upon, which would afford sufficient thickness of plaster beneath the lowest point on the model. This is represented by the surface of the wooden board, on which the superstructure has afterwards to be built. The board having been cut to the size of the intended model, the plan of the model is traced upon it. Brass vertical wires are then stuck into the board at each of the spots at which levels have been taken, and these wires are then snipped off at the ascertained height of each spot above the lower datum plane. The tops of these wires, when cut off to the proper heights, mark the surface of the plaster model when completed, and the plaster has then to be laid upon the board, and built up in fragments, until it reaches the tops of the wires. The model is then completed, and has only to be painted, and such additions made to it as may be necessary to represent palings, hedges, trees, and other objects. It must not be forgotten to use brass or copper wire, as iron wire leaves an iron mould on the surface of the model.

In constructing a model entirely of wood, a different course is pursued. In this

case, the surface of the block or board that is to be curved out, is made of a sufficient thickness to represent a higher datum plane, calculated to cover the highest point on the intended model. The plan is then traced upon the surface of the block, and all the contours and fixed points marked in their proper places. The wood is then cut away vertically down to the levels marked upon the surface of the block at each spot, when the model is complete, and the minor features and painting have only to be added as before. In surveying for the model of Bokerly Junction at Woodyates, as many as 500 spots were taken for the purposes of the model, and the fixed points on the other models have been taken in proportion to the complexity of the details that were intended to be shown. I think that in this way the utmost possible accuracy has been obtained. The models of the larger areas have been done on scales of 12, 13, and 30 feet to the inch, and in connection with each model of the larger areas, other models on a larger scale have been made, to show the details of particular parts.

In making a model of a sculptured stone, or ornamental tablet of any kind, a different course has to be pursued. The scale having been decided upon, a carefully measured drawing is made of each face of the stone, assisted by photographs, and the depth of all the inequalities beneath the surface or face of the stone is written at each spot, at which a different depth occurs. The general outline of the stone is formed in clay to a size sufficient to include the greatest thickness, and a tracing of the drawing laid upon the surface of the clay of the face to be modelled. It is then traced through on to the clay by a fine pointed instrument, so that an incised outline drawing of the intended sculpture is left upon the clay, after the tracing paper is removed. The clay surface is then cut out down to the depth already noted on the drawing at each spot, and this having been done on each surface of the clay model, a cast is taken by means of such a number of moulds as may be found necessary, either in gelatine, or in plaster of Paris. In some cases, a combination of plaster and gelatine moulds has been found desirable.

Since the models of my excavations were exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, the Excavators at Silchester have pursued the same course with very great success, and I think the use of such models promises to become general. There is nothing that conveys such a correct idea of the work done in investigations of this nature, and although the exhibition of the models entails space in the Museum in which they are deposited, and a considerable amount of labour in the execution of them, I think they will be considered to repay the trouble that may be devoted to them.

The following is a list of the Models deposited at Farnham, up to the end of the year 1891, all of which have been made in the manner above described.

## RUSHMORE PARK. BRONZE PERIOD.

1. Model of Tumulus, Bronze Age, excavated by General Pitt-Rivers in Susan Gibbs' Walk, Rushmore Park. September, 1884; showing the position of the skeleton with the drinking vessel at its feet. Size, 2 feet by 2 feet. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

## WOODCUTS. ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.

2. Model of the Romano-British Village, Woodcuts, Dorset. Explored by Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers in the years 1884-5. Size, 4 feet 7 inches by 4 feet 10 inches. Scale, 13 feet to an inch.

3. Model showing the position of three skeletons discovered in Pit 62, on the side of the interior ditch, North-West Quarter of the Romano-British Village, Woodcuts Common. Size, 1 foot 7 inches by 1 foot 5 inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

4. Model showing the position of Skeleton 4, in Pit 4, in the North-West Quarter of the Romano-British Village on Woodcuts Common. Size, 1 foot 11 inches by 2 feet  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

5. Model of Hypocaust, discovered north-east of the Romano-British Village, Woodcuts Common, showing the position of Skeleton No. 14. Size, 2 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 1 foot  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

6. Model of Hypocaust discovered in the North-East Quarter of the Romano-British Village, Woodcuts Common. Size, 2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 3 inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

7. Model of Hypocaust discovered in the South-East Quarter of the Romano-British Village on Woodcuts Common. Size, 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 5 inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

8. Model of Hypocaust discovered in the South-East Quarter of the Romano-British Village on Woodcuts Common. Size, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

9. Model of Pits Nos. 12, 14, 14A, and 15, on the south-west side of the Central Quarter, Romano-British Village, Woodcuts. Size, 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Scale,  $2\frac{1}{3}$  feet to an inch.

10. Model, on an enlarged scale, of a portion of the pits and ditches on the north-east side of the Central Quarter, Romano-British Village, Woodcuts. Size, 3 feet  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches by 2 feet 1 inch. Scale,  $2\frac{1}{3}$  feet to an inch.

11. Model of double pit, No. 23, in the Romano-British Village on Woodcuts Common; excavated by General Pitt-Rivers in 1884, showing the position of Skeleton No. 5. Size, 1 foot  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 1 foot. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.



12. Model showing the position and attitude of two skeletons discovered in Pit 88, in the North-East Ditch, Romano-British Village on Woodcuts Common, 1885. Size, 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 8 inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

13. Model of Pit 64, showing the position of the skeleton, found at a depth of 4 feet 10 inches beneath the surface, Romano-British Village, Woodcuts Common. Size, 1 foot  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches by 1 foot  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

#### ROTHERLEY. ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.

14. Model of Romano-British Village, Rotherley, Wiltshire; showing the pits and trenches discovered during the excavations 1886-7. Size, 4 feet 3 inches by 4 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Scale, 12 feet to an inch.

15. Model of Romano-British Village, Rotherley, Wiltshire; showing the undulations of the surface before excavation, 1886. Size, 4 feet 3 inches by 3 feet  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Scale, 12 feet to an inch.

16. Model of pits and trenches in the North Quarter, Romano-British Village, Rotherley, showing the position of the skeletons. Size, 3 feet by 2 feet  $11\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Scale,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  feet to an inch.

17. Model of portion of Southern Ditch, Romano-British Village, Rotherley, showing the position of Skeleton No. 2, male, and of No. 3, male. Size, 3 feet  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch by 1 foot 4 inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

18. Model of Pit 54, Romano-British Village, Rotherley, showing the position of Skeleton No. 6, male. Size, 1 foot  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 1 foot. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

19. Model of pit of unknown use, perhaps a Hypocaust of some kind, Romano-British Village, Rotherley. Size, 1 foot 11 inches by 11 inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

20. Model of grave in South Quarter, Romano-British Village, Rotherley, showing Skeleton No. 1, male. Size, 1 foot 2 inches by 10 inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

#### WOODYATES. ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.

21. Model of part of Bokerly Dyke, near Woodyates, on the borders of Dorset and Wilts. Excavated by General Pitt-Rivers in 1888-90; together with the Romano-British Settlement, ? Vindogladia, discovered in connection with it. Size, 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 9 inches. Scale, 30 feet to an inch.

22. Model of Hypocaust, found whilst digging the Mid Drain West, No. 1. Also of Grave, Skeleton No. 11, found in the Mid Drain, Woodyates, ? Vindogladia, 1889-90. Size, 2 feet  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 3 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

23. Enlarged model of portion of Bokerly Dyke near Woodyates, where the

Roman Road and Salisbury Road cross it. Size, 4 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 9½ inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

24. Model of part of Bokerly Dyke, showing the Spur or Epaulement, with the excavations made in 1890. Size, 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 11 inches. Scale, 20 feet to an inch.

25. Model of Section I., Bokerly Dyke, showing the positions of the objects found. Size, 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 4 inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

26. Model of portion of the Roman Road, Woodyates, where the Boundary Drain crosses it, 228 yards to the north-east of Bokerly Dyke. Size, 2 feet 5½ inches by 1 foot 2½ inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

27. Model of Section II., Bokerly Dyke, showing the positions of the objects found. Size, 1 foot by 3½ inches by 1 foot 9 inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

28. Model showing the position of Skeletons Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in the East Drain, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates, ? Vindogladia. Size, 2 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 5 inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

29. Model of a Cremated Interment, found in a boat-shaped coffin, made out of the trunk of a tree. Discovered at a depth of 3 feet 1½ inches, beneath the surface in the Mid Drain East, Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates, ? Vindogladia. Size, 1 foot 5¼ inches by 1 foot 2½ inches. Scale, 1 foot to an inch.

30. Model of Section of Bokerly Dyke, Left-Centre, near the road between Martin and Pentridge. Size, 2 feet 8½ inches by 11½ inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

#### WANSDYKE. ROMANO-BRITISH OR POST-ROMAN PERIOD.

31. Model of Section I. in Wansdyke, near Shepherd's Shore, Devizes, Wilts. Excavated by General Pitt-Rivers in 1889. Size, 3 feet 1½ inches by 3 feet 1½ inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

32. Model of Section 3, Wansdyke, at Brown's Barn, near Devizes, cut by General Pitt-Rivers in 1890. Size, 1 foot 11¼ inches by 1 foot 7½ inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

33. Model of the Entrenchment at Brown's Barn, 5 miles north of Devizes; showing where it is crossed by Wansdyke, also showing the sections cut by General Pitt-Rivers in 1890. Size, 3 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 2½ inches. Scale, 30 feet to an inch.

34. Model of Section II., Wansdyke, at Brown's Barn, cut by General Pitt-Rivers in 1890; showing the position of the various fragments of pottery found in the Section. Size, 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 1 inch. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

35. Model of Section across Wansdyke below Bowden Hill House, near Spye Park. Size, 1 foot 8¼ inches by 8¼ inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

36. Model of Section across Wansdyke, 300 yards west of English Combe. Size, 1 foot  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 8 inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

37. Model of Section across Wansdyke, where it runs out of Stantonbury Camp in the north-west corner. Size, 1 foot  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

38. Model of Section across Wansdyke, between the Lacock and Queenfield Road and the canal; about 100 yards east of canal in the flat bottom of the Wiltshire Avon valley. Size, 1 foot  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 8 inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

39. Model of Section across the north-east face of Stantonbury Camp. Size, 1 foot  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

40. Model of Section across Wansdyke, 300 paces west of the point where the Roman Road joins it, at Blackland Hollow. Size, 1 foot  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

41. Model of Section across Wansdyke in Spy Park, near the Chippenham and Devizes Road, on ground which has not been cultivated. Size, 1 foot  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

42. Model of Section of Wansdyke,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of Chisbury. Size, 1 foot  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

43. Model of Section of Wansdyke, about 300 yards to the east of the north-east corner of Stantonbury Camp. Size, 1 foot  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches by 8 inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

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44. Model of Section of the Wall of Antoninus, commonly called Graham's Dyke, between the Firths of Forth and Clyde. Middle of the 2nd Century. Taken by General Pitt-Rivers at the house at Tayavalla, near Falkirk, in 1889. Size, 3 feet 9 inches by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

45. Model of the Section of the Wall and Vallum of Hadrian, between the Tyne and the Solway. Commencement of the 2nd Century. Taken by General Pitt-Rivers between the two wall houses to the west of Harlow Hill in 1889. Size, 6 feet  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $11\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

46. Model of Section of "Danes Dyke," near Flamborough, showing the excavation made by General Pitt-Rivers in 1867. Size, 3 feet by  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Scale, 5 feet to an inch.

47. Model of a large shaft in Cissbury Camp, Worthing; excavated to obtain flint for tools. Neolithic Period. Size, 1 foot  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 1 foot 6 inches. Scale,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet to an inch.

48. Model of portion of Rampart of Cissbury Camp, showing the shafts and galleries of the flint mines beneath it. Neolithic Period. Size, 1 foot 7 inches by 1 foot 1 inch. Scale,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet to an inch.



## STONE CIRCLES.

49. Model of Gap Stone Circle, Auchorthies, near Inverurie, Aberdeenshire. Size, 2 feet  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 2 feet  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Scale, 4 feet to an inch.

50. Model of Gap Stone Circle, Dyce, Aberdeenshire. Size, 2 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 2 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Scale, 4 feet to an inch.

## CROMLECHS.

51. The Longhouse Cromlech, near Trevine, Pembrokeshire. Size, 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 4 inches. Scale, 2 feet to an inch.

52. The Pen Bont Cromlech, Newport, Pembrokeshire. Size, 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 2 inches. Scale, 2 feet to an inch.

53. The Pentre Evan Cromlech, near Newport, Pembrokeshire. Size, 1 foot 11 inches by 1 foot 6 inches. Scale, 2 feet to an inch.

## SCULPTURED STONES.

All made to the same scale, viz., 2 inches to 1 foot.

54. Roman Villa, Chedworth, Gloucestershire.

55. Roman Villa, Chedworth, Gloucestershire.

56. Penmachno, Carnarvonshire.

57. Kirkmadrine, Wigtonshire.

58. Kirkmadrine, Wigtonshire.

59. Kirkmadrine, Wigtonshire.

60. Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

61. Glenluce, Wigtonshire.

62. Margam, Glamorganshire.

63. Whithorn Priory, Wigtonshire.

64. Whithorn Priory, Wigtonshire.

65. Margam, Glamorganshire.

66. St. Ninian's Cave, Wigtonshire.

67. Whithorn Priory, Wigtonshire.

68. Whithorn Priory, Wigtonshire.

69. Tythegston, Glamorganshire.

70. Dyce, Aberdeenshire.

71. Monymusk, Aberdeenshire.

72. Glamis, Forfarshire.

73. Aberlemno, Forfarshire.

74. Dunfallandy, near Pitlochry, Perthshire.
75. St. Madoes, Perthshire.
76. Fowlis Wester, Perthshire.
77. Meigle, Perthshire.
78. Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.
79. Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.
80. Meigle, Perthshire.
81. St. Andrews, Fifeshire.
82. Traws-Mawr, Carmarthenshire.
83. Isle of Taransay, Harris, The Hebrides.
84. Llangan, Glamorganshire.
85. Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.
86. Craignarget, Wigtonshire.
87. Laggangairn, Wigtonshire.
88. Laggangairn, Wigtonshire.
89. Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Carmarthenshire.
90. Pen-y-Mynnid, Brecknockshire.
91. Marthyr-Mawr, Glamorganshire.
92. Margam, Glamorganshire.
93. Margam, Glamorganshire.
94. Margam, Glamorganshire.
95. Margam, Glamorganshire.

## APPENDIX D

DESCRIPTION OF THE MUSEUM IN THE VILLAGE OF FARNHAM,  
DORSET.

*Extract from a lecture delivered at the Society of Arts, on December 16th, 1891.*

"The subject of provincial museums has been lately discussed in the newspapers. I have often observed that a little knowledge of the subject is necessary to create an interest. I have often noticed that visitors to our larger museums will wander listlessly through the rooms until they come upon something they understand a little about. Then they open their eyes and prick up their ears. It is interesting to them to compare the products of other countries and people, in those particular branches of industry that they are familiar with. A Local Museum should, therefore, contain a good historical series of the prevailing manufactures or industry of the locality. Acting on this principle, it appeared to me that in a rural district, sparsely inhabited, with scattered agricultural villages, and ten miles from every town and railway station, the chief feature of the collection should be agriculture and peasant handicraft.\* I cannot convey my views on Provincial Museums better than by describing my own Museum, because it has been collected from the first on a definite system, and has undoubtedly been a great success.

"No. 1 Room, 20 feet by 13, contains pottery, costumes, personal ornament, now in use by peasants in Germany, France, Spain, and other nations. Some of these are of archaic design, and are probably survivals. The 2nd Room, 19 feet by 14, contains carvings by Brittany peasants, chiefly of the 17th century; French pottery in present use, and village implements of various kinds. The 3rd Room, 18 feet by 13, is devoted to a series of tools, household utensils, cooking appliances, &c., of different periods. The 4th Room, 24 feet by 14, has an additional series of country tools, and here commences a general series, illustrating the history of pottery, which is continued in Rooms 5 and 6, and includes a sufficient number of specimens of each division to represent their kind, viz.:—Ancient British, Silesian bronze age, Etruscan,

\* The population of Farnham and the neighbouring parishes is:—Farnham, 301; Handley, 868 Tollard Royal, 247; Gussage All Saints, 354 Gussage St. Michael, 229.



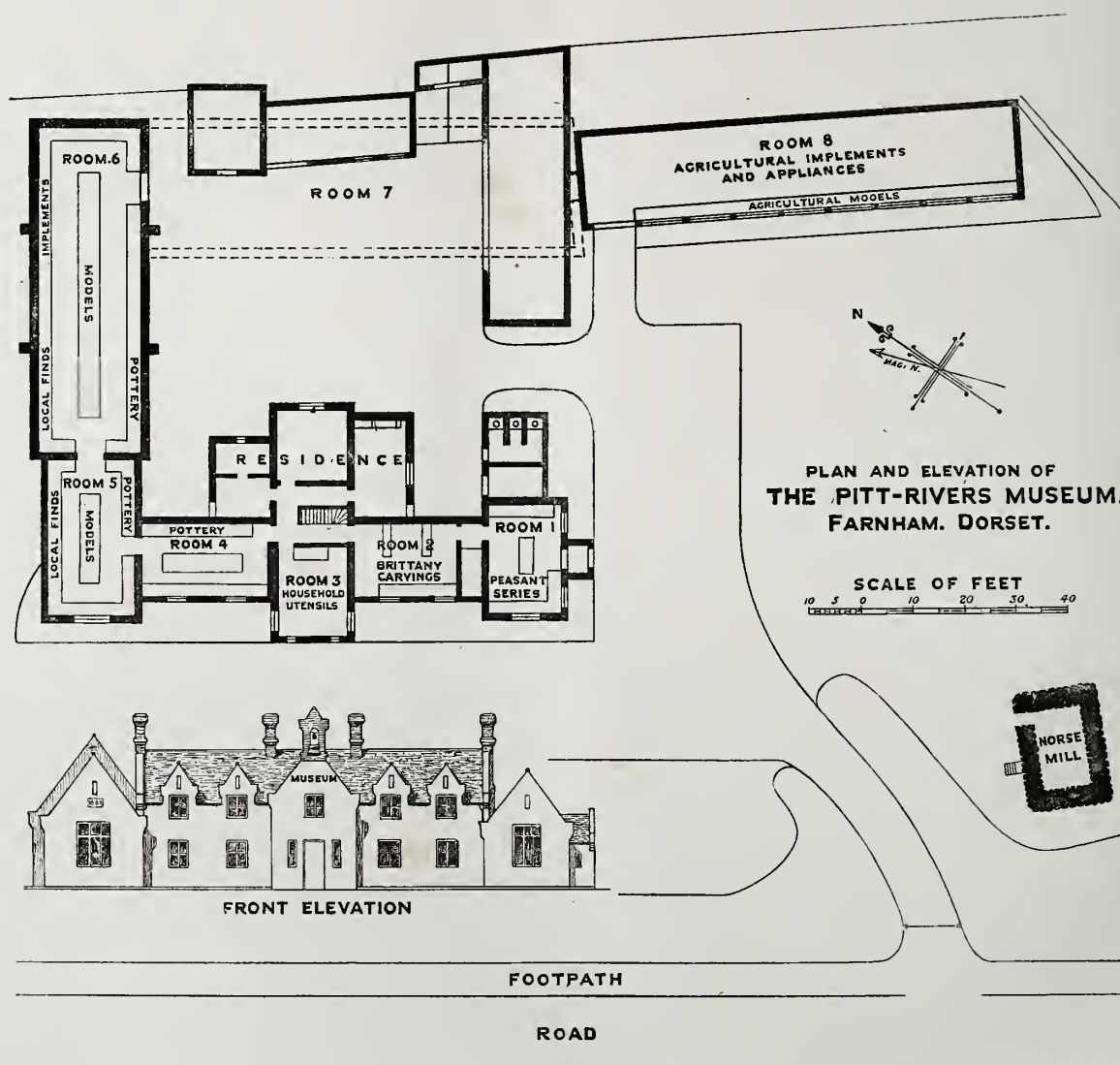
Egyptian, Swiss Lakes, Cyprian, Greek, Roman, Saxon, Norman, Mediæval, English Toft ware, English Salt-glaze, Staffordshire, and other Old English wares, Scotch pottery, German, French, Swiss, Spanish, Italian, Persian, Anatolian, Japanese, Chinese, Moorish, Peruvian, Mexican. Then follows similar specimens of glass and enamels from different countries. Another general series, not yet arranged, will be devoted to sculpture and modelling. In the 5th and 6th Rooms are models of excavations made by me in the locality, the relics from which are arranged in the adjoining cases. These are available for Archæologists who may visit the district to see what it contains of local interest. Other models of Ancient Monuments, 95 in all, have been made under my supervision by my Archæological Staff, three to four in number, who are constantly engaged upon the work. These models certainly form the chief feature of the Museum, and they are unique. The 6th Room, 62 feet by 19½, contains also a general series of implements of the palæolithic, neolithic and bronze periods, iron age, Roman, Egyptian and Mediæval periods. The 7th Room, 81 feet by 24, is only in process of building. The 8th Room, 85 feet by 18, is devoted to agricultural implements and appliances, and contains spades and agricultural tools of all kinds, showing the survival of the Roman wooden iron-edged spade in several parts of Europe; querns and grain-rubbers, some of which are in present use; a Norse mill, showing the earliest application of water power to the quern; grinding and winnowing machines; some models of crofters' cottages; a series of models showing the varieties of ploughs in present use in different countries; country carts, explained in the same manner by means of models; a series showing the development of locks and keys; a series of crates carried by countrywomen of different countries on the shoulder, and collected expressly to show the women of my district, how little they resemble the beasts of burden they might have been if they had been bred elsewhere. All these things are well ticketed, but an explanatory catalogue has yet to follow.

"It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the agricultural labourer can be reached by museums alone. Hodge, though better off than he has ever been before, is in a lower condition, morally and mentally, than at any previous period. He is too incessantly plied with pernicious doctrines to have a soul for anything above party politics. It is to the larger and smaller tradesmen in the towns and villages that such things as museums appeal, and moreover, they must be supplemented by other inducements to make them attractive. Within a short distance of the Museum, I have formed a recreation ground, called the Larmer Grounds, where my private band plays every Sunday in the summer months from three to five. This ground was attended during the last year by 16,839 persons from the neighbouring towns and villages. Not far off is an old house, formerly a hunting box of King John, which is open to the public, and where any amount of bread and butter, tea and buns, can be obtained at slight cost. This during the last year drew 4,346 persons. The visitors

to the Museum in the same year amounted to 7,000 persons,\* and the numbers at all three places have been increasing year after year. The people come from a radius of 20 miles round, and it has been very successful, in so far as the number of visitors is concerned. I have built a small Museum Hotel, at which visitors to the locality can put up, and which has first-class accommodation. Another, called 'King John's' Hotel, has sprung up in an adjoining village. Farnham has become the head-quarters of a local bicycle club, which is named after the place. Bicycling is an institution that must not be overlooked in any project for the improvement of the masses. The enormous distances bicyclists can go by road, especially on a Sunday, has rendered the population of country districts locomotive to an extent, that has never been known before. Fifty to sixty bicycles are frequently seen at my Sunday meetings at the Larmer Grounds, which average from 600 to 1,000 people; and the church on Sundays is crowded.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the country towns are the best localities for such museums. Townspeople have other things to do than to visit the museum, which they can see every day, and which soon begins to pall upon them. The visitors from the country into the towns generally go there for business purposes and have no time for museums. In the town of Dorchester, in which there is a museum equal in size to mine, and scarcely less attractive, I found that the attendance was only 2,826 during the year 1888, as against 7,000 at my museum in 1891. The outing is in itself an important accessory in a visit to a country museum. A pretty country, a pleasant drive in their country carts, an attractive pleasure ground, a good band, a menagerie of birds and animals, and, lastly, a museum, are the means which I have found successful, and which I am justified in recommending to those who wish to draw the people out of the towns into the country; but I do not wish to infer that I think any permanent good can be done in this way at the present time. Against agricultural depression, caused by foreign competition, it is impossible to contend. Burdens may be shifted from one shoulder to another by legislative enactments, but against the evil itself there is no redress on the political horizon, and, as long as that is the case, it is up-hill work to fight against it, even though a landowner may spend his whole income in the endeavour to do so."

\* This is the ordinary number of visitors, and does not include lectures or other meetings.

















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